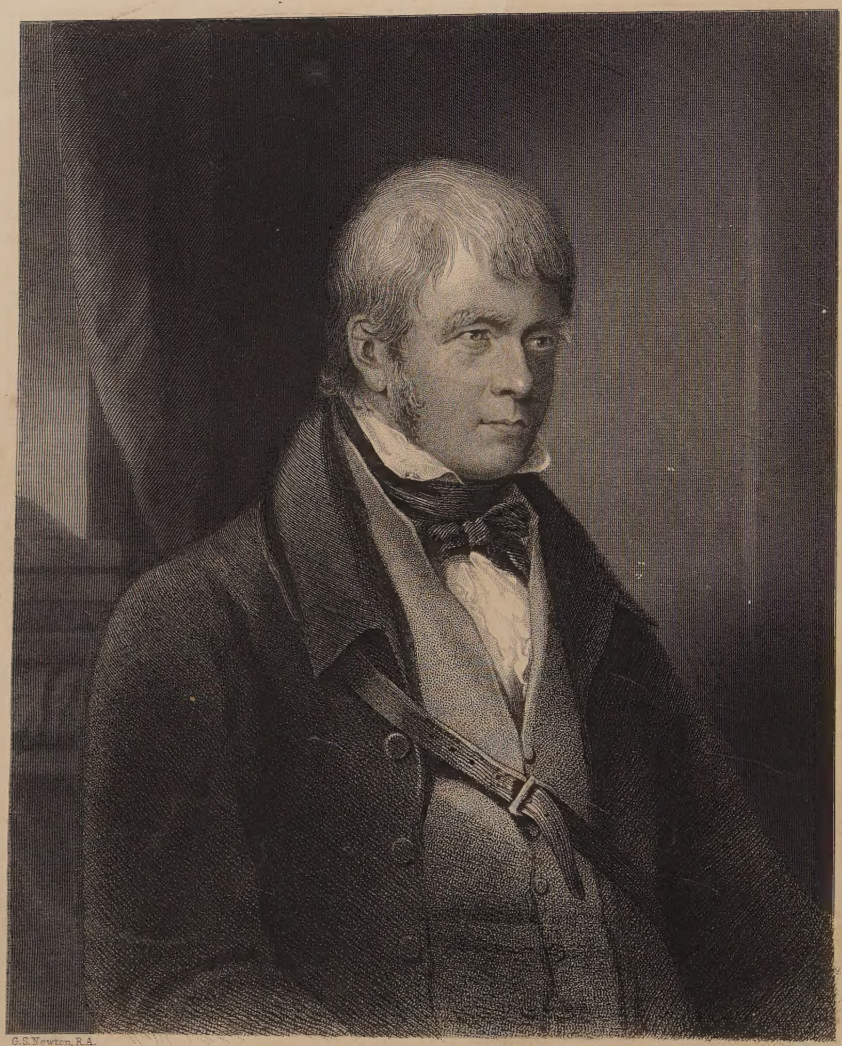

G.S.Newton, R.A. J.B.Bird

SIR WALTER SCOTT

Walter Scott

A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh.

THE

SCOTTISH NATION;

OR, THE

SURNAMES, FAMILIES, LITERATURE, HONOURS,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

BY

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

AUTHOR OF LIFE, AND EDITOR OF WORKS, OF LORD BYRON, &C., &C

VOL. III.

MAC—ZET

AND SUPPLEMENT

A. FULLARTON & CO.,

44 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; AND

45 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

1875.

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THE SCOTTISH NATION.

MACINTYRE, the name of a minor sept, called, in Gaelic, the clan *Mhic An T'Saoir*. They are a branch of the clan Donald, and their badge is the same as theirs, the common heath. The Gaelic word *Saor* means a carpenter. According to tradition one of the Macdonalds being in a boat at sea, it sprung a leak, and, finding it sinking, he forced his thumb into the hole, and cut it off, so that he might be able to reach the land in safety. He was ever afterwards called *An T'Saoir*, and *Mac An T'Saoir*, in the Gaelic, is very nearly pronounced like Macintyre. Another story says that one of the clan Donald, named Paul, in Sutherland, in the end of the 13th century, built Dun Creich, a vitrified fort in that county, when he acquired the name of Saoir, and as professions were hereditary among the Celts, it descended to his posterity.

The Macintyres of Rannoch were famous musicians, and after 1680, they became the pipers to Menzies of Weems, chief of the clan Menzies, for whom they composed the appropriate salute. One of them was the author of a fine piece of bagpipe music commemorative of the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. During the rebellion of 1745–6, the Macintyres were in the clan regiment of Stewart of Appin, on the side of the Pretender.

MACINTYRE, DUNCAN, one of the best of the modern Gaelic poets, was born of poor parents, in Druimliaghart, Glenorchy, Argyleshire, March 20, 1724. Being in his youth very handsome, he was commonly called by his countrymen, *Donnacha Bàn nan òran*, that is 'fair Duncan of the Songs.' On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, he engaged on the government side, as the substitute of a Mr. Fletcher of Glenorchy, for the sum of 300 merks Scots, to be paid on his return. He fought at the battle of Falkirk, January 17, 1746, under the command of Colonel Campbell of Carwhin, and in the retreat he either lost or threw away his sword. As it belonged to Mr. Fletcher, that gentleman refused to pay him the 300 merks, and he, in consequence, composed a song on "the battle of Falkirk," in which he has given a minute and admirable account of that engagement, and especially of everything relating to the sword, much to the annoyance of Mr. Fletcher. Macintyre likewise complained of his conduct to the earl of Breadalbane, who obliged him to pay the poet, who had risked his life for him, the stipulated reward. Being an excellent marksman, he was appointed forester to the earl of Breadalbane, and afterwards to the duke of Argyle.

On the passing of the act which proscribed the Highland dress, he composed an indignant poem, called 'The Anathema of the Breeks,' wherein he boldly attacked the government for having passed a law which was equally obnoxious to the clans friendly to the house of Hanover as to those who had engaged in the rebellion, and said it was enough to make the whole country turn Jacobite should Prince Charles Edward return to Scotland. He was, in consequence, committed to prison, but by the influence of his friends he was soon released. When the act was repealed in 1782, he commemorated the event in a congratulatory poem, which was as popular with the Gael as the former one had been.

In 1793 he became a private in the Breadalbane fencibles, and continued to serve in it till 1799, when the regiment was disbanded. His volume of poems and songs was first published at

Edinburgh in 1768. He went through the Highlands for subscribers to defray the expense. Though he never received any education of any kind, he excelled in every kind of verse that he tried. A clergyman wrote down his poems from oral recitation. They were reprinted in 1790, and again in 1804, with some additional pieces. A fourth edition was printed at Glasgow in 1833. The writer of his life in Reid's 'Bibliotheca-Scoto-Celtica,' says that "all good judges of Celtic poetry agree that nothing like the purity of his Gaelic and the style of his poetry, has appeared in the Highlands since the days of Ossian." His biographer in Mackenzie's 'Beauties of Gaelic Poetry' (Glasgow, 1841), says that when delivering the third edition of his poems to his subscribers, the Rev. Mr. M'Callum of Arisaig, "saw him travelling slowly with his wife. He was dressed in the Highland garb, with a checked bonnet, over which a large bushy tail of a wild animal hung, a badger's skin fastened by a belt in front, a hanger by his side, and a soldier's wallet was strapped to his shoulders. He had not been seen by any present before then, but was immediately recognised. A forward young man asked him if it was he that made Ben-dourain? 'No,' replied the venerable old man, 'Ben-dourain was made before you or I was born, but I made a poem in praise of Ben-dourain.' He then inquired if any would buy a copy of his book. I told him to call upon me, paid him three shillings, and had some conversation with him. He spoke slowly; he seemed to have no high opinion of his own works; and said little of Gaelic poetry; but said, that officers in the army used to tell him about the Greek poets; and Pindar was chiefly admired by him." Having been appointed bard to the Highland Society, he furnished it with many stirring addresses in Gaelic at its annual meetings.

On the recommendation of the earl of Breadalbane, who befriended him through life, he was appointed in his old age one of the city guard of Edinburgh. He subsequently lived retired, and died in that city in October 1812.

MACIVOR, the name of a minor sept, a branch of the great *Siol Diarmid*, or race of Campbell, having the same badge, the myrtle. The founder of this branch was Ivor, son of Duncan, lord of Lochow in the time of Malcolm IV (1153—1165), and his descendants, to distinguish themselves from the other branches of the family of Argyle, assumed the name of their ancestor for their surname, and are called MacIvors, and sometimes Clan-Ivor. They are also called Clan Glassary, and Clan Ivor Glassary, from a district in Argyleshire of that name, which was principally possessed by them. But the chieftain or head of the tribe is in Celtic called MacIvor, without regard to the Christian name. Their original lands were Lergachonzie, Asknish, and others in Cowal, but there were also many families of the name in Caithness, Invernessshire, and the Lewis. Those who settled in Lochaber took the name of MacGlasrich, from the district of Glassary, and became followers of Macdonald of Keppoch.

In 1564, Archibald, fifth earl of Argyle, by and with the concurrence of the tribe of MacIvor and "Clan Glassary," made a formal resignation, in presence of a notary public and several gentlemen, of the chieftainship there, in favour of his cousin Ivor MacIvor, of Lergachonzie and Asknish, and his heirs whomsoever, who, by the title-deeds of their estate, became bound to use the surname and arms of MacIvor,—the mottoes of the house of Argyle and that of MacIvor of Asknish being typical of their relative positions; the former, "ne obliviscaris;" and the latter, "nunquam obliviscar." When Archibald, ninth earl of Argyle, was employed in quelling same civil commotions, in 1679, MacIvor, true to his motto, attended him with one hundred men of his own tribe; and when the earl returned from Holland in 1685, he again joined him, and was forfeited with him.

After the Revolution, when the earl's forfeiture was rescinded, Archibald, tenth earl and afterwards first duke of Argyle, gave back MacIvor's estate to his son Duncan, and his heirs, on condition that they should bear the surname and arms of Campbell and of the family of MacIvor, (arma et cognomen de Campbell et Familiæ de MacIver, gerentibus, &c.).

From the earls of Argyle, the MacIvors held several posts of trust and honour, such as the keeping of the castle of Inverary, &c. They were also hereditary coroners within a certain district.

In the rebellion of 1745-6, the MacIvors went out with the Macdonalds of Keppoch, and at the battle of Culloden, they were drawn up as a separate body, with officers of their own, as they were anxious to be placed in a position where there was no chance of their being opposed to the Argyle militia, having the same badge and wearing their tartan.

In 1853, the lord lyon king of arms, by interlocutor of his lordship's depute, on the application of Duncan MacIvor Campbell, Esq. of Asknish,—(formerly Duncan Campbell Paterson, eldest son of the deceased James Paterson, of Clobber Hall, county Clare, Ireland, grandson of Agnes, eldest daughter of Angus Campbell of Asknish, and nephew of Lieutenant-colonel Paterson, assistant-quartermaster-general of her majesty's forces,)—recognised him as heir of line of the family of MacIvor of Asknish, and under a deed of entail, as heir of tailzie, now in possession of said estate, and, as such, "to use, bear, and constantly retain the arms and surname of Campbell and of the family of MacIvor and designation of Asknish."

M'KAIL, HUGH, a martyr of the covenant, was born about 1640. He studied, with a view to the church, at the university of Edinburgh, under the care of his uncle, one of the ministers of that city, and was afterwards, for some time, chaplain to

Sir James Stewart of Coltness, then lord provost of Edinburgh. In 1661, he was licensed to preach, being then in his twenty-first year. On the 1st September 1662, when 400 presbyterian ministers were about to be driven from their charges for non-compliance with episcopacy, he delivered a discourse in the High Church of Edinburgh, from the Song of Solomon, i. 7, in which, speaking of the many persecutions to which the cause of religion had been subjected in all ages, he said that "the church and people of God had been persecuted both by an Ahab on the throne, a Haman in the state, and a Judas in the church." In those troublous days, such an illustration was sure to find an application, whether the preacher meant it or not, parallel to the times. Accordingly the Ahab on the throne was considered to be Charles II., and Middleton and Archbishop Sharp took the Haman and Judas to themselves. A few days thereafter a party of horse was sent to apprehend him, but he escaped, and went to his father's house in the parish of Liberton. Soon after, he took refuge in Holland, where he remained four years, during which time he studied at one of the Dutch universities.

In 1666 he returned to Scotland, and immediately joined the resolute and daring band of covenanters who rose in arms in the west, previous to the defeat at Rullion Green, and continued with them from the 18th to the 27th of November, when not being able to endure the fatigue of constant marching, he left them near Cramond Water. He was on his way to Liberton, when he was taken by an officer of dragoons, and some countrymen, as he passed through a place called Braid's Craigs. He had then a sword or rapier, which of itself was a circumstance of suspicion against him. He was conveyed to Edinburgh and searched for letters, but none being found, he was committed to the tolbooth. Next day, he was brought before the privy council for examination, and on the 4th December he was subjected to the torture of the boot, with the object of extracting information from him relative to a conspiracy, which the government affected to believe extensively existed; but he declared that he knew of none, and had nothing to confess. The strokes were repeated ten or eleven times, when he swooned away, and was carried back to prison

The torture and the close confinement brought on a fever, and as he was ordered to prepare for trial, for having joined in the insurrection, although he had left the party the day previous to the battle of Pentland, he petitioned the council for a delay of a few days, when it was remitted to two physicians and two surgeons to inquire into his case. His cousin, Mr. Matthew M'Kail, an apothecary in Edinburgh, afterwards a doctor of medicine, applied to Archbishop Sharp, to interpose in his behalf, but that treacherous and unprincipled prelate only desired him to assure the prisoner that he would befriend him, if he would reveal the mystery of the plot against the government, and as he was not able to do so, he was put to the torture. Still the cousin was determined to persevere in his efforts to save his unfortunate relative, and even followed the archbishop to St. Andrews. A note to M'Crie's edition of Veitch's Life (pp. 35—37) gives the following minute particulars of his fruitless journey to and from the primate's residence in Fife: "Upon the Thursday thereafter, the bishop went to St. Andrews, and Mr. Matthew followed him on Friday, but reached only Wemyss that night. After dinner, he arrived at the bishop's house on Saturday, and the servant told that the barber was trimming him, and when he was done, Mr. Matthew would get access. When Mr. Matthew got access, he delivered to the bishop ane letter from the marchioness Douglas, in favour of Mr. Hew (the prisoner) whose brother Mr. Matthew was governor to her son, Lord James Douglas; and another from the bishop's brother, Sir William Sharp his lady: and when he had read them, he said, 'The business is now in the justiciaries' hands, and I can do nothing; but, however, I shall have answers ready against the next morning;' at which time, when Mr. Matthew came, the bishop called his family together, prayed, and desired Mr. Matthew to come and dine with him, and then he would give the answer; then he went to the church, did preach, and inveigh much against the covenant. Immediately after dinner, he gave the answers to the letters, and Mr. Matthew said, that he hoped that his travelling that

day about so serious a business would give no offence; to which the bishop answered that it would give no offence. Then Mr. Matthew went to enquire for his horse, but the stabler's family were all gone to church, so that he could not travel till Monday morning early, and when he came to Buckhaven, the wind being easterly, the fish-boats were coming into the harbour, and he hired one of them immediately, and arrived at Leith in the evening, having sent his horse to Bruntisland. He went immediately to Archbishop Burnet of Glasgow, and delivered a letter to him, who did read it, and then said that the business was in the justiciaries' hands."

Next day, being the 18th December, the prisoner was brought before the court of justiciary, with other three. When placed at the bar, M'Kail addressed the court, and "spoke of the ties and engagements that were upon the land to God; and having commended the institution, dignity, and blessing of presbyterian government, he said that the last words of the national covenant had always great weight on his spirit. Whereupon the king's advocate interrupted him, and desired, he would forbear that discourse, since he was not called in question for his persuasion, but for the crime of rebellion." As a matter of course he was found guilty of high treason, and condemned to be hanged at the market cross of Edinburgh on December 22, four days after. The three others who were tried along with him were likewise sentenced to death. On his way back to the tolbooth he received the greatest sympathy from the people, and to some women who were lamenting his fate, he said: "Weep not: though I am but young, and in the budding of my hopes and labours in the ministry, I am not to be mourned; for one drop of my blood, through the grace of God, may make more hearts contrite, than many years' sermons might have done." At his request, his father was allowed to visit him in prison, and the interview between them was peculiarly affecting. He spent the short time allotted to him in acts of devotion, and in encouraging and supporting those who were to suffer with him. He even at times showed considerable cheerfulness. On a friend, who went to see him, expressing his sorrow for his mangled limb, he answered that the fear of his neck made him forget his leg. On the evening before his execution, while at supper with his fellow-prisoners, he said to them gaily, "Eat to the full, and cherish your bodies, that we may be a fat Christmas pie to the prelates." After supper he read to them the 16th Psalm, and then said, "If there were anything in the world sadly and unwillingly to be left, it were the reading of the Scriptures," but, he added, it was a source of comfort that he would soon be in that place where even Scripture is no longer necessary. He then wrote his will, bequeathing his few books to his friends. He slept soundly, and on awakening, at five o'clock in the morning, one who was to suffer with him, he said pleasantly, "Up, John, for you are too long in bed; you and I look not like men going to be hanged this day, seeing we lie so long." Before proceeding to the scaffold he bade farewell to his father, and assured him that his sufferings would do more hurt to the prelates, and be more edifying to God's people than if he were to continue in the ministry for twenty years. On his appearance on the scaffold the grief of the spectators burst forth in loud expressions of wailing, so that it is recorded "there was scarce ever seen so much sorrow in onlookers; scarce was there a dry cheek in the whole street or windows at the cross of Edinburgh." On ascending the ladder he said to his friends, "I care no more to go up this lad der than if I were going home to my father's house. Friends and fellow sufferers, be not afraid; every step of this ladder is a degree nearer heaven."

Previous to being turned off, he addressed the spectators at some length, imputing the persecution of the church to the prelates, and declaring his readiness to die for the cause of God, the covenants, and the work of reformation, which had been the glory of Scotland. He concluded with the following sublime exclamation: "And now, I leave off to speak any more to creatures, and begin my intercourse with God, which shall never be broken off. Farewell, father and mother, friends and relations, farewell the world and all delights, farewell meat and drink, farewell sun, moon, and stars! Welcome God and Father; welcome sweet Jesus Christ,

the Mediator of the new covenant; welcome blessed Spirit of Grace, and God of all consolation; welcome glory, welcome eternal life, and welcome death!" Such was the fate of Hugh M'Kail, who was only twenty-six years old at the time of his death, "one of the brightest, purest, and most sanctified spirits," says Hetherington, "that ever animated a mere human form; a victim to prelatic tyranny, and a rejoicing martyr for Christ's sole kingly dominion over his church. Till the records of time shall have melted into those of eternity, the name of that young Christian martyr will be held in most affectionate remembrance by every true Scottish presbyterian."

MACKAY, the name of a numerous and powerful clan in the north-west of the county of Sutherland, styled in Gaelic the *Siol Mhorgan*, or race of Morgan; badge, the bulrush. The accounts of its origin are various. In the Celtic MS. of 1450, there is no reference to it, although mention is made of the Mackays of Kintyre, who were called of Ugadale. These, however, were vassals of the Isles, and had no connexion with the Mackays of Strathnaver. Pennant assigns to them a Celto-Irish descent, in the twelfth century, after King William the Lion had defeated Harald, earl of Orkney and Caithness, and taken possession of these districts. Mr. Skene (*Highlands of Scotland*, p. 288) supposes that they were descended from the aboriginal Gaelic inhabitants of Caithness. The Norse Sagas state that about the beginning of the 12th century, "there lived in the Dölum of Katanesi (or Strathnaver) a man named Moddan, a noble and rich man," and that his sons were Magnus Orfi and Ottar, the Iarl in Thurso. The title of iarl was the same as the Gaelic maormor, and Mr. Skene is of opinion that Moddan and his son Ottar were the Gaelic maormors of Caithness.

Sir Robert Gordon, in his voluminous History of Sutherland (p. 302), from a similarity of badge and armorial bearings, accounts the clan Mackay a branch of the Forbeses, but this is by no means probable. Alexander, the first of the family, aided in driving the Danes from the north. His son Walter, chamberlain to Adam, bishop of Caithness, married that prelate's daughter, and had a son, Martin, who received from his maternal grandfather certain church lands in Strathnaver, being the first of the family who obtained possessions there. Martin had a son, Magnus or Manus, who fought at Bannockburn under Bruce, and had two sons, Morgan and Farquhar. From Morgan the clan derived their Gaelic name of Clan-wic-Worgan, or Morgan, and from Farquhar were descended the Clan-wic-Farquhar in Strathnaver.

Donald, Morgan's son, married a daughter of Macneill of Gigha, who was named Iye, and had a son of the same name, in Gaelic Aodh, pronounced like Y. The common translation of Aodh is Hugh, but amid all the fanciful conjectures that have been thrown out as to the derivation of the name, it seems to have been forgotten that the Iye was borne primarily by an insular chief, and seems not unlikely to have originated in the Gaelic word I, an island. Aodh had a son, another Donald, called Donald Macaodh, or Mackaoi, and it is from this son that the clan has acquired the patronymic of Mackay. He and his son were killed in the castle of Dingwall, by William, earl of Sutherland, in 1395. It appears from Sir Robert Gordon's History (p. 60), that the earl had a feud with him and his son, Donald Mackay, in which many lives were lost, and great depredations committed on both sides. To put an end to it, the earl proposed a meeting with them at Dingwall, in presence of the lord of the Isles, his father-in-law, and some of the neighbouring barons, the friends of both parties. This was acceded to, and in the castle of Dingwall a discussion took place between the earl and Mackay, regarding the points in dispute, when mutual reproaches passing between them, the earl became so incensed as to kill Mackay and his son with his own hands. With some difficulty he effected his escape, and, hastening home, prepared for his defence. The Mackays, however, were too weak to take revenge, and a reconciliation took place between Robert, the next earl, and Angus Mackay, the eldest of Donald's surviving sons, of whom there were other two, viz. Houcheon Dubh, and Neill.

Angus, the eldest son, married a sister of Malcolm Macleod of the Lewis, and had by her two sons, Angus Dubh, that is, dark complexioned, and Roderick Gald, that is, Lowland. On their father's death their uncle, Houcheon Dubh, became their tutor, and entered upon the management of their lands. Understanding that his sister, the widow of Angus, was ill-treated by the uncle, Malcolm Macleod, with a large following, went to visit her, and on his return homewards, he laid waste Strathnaver and a great part of the Breachat in Sutherland, carrying off a large booty along with him. As soon as Houcheon Dubh and his brother Neill were informed of this, they acquainted Robert, earl of Sutherland, who immediately despatched a large party to assist the Mackays. Overtaking Macleod upon the marches between Ross and Sutherland, at a place called Tuttim-Tarwach, a desperate conflict ensued. It "was long, furious, cruel, and doubtful," says Sir Robert Gordon, and "rather desperate than resolute." Malcolm Macleod was slain with all his party, save one, and the goods and cattle were recovered.

In 1411, when Donald, lord of the Isles, in prosecution of his claim to the earldom of Ross, burst into Sutherland, he was attacked at Dingwall, by Angus Dubh, or Black Angus Mackay. The latter, however, was defeated and taken prisoner, and his brother, Roriegald, and many of his men were slain. After a short confinement, Angus was released by the lord of the Isles, who, desirous of cultivating the alliance of so powerful a chief, gave him his daughter, Elizabeth, in marriage, and with her bestowed upon him many lands by charter in 1415. He was called *Enneas-en-Imprissi*, or "Angus the Absolute," from his great power. At this time, we are told, Angus Dubh could bring into the field 4,000 fighting men.

In 1426, Angus invaded Caithness, with all the forces he could collect, and spoiled and laid waste that district. The inhabitants met him at Harpisdell, where a battle was fought, in which both sides suffered severely, but the result was not decisive, and Mackay continued his depredations. To put a stop to the disturbances in the Highlands, James I., early in the following year, summoned the principal chiefs to meet him and his parliament at Inverness, and among the number arrested by the king on this occasion, about forty in all, was Angus Dubh, with his four sons. After a short confinement, Angus was pardoned and released with three of them, the eldest, Neill Mackay, being kept as a hostage for his good behaviour. Being confined in the Bass at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, he was ever after called Neill Wasse (or Bass) Mackay. During his imprisonment his son, Thomas Macneill, proprietor of the lands of Creigh, Spanziedaill, and Pulrossie in Sutherland, had a quarrel with Mowat of Fresh-

wick. To avoid his vengeance, Mowat took refuge, with his followers, in the chapel of St. Duffus near Tain, but they were followed thither by Thomas, who slew him and his people, and burnt the chapel to the ground. In consequence of this outrage the king issued a proclamation against Thomas Macneill, promising his lands as a reward to any one who would kill or apprehend him. Angus Murray, son of Alexander Murray of Cubin, with a view to his apprehension, offered his brothers, Morgan and Neill Macneill, for their assistance, his two daughters in marriage, besides promising to aid them in getting possession of the lands of Angus Dubh in Strathnaver. They accordingly apprehended their brother, Thomas, who was delivered up to the king, and executed at Inverness. Murray gave his daughters in marriage to Neill and Morgan Macneill, as he had promised, and thereafter made an incursion into Strathnaver, to seize the lands of Angus Dubh Mackay. The latter, being too old to lead his clan in person, gave the command of it to John Aberigh, his natural son, but to save the effusion of blood, he sent a message to his cousins, Neill and Morgan, offering to surrender to them all his lands in Strathnaver, if they would allow him to retain Kintail. This offer was rejected, and a desperate battle took place at Drumnacoub, near Tongue. Among the slain were the beginners of the strife, Angus Murray and his two sons-in-law, Neill and Morgan Macneill. John Aberigh, the victor, lost an arm in the conflict. After the battle, Angus Dubh, the chief, caused himself to be carried to the field, to search for the bodies of his slain cousins, when he was killed by an arrow from a Sutherland man, who lay concealed near the spot.

In 1437 Neill Wasse Mackay was released from confinement in the Bass, and on assuming the chiefship, he bestowed on John Aberigh, for his attention to his father, the lands of Lochnaver in fee simple, which were long possessed by his posterity, that particular branch of the Mackays, called the Sliochd-ean-Aberigh, or an-Abrach. Neill Wasse, soon after his accession, ravaged Caithness, but died the same year, leaving two sons, Angus, and John Roy Mackay, the latter founder of another branch, called the Sliochd-ean-Roy.

Angus Mackay, the elder son, assisted the Keiths in invading Caithness in 1464, when they defeated the inhabitants of that district in an engagement at Blaretannie. He was burnt to death in the church of Tarbet in 1475, by the men of Ross, whom he had often molested. With a daughter, married to Sutherland of Dilred, he had three sons, viz., John Reawigh, meaning yellowish red, the colour of his hair; Y-Roy Mackay; and Neill Naverigh Mackay.

To revenge his father's death, John Reawigh Mackay, the eldest son, raised a large force, and assisted by Robert Sutherland, uncle to the earl of Sutherland, invaded Strathoikell, and laid waste the lands of the Rosses in that district. A battle took place, 11th July 1487, at Aldy-Charrish, when the Rosses were defeated, and their chief, Alexander Ross of Balnagowan, and 17 other principal men of that clan were slain. The victims returned home with a large booty.

It was by forays such as these that the great Highland chiefs, and even some of the lowland nobles, contrived, in former times, to increase their stores and add to their possessions, and the Mackays soon obtained a large accession to their lands by the following circumstance, which strongly marks the manners of the age. The nephew of the Mackay chief, Alexander Sutherland of Dilred, having failed to repay a sum of money he had borrowed from Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, the latter took legal measures to secure his debt by appraising part of his lands. The affront was the more galling as the Dunbars had but recently settled in Sutherland, and the laird of Dilred "grudged, as it were," (says Sir Robert Gordon) "that a stranger should brawe (brave) him at his owne doors." Whilst in this humour he happened to meet Sir James Dunbar's brother, Alexander, the husband of the countess dowager of Sutherland, and after some altercation, a combat ensued, when Alexander Dunbar was killed. Sir James immediately went to Edinburgh, and laid the matter before the king, who caused Alexander Sutherland to be proclaimed a rebel, and promised his lands to any one who should apprehend him. After some search, he was taken, with ten of his followers, by his uncle, Y-Roy Mackay, who had succeeded his brother, John Reawigh Mackay, as chief of the Mackays. Sutherland was executed, and his lands bestowed on Y-Roy Mackay. These were Armidall, Strathy, Golspietour, Kinnald, Kilcolmkill, and Dilred, the charter of which was dated at Inverness, 4th November 1449. "Avarice," says Sir R. Gordon, "is a strange vyce, which respects neither blood nor freindship. This is the first infeftment that any of the familie of Macky had from the king, so far as I can perceave by the records of this kingdom; and they wer untill this tym possessors onlie of their lands in Strathnaver, not careing much for any charters or infeftments, as most pairts of the Highlanders have alwise done." (*Hist.* p. 80.) In February 1512, Sir James Dunbar obtained a decree before the court of session, setting aside the right of Y-Roy Mackay to that part of the lands of Alexander Sutherland, over which his security extended, and ordaining the earl of Sutherland, as superior of the lands, to receive Sir James as his vassal. In 1516, Y-Roy Mackay gave his bond of service to Adam Gordon of Aboyne, brother of the earl of Huntly, who had become earl of Sutherland, by marriage with Elizabeth, sister and heiress of the ninth earl, but died soon after. Donald, his youngest son, slain at Morinsh, was ancestor of a branch of the Mackays called the Sliochd-Donald-Mackay.

John, the eldest son, had no sooner taken possession of his father's lands, than his uncle, Neill Naverigh Mackay and his two sons, assisted by a force furnished them by the earl of Caithness, entered Strathnaver, and dispossessed him of his inheritance. John hastened to the clan Chattan and the clan Kenzie, to crave their aid, and, in his absence, his brother, Donald, with a small force, surprised at night Neill Naverigh's party at Dalnaivigh in Strathnaver, and slew both his cousins and the greater part of their men. Their father, Neill Naverigh, threw himself upon the generosity of his nephews, but they ruthlessly ordered him to be beheaded by the hands of his own foster-brother.

In 1517, in the absence of the earl of Sutherland, who had wrested from John Mackay a portion of his lands, he and his brother Donald invaded Sutherland with a large force. They were met at a place called Torran-Dubh, near Rogart in Strathfleet, by the Sutherland men, under Alexander Sutherland, natural brother of the countess, and, after a furious battle, defeated, with great slaughter. Sir Robert Gordon says that this "was the greatest conflict that hitherto hes been foughtin between the inhabitants of these countreyes, or within the diocy of Catteynes, to our knowledge." (Page 92).

After several reverses, John Mackay submitted to the earl in 1518, and granted him his bond of service. But such was his restless and turbulent disposition that he afterwards prevailed upon Alexander Sutherland, the bastard, who had married his sister and pretended a claim to the earldom, to raise the standard of insurrection against the earl. Alexander Sutherland was taken prisoner and beheaded on the spot, but John Mackay continued his hostile inroads into the earl's country. On his way home from one of these excursions, with a large quantity of cattle, he was attacked and defeated by the mas-

ter of Sutherland, and made his escape with great difficulty. After this he again submitted to the earl, and a second time gave him his bond of service and 'manrent' in 1522. He died in 1529, and was succeeded by his brother, Donald.

In 1539, Donald Mackay obtained restitution of the greater part of the family estates, which had been seized by the Sutherland Gordons, and in 1542 he was present in the engagement at Solway Moss. Soon after, he committed various ravages in Sutherland. He began by burning the village of Knockartol and plundering Strathbrora, but although obliged to retreat by a body of the Sutherland men, under Sir Hugh Kennedy, he soon returned with a larger force. He was again, however, compelled to retreat, after a skirmish at Lochbuy, where he lost several of his men. Shortly thereafter he was apprehended, and committed a close prisoner to the castle of Foulis. After a considerable time he became reconciled to the earl of Sutherland, to whom he gave his bond of service and 'manrent' on 8th April 1549.

In the absence of the bishop of Caithness in England, the earl of Caithness and Donald Mackay took possession of his lands, and levied the rents, as they pretended, for his behoof. When he returned, however, they refused to deliver up any part of his property, or to account for the rents which they had received in his name. The earls of Huntly and Sutherland summoned them, in consequence, to appear before them at Helmsdale, to answer for their intromissions with the bishop's rents. The earl at once complied with the summons, and made a satisfactory arrangement. Mackay, on his part, was forced to appear with great reluctance, when he was once more committed a prisoner to the castle of Foulis, whence, however, he escaped. He died in 1550.

In 1551, in the earl of Sutherland's absence, the Mackays again proceeded to plunder and lay waste the country. Y-Mackay, the son of Donald, with the Strathnaver men, entered Sutherland, but was forced back by the earl's brother, Alexander Gordon, who, pushing into the district of the Mackays, wasted it, and carried off a large booty in goods and cattle. Y-Mackay, in his turn, retaliated, and this system of mutual aggression and spoliation continued for several years. In 1555, Y-Mackay was summoned to appear before the queen regent at Inverness, to answer for his depredations, but, disobeying the citation, a commission was granted to the earl of Sutherland, to bring him to justice. The earl accordingly entered Strathnaver with a great force, but Mackay contrived to elude him, and the earl laid siege to the castle of Borwe, the principal strength in Strathnaver, which he took and completely demolished. Mackay, on his part, entered Sutherland secretly, and burnt the church of Loth. He was, however, twice defeated by Mackenzie and his countrymen in Strathbrora, and seeing no chance of escape, he at last, in 1556, surrendered himself to the queen-regent, and was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh.

During his imprisonment, his kinsman, John Mor Mackay, who took charge of his estates, entered Sutherland, in the earl's absence, with a large body of his clan, and spoiled and wasted that province, burning the chapel of St. Ninian. At the foot of the hill of Benmore in Berriedale, they were surprised by a Sutherland force, and, after an obstinate resistance, defeated with great slaughter. On his release from his confinement in Edinburgh castle, Y-Mackay fought for awhile, with great bravery, against the English on the borders, and on his return to Strathnaver, he submitted himself to the earl of Sutherland.

In 1562, he joined queen Mary at Inverness, and received a remission of the crime of having, in 1548, conducted an English army to Haddington. On 21st December 1566 the queen gifted his lands to Huntly at Stirling. On the deaths, by poison, in 1567, of the earl and countess of Sutherland, Y-Mackay, instigated by the earl of Caithness, taking advantage of the minority of the young earl, their son, then only 15 years of age, invaded the county of Sutherland, wasted the barony of Skibo, entered the town of Dornoch, and under pretence of a quarrel with the Murrays, by whom it was chiefly inhabited, set fire to it. So great was his power, and so extensive his spoliations at this time, that in the first parliament of James VI., 15th December 1567, the lords of the articles were required to report, "By what means might Mackay be dantoned?" In 1570, he was prevailed upon by Hugh Murray of Aberscors to accompany him to Strathbogie, where the young earl of Sutherland resided with his kinsfolk the Gordons, when he entered into an engagement with the earls of Huntly and Sutherland, to assist the latter against the earl of Caithness, in consideration of which, and on payment of £3,000 Scots, he obtained from the earl of Huntly, the heritable right and title of the lands of Strathnaver. Influenced, however, by Barbara Sinclair, the sister of the earl of Caithness and wife of the young earl of Sutherland, with whom he publicly cohabited, he broke his engagement, and continued to oppress the tenants and dependents of the latter. He died in 1571, full of remorse, it is said, for the wickedness of his life.

His son, Houcheon, or Hugh, succeeded him when only eleven years old. In 1587, he joined the earl of Caithness, when attacked by the earl of Sutherland, although the latter was his superior. He was excluded from the temporary truce agreed to by the two earls in March of that year, and in the following year they came to a resolution to attack him together. Having received secret notice of their intention from the earl of Caithness, he made his submission to the earl of Sutherland, and ever after remained faithful to him. Mr. Robert Mackay of Thurso, in his 'History of the Mackays,' (p. 157) says on this: "If Hugh Mackay was faulty in deserting and otherwise acting against Lord Caithness, who had never done him any injury, he made no profit by it, or by connecting himself with Sutherland. The Sinclairs, no doubt, had their faults, but the Gordons had theirs in no less degree. The policy and displeasure of the former were more easily discovered, and consequently more readily avoided; while those of the Gordons were more deep and abiding. Each had their wide grasp; but that of the Gordons was excessive and gigantic: to which it must be added, that the principal cause of the downfall of the Caithness family was their being forsaken by Mackay; and that he was the chief instrument in serving and exalting the sinking family of Sutherland, to the great detriment of his own, after his time."

In 1589, Sinclair of Murkle, brother of the earl of Caithness, marched into Strathully, with an army of 3,000 men, and having eluded the Sutherland sentinels, he passed forward to a place called Crissalligh, on the height of Strathbrora. Mackay, who was then at Dunrobin, was sent against him by the earl of Sutherland, with five or six hundred men. Finding, on coming up to them, that they were in great disorder, and that a party of them were skirmishing with some of the Sutherland retainers, he resolved, even with his inferior force, to attack them at once. Crossing, therefore, the water which was between them, he rushed, with his men, upon Sinclair's army, and after a long and hotly contested battle, defeated them. In October 1590, the earl of Caithness invaded Sutherland with all the forces he could muster. In the van of his army were about 1,500 archers, under the command of Donald Mackay of Scourie, who had, some time before, fled from Sutherland for having despoiled Assynt.

and had placed himself under the protection of the earl of Caithness. A furious conflict ensued, which lasted for a considerable time, but on the approach of night the Caithness men were forced to retire from the field. Donald Mackay of Scourie being afterwards apprehended and imprisoned in Dunrobin castle, was, at the request of his brother, Hugh Mackay, released by the earl of Satherland, to whom he ever afterwards remained faithful. While the Caithness men were engaged in their late excursion into Sutherland, Hugh Mackay entered into Caithness, and laid waste everything in his course, even to the gates of Thurso. He carried off a large quantity of booty without opposition, which he divided among his countrymen, according to custom.

Of the army raised by the earl of Sutherland in 1601, to oppose the threatened invasion of his territories by the earl of Caithness, the advanced guard was commanded by Patrick Gordon of Gartay and Donald Mackay of Scourie, and the right wing by Hugh Mackay. On its approach, however, the Caithness men took to flight. In August 1602, Hugh Mackay accompanied the earl of Sutherland, and his brother, Sir Robert Gordon, on a visit to Patrick Stuart, earl of Orkney. In 1610 he and his son, Donald Mackay, afterwards Lord Reay, were summoned before the privy council at Edinburgh, by the earl of Caithness, for giving succour and protection to John Sutherland, an outlaw, the son of Hugh Mackay's sister. He had lived in Berriedale, under the earl of Caithness, whose oppressions had driven him to acts of vengeance and spoliation, and having disregarded a citation to appear at Edinburgh, to answer certain charges against him, he had been proclaimed a rebel. In obedience to the summons Mackay hastened to the capital, where he met Sir Robert Gordon, who had arrived from England for the purpose of assisting him on the occasion. Lord Caithness, however, was easily induced to settle the matter, and, on his invitation subsequently, the Mackay chief and his brother William spent the following Christmas with him at Girnigo castle. His design in asking them was to separate the Mackays from the Sutherland interests, but in this he was unsuccessful. Hugh Mackay died at Tongue, 11th September 1614, in his 55th year. He was connected with both the rival houses by marriage; his first wife being Lady Elizabeth Sinclair, second daughter of George, fourth earl of Caithness, and relict of Alexander Sutherland of Duffus; and his second, Lady Jean Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, eleventh earl of Sutherland. The former lady was drowned, and left a daughter. By the latter he had two sons, Sir Donald Mackay of Far, first Lord Reay, and John, who married in 1619, a daughter of James Sinclair of Murkle, by whom he had Hugh Mackay and other children.

Sir Donald Mackay of Far, the elder son, was, by Charles I., created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Reay, by patent, dated 20th June, 1628, to him and his heirs male whatever. See REAY, Lord. From him the land of the Mackays in Sutherland acquired the name of "Lord Reay's Country," which it has ever since retained. It now belongs to the duke of Sutherland.

The Mackays became very numerous in the northern counties, and the descent of their chiefs, in the male line, has continued unbroken from their first appearance in the north down to the present time. In the county of Sutherland, they multiplied greatly also, under other names, such as M'Phail, Polson, Bain, Nielson, &c. The names of Mackie and M'Ghie are also said to be derived from Mackay. The old family of M'Ghie of Balmaghie, which for about 600 years possessed estates in Galloway, used the same arms as the chief of the Mackays. They continued in possession of their lands till 1786. Balmaghie means Mackay town. The name M'Crie is supposed to be a corruption of M'Ghie.

At the time of the rebellion of 1745, the Mackays were one of the clans that continued faithful to the government, at which time its effective force was estimated at 800 men by President Forbes. It is said that in the last Sutherland fencibles, raised in 1793 and disbanded in 1797, there were 33 John Mackays in one company alone. In 1794 the Reay fencibles, 800 strong, were raised in a few weeks, in "Lord Reay's country," the residence of the clan Mackay. The names of no fewer than 700 of them had the prefix of Mac. From 1795 to 1802, when it was disbanded, the regiment was employed in Ireland, where it soon acquired the confidence of Generals Lake and Nugent. The former was particularly attached to the Reay fencibles, and after the defeat of Castlebar, he frequently exclaimed, "If I had had my brave and honest Reays there, this would not have happened." At Tara Hall, 26th May, 1798, three companies of the Reays distinguished themselves in an attack upon a large body of rebels, whom they drove from a strong position, with the loss of about 400 killed and wounded, they themselves having only 26 men killed and wounded.

With regard to the term *Siol Mhorgan* applied to the clan Mackay, Mr. Robert Mackay of Thurso, the family historian, denies that as a clan they were ever known by that designation, which rests, he says, only on the affirmation of Sir Robert Gordon, without any authority. He adds: "There are, indeed, to this day, persons of the surname Morgan and Morganach, who are understood to be of the Mackays, but that the whole clan, at any period, went under that designation, is incorrect; and those of them who did so, were always few and of but small account. The name seems to be of Welsh origin; but how it obtained among the Mackays it is impossible now to say."

Of the branches of the clan Mackay, the family of Scourie is the most celebrated. They were descended from Donald Mackay of Scourie and Eriboll, elder son of Iye Mackay III., chief of the clan from 1550 to 1571, by his first wife, a daughter of Hugh Macleod of Assynt. With regard to the manner in which they became possessed of Scourie, and indeed of the whole parish of Edderachillis, an account is given by the Rev. Mr. Falconer in the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, which can only be reconciled with the family history by considering Iye Mackay and the "Sir Hugh Mackay" of his narrative as identical, and by rejecting the story about his son Donald's mother. Donald and his full brother, John Beg Mackay, were considered illegitimate, because their parents were cousins. The chief of the clan, styled "Sir Hugh Mackay," having occasion, in 1550, to remit some money to Edinburgh, was surprised to find his messenger return the following day without it, as he had been robbed on the way by a party of armed men, with blackened faces. The general suspicion of the country fell upon James Macleod of Edderachillis, who was of a turbulent and factious disposition, as the person who had employed them to commit the robbery. With the Morisons of Durness he had frequent quarrels, and Morison of Ashir, the principal man amongst them, having, at that time, in his house, Donald Mackay, a natural son of the Mackay chief, he proposed, both to the Mackays and his own friends, that he should be laird of Edderachillis, if Macleod could be made away with. A cousin of James Macleod, named Donald Macleod, undertook to put him to death, on being promised the half of Edderachillis and Donald Mackay's mother for his wife. A party of the Morisons, with Donald Mackay at their head, marched, in a dark morning,

towards the residence of James Macleod, and slew several of his kinsmen, he himself being killed by a bullet from the musket of his cousin, Donald Macleod. The latter, not receiving the reward promised him, raised his friends in Assynt, and with them returned to Edderachillis, where he found the Morisons prepared to meet and fight him, at a place called Maldy. An engagement, however, was prevented by "Sir Hugh Mackay" presenting himself on the top of a neighbouring hill, with 300 men, and proposing to Donald Macleod, to resign his pretensions to Edderachillis in favour of his son Donald, and he himself, on his doing so, would grant him other lands on his own estate, called the Davoch of Hope. This proposal he acceded to. It was, however, from his brother Hugh, who gave him a charter of the lands, that Donald Mackay obtained Edderachillis, which afterwards formed part of the estate of the Reay family, and that branch of the Mackays which sprung from him adopted the designation of Scourie.

Donald Mackay above mentioned, the son of Iye III., by his wife, Euphemia, daughter of Hugh Munro of Assynt in Ross, brother of the laird of Foulis, had three sons and four daughters. The sons were Hugh, Donald, and William. Hugh, the eldest, succeeded his father, and by the Scots Estates was appointed colonel of the Reay countrymen. He married a daughter of James Corbet of Rheims, by whom he had five sons, William, Hector, Hugh, the celebrated General Mackay, commander of the government forces at the battle of Killiecrankie, a memoir of whom is given next page, in larger type, James and Roderick. He had also three daughters, Barbara, married to John, Lord Reay; Elizabeth, to Hugh Munro of Eriboll, and Ann, to the Hon. Capt. William Mackay of Kinloch. William and Hector, the two eldest sons, both unmarried, met with untimely deaths. In February 1688, the earl of Caithness, whose wife was younger than himself, having conceived some jealousy against William, caused him to be seized at Dunnet, while on his way to Orkney, with a party of 30 persons. He was conveyed to Thurso, where he was immured in a dungeon, and after long confinement was sent home in an open boat, and died the day after. In August of the same year, his brother Hector, accompanied by a servant, having gone to Aberdeenshire, on his way to Edinburgh, was waylaid and murdered by William Sinclair of Dunbeath and John Sinclair of Murkle, and their two servants. A complaint was immediately raised before the justiciary, at the instance of John earl of Sutherland and the relatives of the deceased against the earl of Caithness and the two Sinclairs for these crimes. A counter complaint was brought by Caithness against the parties pursuers, for several alleged crimes from 1649 downwards, but it was fallen from, and a compromise took place between the parties.

General Mackay's only son, Hugh, major of his father's regiment, died at Cambray, in 1708, aged about 28. He left two sons, Hugh and Gabriel, and a daughter. Hugh died at Breda, a lieutenant-general in the Dutch service, and colonel of the Mackay Dutch regiment, which took its name from his father. He had an only daughter, the wife of Lieutenant-general Prevost, of the British service, who, on the death of his father-in-law, without male issue, obtained the king's license to bear the name and arms of Mackay of Scourie in addition to his own, which his descendants in Holland still bear. Gabriel, the younger son, lieutenant-colonel of the Mackay regiment, died without issue. James, the next brother of General Mackay, a lieutenant-colonel in his regiment, was killed at Killiecrankie, and Roderick, the youngest, died in the East Indies, both unmarried.

After General Hugh Mackay's death, the Mackay regiment in the Dutch service was commanded by his nephew, Brigadier-general Æneas Mackay, who was wounded at Killiecrankie, and after him by his son, Colonel Donald Mackay, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745.

The representative of the family of Scourie, John Mackay, Esq. of Rockville, at one period one of the clerks to the commissioners for the affairs of India, which institution he resigned from loss of sight, had two brothers, Hugh and William. Their father was the Rev. Thomas Mackay, minister of the parish of Lairg in Sutherlandshire, son of the Rev. John Mackay, minister there from 1714 to 1753, having previously been minister of his native parish of Durness on the west coast of the same county. Hugh, the second son, entered the service of the East India Company in 1784, and served in the 4th Madras native cavalry. He held the lucrative staff appointment of agent for draught and carriage cattle to the army, under General Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington, but though exempt from regimental duty as a staff officer, he solicited permission to lead his company in the battle of Assaye, 23d September, 1803, and was refused. Rather, however, than remain idly with the baggage in the rear, when his brother officers were engaged with the enemy, he resolved to disobey, thereby risking his commission, and was killed at the muzzle of the enemy's guns, in that desperate charge of the cavalry which decided the fate of the day. On the spot where he fell his brother officers erected a monument to his memory.

William, the youngest son, after being educated at the parish school of Lairg, went to sea at the age of 16. He made several voyages to the East and West Indies, and was esteemed one of the most skilful navigators in the Indian seas. In 1795, the ship Juno of Calcutta, of which he was second officer, was sent on a voyage to the coast of Pegu for a cargo of teakwood, and on its return was wrecked on the coast of Arracan. The ship sprang a leak, and filled so fast with water that but for the nature of her cargo, she must inevitably have gone to the bottom. When her hull was under water, she settled down, with her masts standing erect. To lighten her, the main mast was cut away, and the unfortunate crew, 72 in number, took refuge in the rigging of the two remaining masts. In this situation, without food or water to drink, save what the rain supplied, fourteen individuals, including the captain's wife and her servant maid, lived 23 days, and, when at length the wreck took the ground, were saved. The rest perished. The principal survivor was William Mackay, who published a narrative of his sufferings and the escape of himself and his companions. From this narrative, Lord Byron borrowed some of the most graphic incidents and most touching passages in the description of a shipwreck in his poem of Don Juan. In reference to these passages, Mr. Moore, his biographer, says: "It will be felt, I think, by every reader, that this is one of the instances in which poetry must be content to yield the palm to prose. There is a pathos in the last sentence of the seaman's recital (see Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno, page 26) which the artifices of metre and rhyme were sure to disturb, and which, indeed, no verses, however beautiful, could half so naturally and powerfully express."

In 1801, William Mackay, who had resumed his mariner's life immediately after his wonderful preservation, was sent up the Red Sea in command of a brig, with stores and provisions for General Baird's army, destined to co-operate with that of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt. On the voyage he had another marvellous escape from shipwreck, and by superior seamanship not only saved his own but many other ships of the fleet, particularly, the Real Fidellissimo, with Colonel

Ford and a detachment of the 86th regiment, an account of which is given in an appendix to a subsequent edition of his Narrative of the Loss of the Juno. He died at Calcutta in 1804, from an affection of the liver, contracted during the twenty-three dreadful days he passed on the wreck of the Juno. In the churchyard of Calcutta there is a monument to his memory, and in that of their native parish of Lairg in Sutherland a square monument, with a separate tablet for each, commemorates the characters of the Rev. John Mackay, and his son, and two grandsons.

General Mackay's cousin-german, Captain William Mackay of Borley, eldest son of Donald Mackay of Borley, second son of Donald, first of Scourie, led a company of the Mackays at the battle of Worcester in 1651, on the side of Charles II. He had three sons: Captain Hugh Mackay of Scourie; Donald; and the Rev. John Mackay, minister first of Durness, and afterwards of Lairg, above mentioned. Donald, the second son, was a member of the council of the Darien company in 1698, and was sent to Britain from the colony with an address to the king, and a pressing request to the directors to send out, with all expedition, supplies of provisions, ammunition, and men. On his return to the colony, he found it abandoned. His fate was a melancholy one. Being at sea in 1702, he harpooned a shark, and having got entangled with the rope, was dragged overboard and drowned.

The eldest branch of the Mackays was that of the Clan-Abrach, descended from John Aberigh Mackay, second son of Angus Dubh, who received the lands of Auchness, Breachat, and others, from his brother, Neill Wasse (see p. 5 of this vol.) Of this family was Robert Mackay, writer, Thurso, historian of the clan Mackay. According to this gentleman, John Aberigh, the first of this branch, gave his name to the district of Strathnaver. In the Gaelic language, he says, the inhabitants of Strathnaver are called Naverigh, and that tribe the Sliochd-nan-Aberigh. John, their founder, some say, took his appellation of Aberigh from Lochaber, where he resided in his youth with some relatives, and from Strath-na-Aberich the transition is natural to Strath-n'-Averich. Neill Naverich, above mentioned, was so called from his having belonged to the Reay Country, that is, Strathnaver. The Clan-Abrach were the most numerous and powerful branch of the Mackays. They acted as wardens of their country, and never betrayed their trust.

The Bighouse branch were descendants of William Mackay of Far, younger half brother of Donald Mackay of Scourie, by his second wife, Christian Sinclair, daughter of the laird of Dun.

The Strathy branch sprung from John Mackay of Dilred and Strathy, brother of the first Lord Reay, and son of Hugh Mackay of Far, by his wife, Lady Jane Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, earl of Sutherland.

The Melness branch came from the Hon. Colonel Æneas Mackay, second son of the first Lord Reay, by his first wife, the Hon. Barbara Mackenzie, daughter of Lord Kintail.

The Kinloch branch descended from the Hon. Captain William Mackay, and the Sandwood branch from the Hon. Charles Mackay, sons of the first Lord Reay by his last wife, Marjory Sinclair, daughter of Francis Sinclair of Stircoke.

The founder of the Holland branch of the Mackays, General Hugh Mackay, prior to 1680, when a colonel in the Dutch service, and having no prospect of leaving Holland, wrote for some of his near relatives to go over and settle in that country. Amongst those were his brother, James, and his nephews, Æneas and Robert, sons of the first Lord Reay. The former he took into his own regiment, in which, in a few years, he became lieutenant-colonel. The latter he sent to school at Utrecht for a short time, and afterwards obtained commissions for them in his own regiment. In the beginning of 1687, several British officers in the Dutch service were recalled to England by King James, and amongst others was Æneas Mackay, then a captain. On his arrival in London, the King made him some favourable propositions to enter his service, which he declined, and, in consequence, when he reached Scotland, he was ordered to be apprehended as a spy. He had been imprisoned nearly seven months in Edinburgh castle, when the prince of Orange landed at Torbay, and he was liberated upon granting his personal bond to appear before the privy council when called upon, under a penalty of £500 sterling. The Dutch Mackays married among the nobility of Holland, and one of the families of that branch held the title of baron.

MACKAY, Hugh, a distinguished military commander, the third son of Colonel Hugh Mackay of Scourie, was born about 1640. His two elder brothers having been murdered in the manner above shown, he early succeeded to the family estate. Soon after the Restoration in 1660, he obtained an ensign's commission in the Royal Scots, then, from its commanding officer, termed Douglas' or Dumbarton's regiment, and accompanied it to France, on that corps being lent by Charles II. to the French king. It is now the first foot of the British line. Among his brother subalterns was young Churchill, afterwards the great duke of Marlborough, with whom he kept up a friendly correspondence till his death. In 1669, with several other officers, he volunteered into the service of Venice, and so greatly distinguished himself in several engagements with the Turks in the island of Candia, that he received from the Republic a medal of great value, in acknowledgment of his services.

In 1672 he had the rank conferred on him of captain in Dumbarton's regiment, and was em ployed with it in the unprincipled expedition of Louis against the United Provinces. His regiment formed part of the division of the army which, under Marshal Turenne, overran the province of Gueldres, and captured most of the Dutch fortresses on the Meuse and Waal. At the small town of Bommel, in Guelderland, he was quartered in the house of a Dutch lady, the widow of the Chevalier Arnold de Bie, whose eldest daughter, Clara, he married in 1673.

Previous to this event, not approving of the cause in which he was engaged, he had resigned his commission in the Royal Scots, and entered

the service of the States General, being appointed captain in the Scottish Dutch brigade. In 1674 he was present at the battle of Seneff, when the army under the prince of Orange was defeated by the prince of Conde. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of major-commandant in the same service; and on the lieutenant-colonelcy of one of the regiments forming the Scots brigade becoming vacant, the prince bestowed it on Mackay, in preference to Graham of Claverhouse, who, in consequence, quitted the Dutch service in disgust.

About 1680 Mackay was promoted to the command of the whole brigade, which, in 1685, was called over to England to assist in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion; on which occasion, King James, on 4th June of that year, conferred on him the rank of major-general, and appointed him a member of his privy council in Scotland. He proceeded, in consequence, to Edinburgh, where he took the oaths, but his public duties did not admit of his visiting his estate and relations in Sutherland. In the following year, disapproving of the arbitrary proceedings of James' government, and preferring the service of his son-in-law, the prince of Orange, he resigned his commission, and returned to Holland; and in 1688, having, along with most of the officers of the Scots brigade, refused to obey the order of James II. to return to England, he and five other persons were declared rebels, and specially exempted from pardon.

With the command of the English and Scots division of the invading army, General Mackay accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the Revolution. Soon after his landing he was seized with a severe illness, from which he had scarcely recovered when by a warrant, signed by William and Mary, dated from Kensington, 4th January, 1689, he was appointed major-general of all forces whatever, "within our ancient kingdom of Scotland," and on the 25th March he arrived at Leith, with part of the Scots brigade, which had served in Holland. The assumption of the sovereign authority in the above warrant, as regarded Scotland, without waiting for the determination of the convention, was guarded against by the following entry in the records of that body: "Edinburgh, 28th March, 1689. The estates of this kingdom considering that the king of England, in pursuance of his acceptation of the administration of the public affairs of this kingdom, till the meeting of the estates, had sent down Major-general Mackay, with some Scots regiments under his command, for the security of the estates, and general peace of the kingdom; they do acknowledge the great kindness and care of the king of England; and do hereby warrant and authorise the said Major-general Mackay to command any forces, either standing or to be raised, with the militia within this kingdom," &c.

On Viscount Dundee proceeding to the north, to raise the clans for King James, Mackay was despatched from Edinburgh with a considerable body of troops in pursuit. He had previously attempted to open a correspondence with Cameron of Lochiel, with the view of inducing him to submit to King William's government, but could obtain no answer, and Macdonell of Glengary, to whom he also made a communication, advised him, in return, to imitate the conduct of General Monk, by restoring James. Appointing the town of Dundee as the rendezvous for his troops, with about 500 men, consisting of nearly an equal number of horse and foot, Mackay hastened north in quest of the viscount, and after in vain attempting to meet him, he marched first to Elgin, and afterwards to Inverness, where he was joined by 500 of the Mackays, Grants, and Rosses. Dundee having entered Badenoch with a large force, Mackay, not being joined by a detachment of Dutch troops under Colonel Ramsay, which he expected, retreated from Inverness through Strathspey. Here he at one time intended to give Dundee battle, but the latter showed no disposition to engage.

In all probability there would have been a battle if Lieutenant-colonel Livingstone and several of his officers had not stationed two dragoons near the mansion-house of Edinglassie to give Dundee warning. The dragoons were found concealed in the woods, and their information led to discoveries which completely implicated Livingstone and others. General Mackay arrested them and sent them to Edinburgh. They confessed their guilt, but it is not ascertained in what manner they

were disposed of. Having thus reason to distrust the fidelity of a portion of his force, Mackay continued his retreat till he was joined by some reinforcements upon whom he could rely, when he turned upon Dundee, and pursued him into Badenoch. He subsequently marched to Inverness, whence he wrote to the duke of Hamilton, president of the convention, urging the necessity of establishing "a formidable garrison" at Inverlochy, and small ones in other places in the north, without which he considered that it would be utterly impossible to subdue the Highlanders. He himself soon after repaired to Edinburgh, to hasten the preparations for carrying such a project into effect; but the plan he proposed, as he himself confesses, "considering the inability, ignorance, and little forwardness of the government to furnish the necessary ingredients for the advance of their service, was built upon a sandy foundation, and much like the building of castles in the air." (*Mackay's Memoirs*, p. 46.)

After completing his arrangements at Edinburgh, Mackay went to Stirling, to inspect the castle. From that place he proceeded to Perth, and on the 26th July 1689, he began his march into Athol, at the head of an army, as generally stated, of 4,500 men, but he tells us himself, in his 'Memoirs,' that he had with him only "six battalions of foot, making at the most 3,000 men, with four troops of horse and as many dragoons." Among the foot were two Scottish regiments, which, as stated in Mr. Mackay of Rockfield's Life of General Mackay, "as well as the horse, were not only new levies, but were also commanded by noblemen and gentlemen wholly destitute of military experience, and selected for their respective commands solely on account of their power of raising men; little more, therefore, than one half of the whole number could be said to be disciplined." At night the general encamped opposite to Dunkeld. Here, at midnight, he received an express from the marquis of Tullibardine, (often styled Lord Murray,) announcing that Viscount Dundee had entered Athol, and in consequence he had retreated from before the castle of Blair, which he had for some time blockaded, and informing him that at the upper end of the pass of Killiecrankie, which lay between him and Lord Dundee, he had posted a guard to secure a free passage through it to his troops.

On receipt of this alarming intelligence, Mackay despatched orders to Perth, to hasten the arrival of six troops of cavalry which he had left there, and at daybreak next day, proceeded in direction of the pass. At ten o'clock in the morning he reached its lower extremity, when he halted his troops, and allowed them two hours to rest and refresh themselves. Receiving notice that the pass was clear, he again put his men in motion, and they effected their passage through this terrific defile, with the loss only of a single horseman. In that singularly wild and stupendous locality, a handful of men, with no other ammunition than stones, stationed at intervals on the summit of the precipices, could easily impede the progress of any troops. If even at the present time, with the advantages of the excellent road, formed nearly sixty years afterwards, its passage is difficult to the traveller, it must have been much more so in General Mackay's time, when it was in a state of the most savage desolation. "When the pass of Killiecrankie," says one authority, "is traversed, the country beyond is found to open suddenly up into a plain, which is expressively called the Blair or field of Athol. Immediately beyond the pass this plain is not very spacious, but is confined to that description of territory which in Scotland is called a haugh, or a stripe of level alluvial soil by the brink of a river. The road debouches upon this narrow plain; the river runs along under the hills on the left; on the right rise other hills, but not of so bold a character. Mackay no sooner arrived at a space sufficiently wide for drawing up his army than he halted and began to intrench himself. He left his baggage at a blacksmith's house near the termination of the pass, so as to have the protection of the army in front."

As it was Viscount Dundee's object to prevent Mackay from establishing himself in Athol, he did not hesitate to meet him with an inferior force, amounting to little more than the half of that under Mackay. In making his dispositions, the latter divided every battalion into two parts, and, as he meant to fight three deep, he left a small distance between each of these sub-battalions.

In the centre of his line, however, he left a greater interval of space, behind which he placed the two troops of horse. Hastings' regiment, which arrived after he had taken up his ground, was stationed on the right, and, for greater security, a detachment of fire-locks from each battalion was added. On the extreme left, on a hillock covered with trees, Lieut.-Colonel Lauder was posted, with 200 picked men. After his line had been fully formed, Mackay rode along the front, from the left wing, which he committed to the charge of Brigadier Balfour, to the right, and having ascertained that everything was in readiness to receive the enemy, he addressed the battalions nearest him in a short speech.

Whilst he was occupied on the lower platform, his gallant rival was equally busy on the eminence above, ranging his men in battle array, in one line, and neither he nor Mackay placed any body of reserve behind their lines. As the evening advanced without any appearance on the part of Dundee of a desire to commence the action, the uneasiness of Mackay increased, as he supposed that the design of the Highlanders was to wait till nightfall, when, by descending suddenly, and setting up their customary loud shout, they expected to frighten his men, and throw them into disorder. He resolved however to remain in his position, whatever were the consequences, "although with impatience," as he says in his Memoirs, till Dundee should either attack him or retire, which he had a better opportunity of doing. To provoke the Highlanders to engage, he ordered three small leather field-pieces to be discharged, but they proved of little use. Towards the close of the evening, some of Dundee's sharpshooters took possession of some houses upon the ascent which lay between the two armies, to obtain a more certain aim. This induced the general to order his brother, Colonel Mackay, to detach a captain with some musqueteers to dislodge them. The general's nephew, the Hon. Robert Mackay, performed the duty with great gallantry, killing and wounding some, and chasing the rest back to their main body.

It was nearly sunset when the Highlanders all at once began to move slowly down the hill, barefooted and stripped to their shirts and doublets. They advanced, according to their usual practice, with their bodies bent forward, so as to present as small a surface as possible to the fire of the enemy, the upper part of their bodies being covered by their targets. They soon rushed forward with tremendous fury, uttering a terrific yell. They commenced the attack by a discharge of their firearms and pistols, which made little impression on Mackay's men, who reserved their fire until within a few paces of the Highlanders, when they poured it into them. Discharging in platoons, they were enabled to take a steady aim, and their fire told with dreadful effect on the Highlanders. At that time the present plan of fixing the bayonet was not known, and before the troops had time to screw their side-arms on to the end of their muskets, the Highlanders rushed in upon them sword-in-hand. It is said that General Mackay invented the present plan of firing with the bayonet fixed, from the complete defeat which he was now destined so briefly to experience, for the whole affair lasted only a few minutes. The shock of the Highlanders was too impetuous to be long resisted by soldiers, who, according to their own general, "behaved, with the exception of Hastings' and Leven's regiments, like the vilest cowards in nature."

While the work of death was thus going on towards the right, Dundee, at the head of the horse, made a furious charge on Mackay's own battalion, and broke through it, on which the English horse, which were stationed behind, fled, without firing a single shot. When Mackay perceived that Dundee's chief point of attack was near the centre of his line, he resolved to charge the Highlanders in flank with two troops of horse which he had placed in his rear; and he ordered Lord Belhaven to proceed round the left wing with his own troop, and attack them on their right flank, ordering the other troop to proceed in the contrary direction, and assail their left. The general led Belhaven's troop in person; but scarcely had he got in front of the line when it was thrown into disorder. This disorder was soon communicated to the right wing of Lord Kenmure's battalion, which at once gave way.

At this moment the general was surrounded by a crowd of Highlanders, and he called to his cav-

alry to follow him, that he might get them again formed, but only one person made the attempt, a servant, whose horse was shot under him. Putting spurs to his horse, he galloped through the Highlanders, and when he had got sufficiently out of immediate danger, he turned round to observe the appearance of the field. To his astonishment he saw none of his troops, but the dead, the wounded, and the dying. His army had disappeared. "In the twinkling of an eye, in a manner," he says, "our men were out of sight, being got pell mell down to the river-side, where our baggage stood." The flight of his men must have been truly rapid, for although his left wing, which had never been attacked, had taken to flight before he rode off, his right wing and centre had still kept their ground. But now the whole of his line had fled from the field, pursued by the Highlanders, till the latter were stopped by the baggage, and it was to their desire for plunder that those who escaped owed their safety, for had the Highlanders continued their pursuit, it is very probable that not an individual of Mackay's army would have been left to relate the sad disaster of their discomfiture and death.

When the general had recovered from his surprise, and the smoke had cleared away, he discovered on the right a small number of his troops. He subsequently came upon another portion of them. With these, he retired across the Garry, without molestation, and contrary to the opinion of several of his officers, who advised him to march through the pass of Killiecrankie to Perth, he proceeded several miles up Athol, with the intention of crossing over the hills to Stirling. About two miles from the field of battle, he came up with a party of about 150 fugitives, almost without arms, under the command of Colonel Ramsay, who was quite at a loss what direction to take. Continuing his march along the edge of a rivulet which falls into the Garry, he came to a little village, where he procured from the inhabitants such information as enabled him, with the assistance of his map, to decide upon his route. Early in the morning he reached Weem castle, the seat of his friend, the chief of the clan Menzies, whose son had been in the action at the head of a company of Highlanders, and here he obtained some sleep and refreshment after his fatigues and harassing march. On Sunday, the 28th July, the general continued his march with very little halting, and on Monday he arrived at Stirling with about 400 men. The viscount of Dundee fell in the battle, and thus rendered his victory a fruitless one to King James. On the side of Mackay no fewer than 2,000 men fell, and 500 were made prisoners. The loss on the side of Dundee could never be accurately ascertained. It is stated to have been considerable, and General Mackay says that "the enemy lost on the field six for our one."

Among the persons of rank and distinction slain were his brother Colonel Mackay and Brigadier Balfour. His nephew, the Hon. Captain Mackay, had been left for dead on the field of battle, and was found by Glengary and his men, who, perceiving him still alive, carried him on a barn door to the nearest hut, where he remained some days till he could be removed in safety to Dunkeld. He never completely recovered the effect of his wounds at Killiecrankie, and after serving, and being repeatedly wounded, in several of King William's battles in Flanders, he died at Tongue, the seat of his family, in December 1696, in the 30th year of his age.

After concentrating the troops at Stirling, General Mackay, within a few days after his arrival at that place, found himself again at the head of a considerable force. He then resolved to march direct to Perth, and place a garrison there. On coming within half-a-mile of the town, he observed a party of the enemy, consisting of about 300 Athol men, approaching from it. The latter, seeing from the dispositions made by General Mackay, that their retreat would be intercepted, threw themselves into the Tay, whither they were followed by Mackay's cavalry, who cut them down in the water without mercy. He subsequently followed Colonel Cannan, who, on the death of Dundee, had assumed the command of James' army, to the north, and stayed a night at Aberdeen. His arrival there gave great joy, he says, (*Memoirs*, p. 66,) to most of the inhabitants, as they were in dread of a visit from the Highlanders that very night.

From Aberdeen Mackay proceeded up Deeside,

having received intelligence that Cannan had taken up a position on the Braes of Mar; but learning, on his march, that the Highlanders had gone north to the duke of Gordon's territory, he drew off his men towards Strathbogie. He reached Strathbogie castle before Cannan arrived at the castle of Auchindoun, where he intended to fix his head-quarters. Here the distance between the two armies was only about six miles, and both commanders made preparations for a battle, but the divisions and strifes among the officers and Highland chiefs in Cannan's army prevented one from taking place; and that leader resolved to return to Athol. Mackay followed him in the direction of Cromar, and having ascertained that he had crossed the hills and entered the Mearns, he made a rapid movement down the Dee to Aberdeen. After the battle of Dunkeld he returned to Perth, and spent ten days at the castle of Blair, during which time many of the Athol people took advantage of an indemnity which he offered them, and delivered up their arms.

From the jealousies and dissensions, and personal and selfish motives, which actuated all parties, and the indifference and neglect with which his plans for the subjugation of the Highlands had been treated by the government, General Mackay had, by this time, become heartily tired of his command. He was himself of a moderate and conciliatory disposition, and the different spirit that seemed to influence the conduct of mostly all others in power, made him, as he says himself, "look upon Scotsmen of those times in general, as void of zeal for their religion and natural affection, seeing all men hunt after their particular advantages, and none minding sincerely and self-deniedly the common good, which gave him a real distaste of the country and service; resolving from that time forward to disengage himself out of it as soon as possible he could get it done, and that the service would allow of." (*Memoirs*, p. 77.) He failed, however, in obtaining even a temporary leave of absence, by the intrigues of Lord Melville and Viscount Tarbet, who, as he says, suspecting an interview with King William, who was then in Holland, to be the object of his proposed visit thither, were afraid that he would induce his majesty to adopt a system different from that which had been followed in the management of Scottish affairs.

He now applied himself, with great perseverance, to accomplish his long cherished project of erecting a fort at Inverlochy, capable of containing ten or twelve hundred men, to keep the western Highlanders in check. As no notice was taken of a communication which he made to King William in reference thereto, notwithstanding its importance was urged in repeated letters from him, he grew quite impatient, and threatened to throw up his commission. At length the privy council having, at his request, written a letter to the king on the subject, his majesty ordered three frigates, which Mackay had written for, to be sent down, with some arms and ammunition and implements for commencing the work, but no money was forthcoming, without which nothing could be undertaken. In this emergency he applied to the city of Glasgow, the magistrates of which agreed to hire vessels for transporting a detachment of 600 men, which Mackay offered to take with him, and to furnish him with the necessary provisions, and such articles as he might require for completing the fort, in addition to those sent down from England.

After the skirmish of Cromdale, Mackay proceeded into Lochaber, and thence to Inverlochy, and lost no time in commencing the fort at that place. The original fort built by General Monk, during the time of Cromwell, was chiefly of earth, and of a temporary character. Mackay erected the present one with stone and lime, on a smaller scale, and gave it the name of Fort William in honour of the king. It withstood a siege of three weeks in 1745. Leaving a thousand men in garrison there, he returned to the south, but shortly afterwards marched north, in all haste, in order to disperse the forces under Major-general Buchan, before any rising should take place in the northern counties. The earl of Seaforth having surrendered himself to him, was committed prisoner to the castle of Inverness, and afterwards sent to Edinburgh. Having at length succeeded, by the most energetic operations, in pacifying the northern counties, and fully establishing the authority of William and Mary in Scotland, in November

1690, he resigned the chief command of the army and retired to his family in Holland, his adopted country. Of his services in Scotland, he left an interesting account in his "Memoirs," printed for the first time for the Bannatyne Club in 1833.

In 1691, he was appointed second in command of King William's forces, serving against the adherents of King James in Ireland. He arrived in that country in the beginning of May of that year, and signalised himself by his skill and gallantry at the capture of Athlone, having led his men on foot through a deep and rapid ford on the river Shannon, amid a continued shower of balls, bullets, and grenades. Smollett says, "Never was a more desperate service, nor was ever exploit performed with more valour and intrepidity." At the battle of Aughrim, which followed, he commanded the right wing of King William's army, and the victory, it was acknowledged, was gained chiefly by his foresight, good conduct, and courage.

After the capitulation of Limerick, on the 3d of the ensuing October, he returned to Holland, and in the succeeding year, when King William took the field against Louis XIV. of France, Mackay, with the rank of lieutenant-general, was nominated to the command of the British division of the confederate army in Flanders. He was killed at the disastrous battle of Steinkirk, July 24th, 1692. He had been ordered to a post which, he saw, could not be maintained, and sent back his opinion about it, but the former orders were confirmed, so he advanced to his death, saying only, "The will of the Lord be done." It is stated that in the course of that evening, King William frequently mentioned with regret the death of one of his generals, but said nothing of General Mackay. One of the officers present took the liberty of expressing his surprise that his majesty had made no allusion to his old and faithful servant, Mackay. "No," replied the king, "Mackay served a higher Master, but the other served me with his soul." The king attended Mackay's funeral, and when the body was laid in the grave, he said, "There he lies, and an honester man the world cannot produce." He is still termed in his native country, "Shenlar mor," the great general. He was to have been rewarded by King William, for his services, with the title of earl of Scourie, but the intrigues of his rival, Mackenzie of Coigach or Cromarty, prevented it.

The eldest of his three daughters, Margaret, became the wife of George, third Lord Reay. The two others married Dutchmen, the one a minister of Nimeguen, the other, the burgomaster of that town.

Bishop Burnet describes General Mackay as one of the most pious soldiers whom he had ever known, and highly commends him for the care which he took to enforce the observance of strict discipline, and attention to religious exercises, among both the officers and men under his command. It was commonly said of him by the Dutch soldiers, that he knew no fear but the fear of God. One of his ruling principles was never to aid what he considered a bad cause. His Life, by John Mackay, Esq. of Rockfield, the representative in the male line of the family of Scourie, was published in 1836, in one vol. 4to.

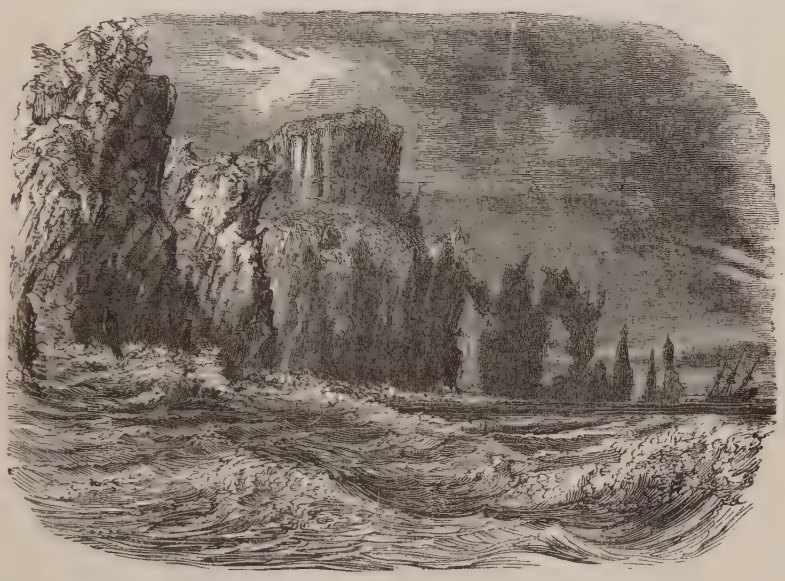
MACKAY, Robert, an eminent Gaelic bard, commonly called Rob Donn, that is, Brown Robert, the son of a herdsman, was born in 1714, at Durness, in Sutherlandshire. He says himself:

> "I was born in the winter,
> 'Mongst the wild frowning mountains,
> My first sight of the world
> Was the snow-drift around me."

His mother, a woman of vigorous understanding, was well versed in Highland poetry and music, with which she stored his mind in his childhood. He never learnt to read. Till he was seven years old he tended calves, but at that age he was taken into the service of Mr. John Mackay, of the family of Skerray, a gentleman who carried on an extensive business as a cattle-dealer. As he grew to years he was employed as a drover, and sometimes went with herds as far as to the English markets. He was afterwards engaged by Donald Lord Reay, the chief of his clan, as his cattle-steward or cow-keeper, called in some parts of the country a *boman*. He now married, and in course of time became the father of thirteen children.

Unfortunately his fondness for deer-hunting, for which he was, on one occasion, summoned before the sheriff-substitute of the county, when he

narrowly escaped transportation, according to the statute, and a satirical ballad which he composed on some transaction in his noble master's household, caused his dismissal from Lord Reay's service. One account, but it seems most unlikely, says that the reason of his leaving was his refusal to use the flail himself in thrashing out corn for fodder to the cattle, employing servants to perform this laborious duty. He was then taken into the employment of Colonel Mackay, son of the gentleman who had patronised him in his boyhood, when he removed, with his family, to the place of Achmore, in that part of the parish of Durness which borders upon Cape Wrath



CAPE WRATH.

When the first regiment of Sutherland fencibles was raised in 1759, he was prevailed upon by the country gentlemen holding commissions in it to accompany them. He enlisted as a private soldier, but was never called on to take any part in troublesome duty. On the reduction of the corps in May 1763, he returned to his home, when he was recalled to his former situation in the employment of Lord Reay. Although dreaded as a satirist, such was the excellence of his private character that he was elected a ruler elder of his native parish. His witty sayings and convivial qualities made him a welcome guest every where. In the sketch of his life inserted in 'Mackenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry,' (page 186,) we are told that his society was courted not only by his equals, but still more by his superiors; no social party almost was esteemed a party without him; no public meeting of the better and the best of the land was felt to be a full one without Rob Donn being there. The reason of his being thus in such universal requisition was, perhaps, that, as subsequently stated in the same sketch, if he was not invited to a feast or wedding, next day he composed a satire full of mirth and humour, on the offending party. He was proud, says his biographer, of his own powers of satire, and seemed to enjoy the dread of those who feared the exercise of his wit.

He died 5th August, 1778, aged 64. A vast concourse of his clansmen attended his funeral, and a granite monument was erected in 1829, by public subscription, over his grave, in the parish burying ground of Durness, with inscriptions in Gaelic, in English, in Greek, and Latin. His poems consist of humorous, satirical, and descriptive pieces, with elegies and love songs. Many of them are of a local nature. A collection of them was published at Inverness in 1830, by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, then of Dunoon, author of 'The Gaelic Dictionary,' with a memoir. In the Quarterly Review for July 1831, translations are

given of some of them. The memoir which accompanies them was written by Sir Walter Scott.

MACKAY, JOHN, an eminent botanist, was born at Kirkaldy, December 25, 1772. He early discovered a strong predilection for botanical pursuits, and even at the age of 14, he had formed a very considerable collection of the rarer kinds of garden and hothouse plants. In the beginning of 1791 he was placed in Dickson and Company's nurseries at Edinburgh; of which, in 1793, he received the principal charge. Every summer he made a botanical excursion to the Highlands; he likewise traversed the Western Isles, and in most of these journeys he was successful in adding some new species to the British Flora. To the elegant work entitled 'English Botany,' then in course of publication, under the care of Dr. Smith and Mr. Sowerby of London, he contributed various valuable articles and figures of indigenous plants, and in February 1796, he was elected an associate of the Linnæan Society of London. In 1800, on the death of Mr. Menzies, he succeeded him as superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, where he died April 14, 1802.

MACKENZIE, the surname of a clan, (badge, deer grass,) which has long cherished a traditionary belief in its descent from the Norman family of Fitzgerald settled in Ireland. Its pretensions to such an origin are founded upon a fragment of the records of Icolmkill, and a charter of the lands of Kintail in Wester Ross, said to have been granted by Alexander III., to Colin Fitzgerald, their supposed progenitor. According to the Icolmkill fragment, a personage described as "Peregrinus et Hibernus nobilis ex familia Geraldinorum," that is, "a noble stranger and Hibernian, of the family of the Geraldines," being driven from Ireland, with a considerable number of followers, about 1261, was received graciously by the king, and remained thenceforward at the court. Having given powerful aid to the Scots at the battle of Largs two years afterwards, he was rewarded by a grant of Kintail, erected into a free barony by charter dated 9th January, 1266. No such document, however, as this pretended fragment of Icolmkill is known to be in existence, at least, as Mr. Skene says, nobody has ever seen it, and as for King Alexander's charter, he declares (*Highlanders*, vol. ii. p. 235) that "it bears the most palpable marks of having been a forgery of later date, and one by no means happy in the execution." Besides, the words "Colino Hiberno," contained in it, do not prove the said Colin to have been an Irishman, as Hiberni was at that period a common appellation of the Gael of Scotland.

The ancestor of the clan Kenzie was Gilleon-og, or Colin the younger, a son of Gilleon na hair'de, that is, Colin of the Aird, progenitor of the earls of Ross, and from the MS. of 1450 their Gaelic descent may be considered established. Colin of Kintail is said to have married a daughter of Walter, lord high steward of Scotland. He died in 1278. and his son, Kenneth, being, in 1304, succeeded by his son, also called Kenneth, with the addition of Mackenneth, the latter, softened into Mackenny or Mackenzie, became the name of the whole clan. Murdoch, or Murcha, the son of Kenneth, received from David II. a charter of the lands of Kintail as early as 1362. At the beginning of the 15th century, the clan Kenzie appears to have been both numerous and powerful, for its chief, Kenneth More, when arrested, in 1427. with his son-in-law, Angus of Moray, and Macmathan, by James I. in his parliament at Inverness, was said to be able to muster 2,000 men.

In 1463, Alexander Mackenzie of Kintail received Strathgarve and many other lands from John, earl of Ross, the same who was forfeited in 1476. The Mackenzie chiefs were originally vassals of the earls of Ross, but after their forfeiture, they became independent of any superior but the crown. They strenuously opposed the Macdonalds in every attempt which they made to regain possession of the earldom. Alexander was succeeded by his son, Kenneth, who had taken for his first wife Lady Margaret Macdonald, daughter of the forfeited earl, John lord of the Isles, and having, about 1480, divorced his wife, he brought upon himself the resentment of her family. Her brother, Angus, invaded Ross, with a body of his island vassals, and encountering the Mackenzies at a place called Lagebread, defeated them with considerable loss. In 1491, Alexander of Lochalsh, called Alaster Macgillespoc, nephew of the lord of the Isles, made his appearance, at the head of a large body of the Islanders, in Wester Ross, and proceeded to Strathconnan, for the purpose of ravaging the lands of the Mackenzies. The latter however, under the above-named Kenneth, assembled in great force, and after a fierce and obstinate battle, the Macdonalds were defeated with much slaughter, and expelled from Ross. This engagement was called the battle of Blairna-Park. The Mackenzies then proceeded to ravage the lands of Ardmanach and Foulis, and committed so many excesses that the earl of Huntly, lieutenant of the north, was compelled to act against them as rebels and oppressors of the lieges. Kenneth died soon after.

Kenneth Oig, his son by the divorced wife, was chief in 1493. Two years afterwards, he and Farquhar Macintosh were imprisoned by James V. in the castle of Edinburgh. In 1497, the Macdonalds again invaded Ross, but were encountered by the Mackenzies and Munroes, at a place called Drumchatt, and after a sharp skirmish, were routed and driven out of Ross. The same year he and Macintosh made their escape from the castle of Edinburgh, but on their way to the Highlands, they were treacherously seized at the Torwood, by the laird of Buchanan. Kenneth Oig resisted and was slain, and his head presented to the king by Buchanan. His death was avenged by his foster-brother at Flodden. This was a man of the district of Kenlochar, named Donald Dubh Mac Gillechrist Vic Gillereoch. In the retreat of the Scots army he heard some one near him say, "Alas! laird, thou hast fallen." On inquiry he was told that it was the laird of Buchanan, who had sunk from wounds or exhaustion. Rushing forward, he shouted out, "If he hath not fallen, he shall fall," and slew Buchanan on the spot.

Kenneth Oig, having no issue, was succeeded by his brother, John, whose mother, Agnes Fraser, was a daughter of Lord Lovat. She had other sons, from whom sprung numerous branches of this wide-spread family. As he was very young, his kinsman, Hector Roy Mackenzie, progenitor of the house of Gerloch, assumed the command of the clan, as guardian of the young chief. "Under his rule," says Mr. Gregory, (*Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, p. 111.) "the clan

Kenzie became involved in feuds with the Munroes and other clans; and Hector Roy himself became obnoxious to government, as a disturber of the public peace. His intentions towards the young lord of Kintail were considered very dubious; and the apprehensions of the latter and his friends having been roused, Hector was compelled by law to yield up the estate and the command of the tribe to the proper heir." John, at the call of James IV., marched with his clan to the fatal field of Flodden, where he was taken prisoner by the English.

Among the measures adopted by government for the suppression of the rebellion of Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh, who had got himself proclaimed lord of the Isles, was the appointment, by an act of council, of certain individuals of local influence as temporary lieutenants of particular divisions of the northern shires. Among others, the chief of the Mackenzies and Munro of Foulis were constituted guardians of Wester Ross. The following year (1515) Mackenzie, without legal warrant, seized the royal castle of Dingwall, but professed his readiness to deliver it up to any one appointed by the regent, John, Duke of Albany. It was in attempting, in the Mackenzie chief's absence, to take his castle of Elandonan, in 1539, that Donald Gorme, the claimant of the lordship of the Isles, lost his life, having been wounded in the foot by a barbed arrow. (See vol. ii. p. 548).

On King James the Fifth's expedition to the Isles in 1540, he was joined at Kintail by John, chief of the Mackenzies, who accompanied him throughout his voyage. He fought at the battle of Pinkie at the head of his clan in 1547. On his death in 1556, he was succeeded by his son, Kenneth, who, by a daughter of the earl of Athol, had Colin and Roderick, the latter ancestor of the Mackenzies of Redcastle, Kincraig, Rosend, and other branches.

Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, had, by accident, obtained the custody of Mary Macleod, the heiress of Harris and Dunvegan, and refusing to give her up to her lawful guardian, James Macdonald of Dunyveg and the Glens, was compelled to resign her into the hands of Queen Mary, with whom she remained for some years as a maid of honour. In the *Collectanea de rebus Albanicis*, (p. 143) is the act of privy council which bears that he had delivered up the said heiress to the queen. It is dated "at Edinburgh, the 21st May 1562." He died in 1568.

Colin, eleventh chief, son of Kenneth, fought on the side of Queen Mary at the battle of Langside, for which he obtained a remission. In August 1569 he and Donald Gormeson Macdonald of Skye were forced, in presence of the Regent Moray and privy council at Perth, to settle the feuds in which they had been for some time involved. On this occasion Moray acted as mediator between them. Colin Mackenzie, chief of the clan Kenzie, was a privy councillor to James VI., and died 14th June 1594. He was twice married. By his first wife, Barbara, a daughter of Grant of Grant, he had, with three daughters, four sons, namely, Kenneth, his successor; Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Tarbat, ancestor of the earls of Cromarty; Colin, ancestor of the Mackenzies of Kennock and Pitlundie; and Alexander, of the Mackenzies of Kilcoy, and other families of the name. By a second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Roderick Mackenzie of Davochmaluak, he had a son, Alexander, from whom the Mackenzies of Applecross, Coul, Delvin, Assint, and other families are sprung.

Kenneth, the eldest son, twelfth chief of the Mackenzies, was also a member of the privy council of James VI. Soon after succeeding his father, he was engaged in supporting the claims of Torquil Macleod, surnamed Connanach, the disinherited son of Macleod of Lewis, whose mother was the sister of John Mackenzie of Kintail, and whose daughter had married Roderick Mackenzie, Kenneth's brother. The barony of Lewis he conveyed by writings to the Mackenzie chief, who caused the usurper thereof and some of his followers to be beheaded in July 1597 (see MACLEOD). In the following year he joined Macleod of Harris and Macdonald of Sleat in opposing the project of James VI. for the colonization of the Lewis, by some Lowland gentlemen, chiefly belonging to Fife. As he claimed a property in that island, though, so far as he was concerned, it was but nominal, it is not surprising that he did all he could to frustrate the expedition. He incited against the colonists Neill and Murdoch, two bastard sons of Ruari Macleod, the last undisputed lord of Lewis. After some successes the two brothers quarrelled. For a reward from government Neill delivered up Murdoch, in 1600, to the colonists, and he was hanged at St. Andrews. In consequence of some confessions by him and of complaints by the colonists, Mackenzie was apprehended and committed prisoner to Edinburgh castle. Through the assistance, however, of his friend, the lord-chancellor, he escaped without a trial.

In 1601, Neill Macleod deserted the cause of the colonists, and Mackenzie, who had detained in captivity for several years Tormod, the only surviving legitimate son of Ruari Macleod of the Lewis, set him at liberty, and sent him into that island to assist Neill in opposing the settlers. In 1602, the feud between the Mackenzies and the Glengarry Macdonalds, regarding their lands in Wester Ross, was renewed with great violence (see MACDONELL of Glengarry, vol. ii. page 728). Ultimately, after much bloodshed on both sides, an agreement was entered into, by which Glengarry renounced in favour of Mackenzie the castle of Strone, with the lands of Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and others, so long the subject of dispute between them. A crown charter of these lands was granted to Kenneth Mackenzie in 1607. The territories of the clan Kenzie at this time were very extensive. "All the Highlands and Isles, from Ardnamurchan to Strathnaver, were either the Mackenzies' property, or under their vassalage, some few excepted," and all about them were bound to them "by very strict bonds of friendship." The same year, Kenneth Mackenzie obtained, through the influence of the lord-chancellor, a gift, under the great seal, of the Lewis to himself, in virtue of the resignation formerly made in his favour by Torquil Macleod, but on the complaint to the king of those of the colonists who survived, he was forced to resign it. He was created a peer, by the title of Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, by patent, dated 19th November 1609. On the abandonment of the scheme for colonizing the Lewis, the remaining adventurers, Sir George Hay and Sir James Spens, were easily prevailed upon to sell their title to Lord Kintail, who likewise succeeded in obtaining from the king a grant of the share in the island forfeited by Lord Balmerino, another of the grantees. Having thus at length acquired a legal right to the Lewis, he procured from the government a commission of fire and sword against the Islanders, and landing there with a large force, he speedily reduced them to obedience, with the exception of Neil Macleod and a few others, his kinsmen and followers. The struggle for the Lewis between the Mackenzies and the Macleods, continued some time longer, but for an account of it the reader is referred to the article MACLEOD. The Mackenzies ultimately succeeded in obtaining possession of the island.

Lord Kintail died in March 1611. He had married, first, Anne, daughter of George Ross of Balnagowan, and had, with two daughters, two sons, Colin, second Lord Kintail, and

first earl of Seaforth, and the Hon. John Mackenzie of Lochslin. His second wife was Isabel, daughter of Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Powrie, by whom, with a daughter, Sybilla, Mrs. Macleod of Macleod, he had four sons, viz., Alexander, George, second earl of Seaforth; Thomas, of Pluscardine, and Simon of Lochslin, whose eldest son was the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, lord advocate in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII., of whom a memoir is subsequently given in larger type.

Colin, second Lord Kintail, was created earl of Seaforth, by patent dated at Theobald's, 3d December 1623, to him and his heirs male. (See SEAFORTH, earl of).

The great-grandson of the third earl of Seaforth, and male heir of the family, was Colonel Thomas Frederick Humberston Mackenzie, who fell at Gheriah in India in 1783, and of whom a memoir is given under the head of SEAFORTH, earl of. His brother, Francis Humberston Mackenzie, obtained the Seaforth estates, and was created Baron Seaforth in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1796. Dying without surviving male issue his title became extinct, and his eldest daughter, the Hon. Mary Frederica Elizabeth, having taken for her second husband J. A. Stewart of Glasserton, a cadet of the house of Galloway, that gentleman assumed the name of Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth.

The clan Kenzie from small beginnings had increased in territory and influence till they became, next to the Campbells, the greatest clan in the West Highlands. They remained loyal to the Stuarts, but the forfeiture of the earl of Seaforth in 1715, and of the earl of Cromarty in 1745, weakened their power greatly. They are still, however, one of the most numerous tribes in the Highlands. In 1745 their effective strength was calculated at 2,500. No fewer than seven families of the name possess baronetcies.

The armorial bearings of the Mackenzies are a stag's head and horns. It is said that they were assumed in consequence of Kenneth, the ancestor of the family, having rescued the king of Scotland from an infuriated stag, which he had wounded. "In gratitude for his assistance," says Stewart of Garth, "the king gave him a grant of the castle and lands of Castle Donnan, and thus laid the foundation of the family and clan Mackenneth or Mackenzie." From the stag's head in their arms the term Caberfae was applied to the chiefs.

The progenitor of the Gerloch or Gairloch branch of the Mackenzies was, as above shown, Hector, the elder of the two sons of Alexander, 7th chief, by his 2d wife, Margaret Macdowall, daughter of John, lord of Lorn. He lived in the reigns of Kings James III. and IV., and was by the Highlanders called "Eachin Roy," or Red Hector, from the colour of his hair. To the assistance of the former of these monarchs, when the confederated nobles collected in arms against him, he raised a considerable body of the clan Kenzie, and fought at their head at the battle of Sauchieburn. After the defeat of his party, he retreated to the north, and, taking possession of Redcastle, put a garrison in it. Thereafter he joined the earl of Huntly, and from James IV. he obtained in 1494 a grant of the lands and barony of Gerloch, or Gairloch, in Ross-shire. These lands originally belonged to the Siol-Vic-Gilliechallum, or Macleods of Rasay, a branch of the family of Lewis, but Hector, by means of a mortgage or wadset, had acquired a small portion of them, and in 1508 he got Brachan, the lands of Moy, the royal forest of Glassiter, and other lands, united to them. In process of time, his successors came to possess the whole district, but not till after a long and bloody feud with the Siol-Vic-Gilliechallum, which lasted till 1611, when it was brought to a sudden close by a skirmish, in which Gillechallum Oig, laird of Rasay, and Murdoch Mackenzie, a younger son of the laird of Gerloch, were slain. From that time the Mackenzies possessed Gerloch without interruption from the Macleods.

Hector, the first of the house of Gerloch, was with the clan at Flodden, where most of them were killed; and he and his nephew, John, the chief, to whom he was tutor, narrowly escaped. By a daughter of the laird of Grant, to whom he was betrothed, but who died before the marriage was celebrated, he had a son, Hector, who got the name of Came, or one-eyed. He afterwards married a daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Moydart, and, with two daughters, he had four sons.

John, the eldest of these, called by the Highlanders, John Glesich, married Agnes, only daughter of James Fraser of Foinich, brother of Hugh, Lord Lovat, and died in 1550. He had three sons: Hector, his heir; John, who succeeded Hector, and carried on the line of the family; and Alexander, from whom descended Murdoch Mackenzie, bishop of Moray and afterwards of Caithness, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. Of this branch, also, was Dr. James Mackenzie, an eminent physician, author of the 'History of Health.'

Kenneth Mackenzie, eighth baron of Gerloch, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1700. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Findon, and was succeeded, in 1704, by his son, Sir Alexander, second baronet, who married Janet, daughter of Sir Roy Mackenzie of Scatwell, and with three daughters had six sons, most of whom died young. He himself died in 1766. His eldest son, Sir Alexander, 3d baronet, married, 1st, Margaret, eldest daughter of Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle, issue one son, Hector; 2dly, Jean, only daughter of John Gorrie, Esq., commissary of Ross, issue 2 sons, John, a general officer, and Kenneth, an officer in India, and 3 daughters. He died 13th April 1770.

Sir Hector Mackenzie, his eldest son, 4th baronet of the Gerloch branch, died in April 1826. His son, Sir Francis Alexander, 5th baronet, born in 1798, died June 2, 1843. The eldest son of Sir Francis, Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie, 6th baronet, born 1832, married in 1860 the 2d daughter of Walter Frederick Campbell of Islay.

The Mackenzies of Portmore, county Peebles, are a branch of the Gerloch family. Colin Mackenzie of Portmore, great-grandson of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, baronet of Gerloch, married in 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, and died in September 1830. He had three brothers, William Mackenzie of Muirtown, Ross-shire; Sutherland Mackenzie of Edinburgh, and John, banker in Inverness. His son, William Forbes Mackenzie, M.P. for Peebles-shire, born in April 1807, and appointed in 1831 deputy lieutenant for that county, was the introducer of the act of parliament passed in 1854, for the regulation of public houses in Scotland, commonly called "Forbes Mackenzie's Act."

The first of the Mackenzies of Tarbet and Royston, in the county of Cromarty, was Sir Roderick Mackenzie, second son of Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, brother of the first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail. Having married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Torquil Macleod of the Lewes, he added the armoriol bearings of the Macleods to his own. His son, John Mackenzie of Tarbet, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 21st May 1628. He had four sons. The third son, Roderick Mackenzie, was on 1st December 1702, appointed justice clerk, and an ordinary lord of session 12th January 1703, when he took his seat as Lord Prestonhall. He was superseded as justice clerk in October 1704, and resigned his seat

as one of the judges, in favour of his nephew, Sir James Mackenzie of Royston, in June 1710. In September of the same year he was appointed sheriff of Ross-shire. He died Feb. 4, 1712. His son, Sir Alexander, married Amelia, daughter and heiress of Hugh, 10th Lord Lovat, and changing his name to Fraser, was designated of Fraserdale. Engaging in the rebellion of 1715 he was attainted as Lord Prestonhall.

The eldest son, Sir George Mackenzie, second baronet, was the first earl of Cromarty. (See vol. i., page 731).

The Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie, the second son of the first Lord Cromarty, obtained from his father the extensive estate of Cromarty, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 29th April 1704, with the precedency of his father's patent of baronetcy, 21st May, 1628. He was commissioner to the Scottish estates for the county of Cromarty, in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, and sat in the first British parliament. He died in 1729. His eldest son, Sir George, third baronet, was M.P. for the county of Cromarty. Becoming a bankrupt, his estate of Cromarty was sold in 1741 to William Urquhart of Meldrum. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Kenneth, fourth baronet, at whose death, without issue, in 1763, the baronetcy lay dormant until revived in favour of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Tarbet, elder son of Robert Mackenzie, lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service, great-great-grandson of the first baronet. Colonel Mackenzie's father was Alexander Mackenzie of Ardlock, and his mother the daughter of Robert Sutherland, Esq. of Langwell, Caithness, 12th in descent from William de Sutherland, 5th earl of Sutherland, and the princess Margaret Bruce, sister and heiress of David II. Sir Alexander, 5th baronet, was in the military service of the East India Company. On his death, April 28, 1841, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir James Sutherland Mackenzie, 6th baronet, of Tarbet and Royston. The latter died Nov. 24, 1858.

The first of the family of Coul, Ross-shire, was Alexander Mackenzie, brother of Kenneth, first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, who, before his death, made him a present of his own sword, as a testimony of his particular esteem and affection. His son, Kenneth Mackenzie of Coul, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, Oct. 16, 1673. His eldest son, Sir Alex., 2d baronet, died in 1702. His son, Sir John Mackenzie, 3d baronet, for being concerned in the rebellion of 1715, was forfeited. He died without male issue, and the attainder not extending to collateral branches of the family, the title and estates devolved upon his brother, Sir Colin, 4th baronet, clerk to the pipe in the exchequer. He died in 1740. His eldest son, Sir Alexander, 5th baronet, died in 1792. His son, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 6th baronet, a major-general in the Bengal army, and provincial commander-in-chief in Bengal, 1790–1792, died in 1796. His son, Sir George Steuart Mackenzie, 7th baronet, F.R.S., vice-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, born 22d June 1780, was the author of An Agricultural and Political Survey of Ross and Cromarty shires, of a Treatise on the Diseases of Sheep, and of several scientific papers on useful branches of domestic economy. He was general in the Royal Scottish archers, the queen's body-guard in Scotland, and a deputy-lieutenant of Ross-shire. He was twice married: first, to Mary, fifth daughter of Donald Macleod, Esq. of Geanies, sheriff of Ross-shire, by whom he had 7 sons and 3 daughters. The Rev. John Mackenzie, his 5th son, married Eliza, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers. Sir George died Oct. 26, 1848. His eldest son, Sir Alexander, 8th baronet, served for 26 years in the Bengal army. He was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1825-6, for which he received a medal. He was deputy judge advocate general with the army of Gwalior, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Maharajpore, Dec. 29, 1843. He was engaged also in the first campaign on the Sutlej, 1845. He died Jan. 3, 1856, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir William Mackenzie, 9th baronet, born in 1806, married in 1858, Agnes, 2d daughter of R. T. Smyth, Esq. of Ardmore, Ireland.

The Mackenzies of Scatwell, Ross-shire, who also possess a baronetcy, are descended from Sir Roderick Mackenzie, knight, of Tarbet and Cogeach, second son of Colin, 11th feudal baron of Kintail, father of Sir John Mackenzie, ancestor of the earls of Cromarty, and Kenneth Mackenzie of Scatwell, whose son, Kenneth, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, Feb. 22, 1703. By his marriage with Lilias, daughter and heiress of Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Findon, that branch of the Mackenzie family merged in that of Scatwell. He married a 2d time, Christian, eldest daughter of Roderick Mackenzie, Esq. of Avoch, and 3dly, Abigail, daughter of John Urquhart, Esq. of Newhall. Of the first marriage there were 3 sons and 3 daughters, and of the last, one son, Kenneth, captain East India Company's service. Sir James Wemyss Mackenzie, 5th baronet, lord-lieutenant, and some time M.P. for Ross-shire, married Henrietta, only surviving daughter of William Mackenzie of Suddy, and sister and sole heiress of Major-general John Randoll Mackenzie of Suddy, who fell at the battle of Talavera, in August 1809. His only son, Sir James John Randoll, 6th baronet, born in 1814, succeeded his father in 1843. He married a daughter of 5th Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Mackenzies of Kilcoy, Ross-shire, are descended from Alexander, 4th son of Colin, 11th baron of Kintail, who in 1618 acquired the lands of Kilcoy. A baronetcy of the United Kingdom was conferred in 1836 on Sir Colin Mackenzie of Kilcoy, who died in 1845. He was succeeded by his 2d son, Sir Evan Mackenzie, born in 1816; married, with issue.

The family of Mackenzie of Delvine in Perthshire, whose name originally was Muir, also possess a baronetcy, conferred in 1805 on Alexander Muir, of Delvine, who assumed the name of Mackenzie, on succeeding to the estates of his great uncle, John Mackenzie, Esq. of Delvine. On his death in 1835, he was succeeded by his son, Sir John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie, advocate (admitted 1830), born in 1806, married in 1832, 6th daughter of the late James Raymond Johnstone, Esq. of Alva, Clackmannanshire, issue 6 sons and 3 daughters. He died Feb. 1, 1855. His eldest son, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, born in 1840, became 3d baronet.

A baronetcy was also held by Mackenzie of Fairburn, also in Ross-shire, conferred in 1819, on Sir Ewen Baillie, some time provisional commander-in-chief of the forces in Bengal, with remainder to the issue of his half sister, who married Roderick Mackenzie, Esq. Their eldest son, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, G.C.H., succeeded as 2d baronet, on the death of his maternal uncle, in 1820. Entering young into the army, he served at the relief of Ostend in 1793, and was 2d in command at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. He also commanded the army in Calabria. Sir Alexander died without issue, Oct. 17, 1853, when the title became extinct.

The other principal families of the name are Mackenzie of Allangrange, heir male of the earls of Seaforth, of Applecross, also a branch of the house of Seaforth, of Ord, of Gruinard and of Hilton, all in Ross-shire.

MACKENZIE, George, first earl of Cromarty, an eminent statesman. (See vol. i. p. 731).

MACKENZIE, Sir George, of Rosehaugh, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Dundee in 1636. He was the eldest of five sons of Simon Mackenzie of Lochslin, brother of the earl of Seaforth, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Bruce, D.D., principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews. He studied Greek and philosophy in the university of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, and civil law in that of Bourges in France, where he remained three years. On his return to Scotland he was admitted, in January 1659, an advocate before the supreme courts. In 1660 he published his 'Aretina, or Serious Romance,' in which, according to Ruddiman, he gives "a very bright specimen of his gay and exuberant genius." Having soon gained a high reputation as a pleader, he was in 1661 selected as one of the counsel of the marquis of Argyle at his trial for treason before a commission of the Estates. Soon after he was appointed a justice-depute, or judge of the criminal court. In 1669 he represented in the estates the county of Ross, and during the same year he opposed the proposition contained in a letter from the king for an incorporating union of England and Scotland. At this period he signalized himself by the support which he gave to popular measures. In 1674 he was knighted, for services rendered to the court, and August 23, 1677, on the dismissal of Sir John Nisbet, he was appointed king's advocate, when, to force submission to the government, he put the laws in execution with the utmost strictness and severity. On the trial of the earl of Argyle in December 1681, he exerted all his energies to obtain a conviction; and in June 1685, when that nobleman was apprehended after his unfortunate expedition to the Highlands, Mackenzie objected to a new trial, and he was put to death on his former iniquitous sentence. The state prosecutions, conducted by Sir George Mackenzie, in some of which he notoriously stretched the laws to answer the purposes of the government, were so numerous, that he obtained the unenviable title of "The blood-thirsty advocate," and "Bloody Mackenzie." After the Revolution, in justification of his acts, he published 'A Vindication of the Government of Charles II.' (1691.) which, to those who know anything of the scenes of persecution and oppression which were enacted in Scotland at that period, appears the very reverse of satisfactory. His portrait, taken by Sir Godfrey Kneller, was engraved by Beugo, and is subjoined:

Notwithstanding his severity, however, Sir George was the means of introducing various practical improvements into the criminal jurisprudence of his country; and in 1686, upon the abrogation of the penal laws against the Papists by James VII., he deemed it incumbent on him to retire from his post of lord advocate. In Feb. 1688, however, he was restored to that office, which he held till the Revolution, when he relinquished all his employments. In 1689 he founded the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and the Latin inaugural oration pronounced on the occasion is recorded in his works. In September of that year he retired to England, resolving to spend the remainder of his days in study at Oxford. In June 1690 he was admitted a student of that university, and subsequently published an Essay on Reason in 1690, and 'The Moral History of Frugality, and its Opposite Vices,' in 1691. He died at

London, May 2, 1692, and was buried in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, where his monument remains to this day.

His works are:

Aretina; or, the serious Romance. London, 1661, 8vo.

Religio Stoica; the Virtuoso, or Stoick. Edinburgh, 1663, 8vo.

A Moral Essay, preferring solitude to public Employment. Edin., 1665, 8vo. London, 1685, 8vo. 1693, 12mo. Answered by Evelyn, in a Panegyric on Active Life.

Moral Gallantry; a Discourse, proving that the Point of Honour obliges man to be virtuous. Edin., 1667, 8vo.

A Moral Paradox, maintaining that it is much easier to be virtuous than vicious, and a Consolation against Calumnies. Edinburgh, 1667, 1669, 8vo. London, 1685, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1669, fol.

Pleadings on some Remarkable Cases before the Supreme Courts of Scotland, since the year 1661. To which the Decisions are subjoined. Edin., 1672, 4to.

A Discourse upon the Laws and Customs of Scotland in Matters Criminal. Edin., 1674, 1678, 4to. 1699, fol.

Observations upon the xxviii. Act 23d Parl. King James VI. against Bankrupts, &c. Edin., 1675, 8vo.

Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency. With the Science of Heraldry, treated as a part of the Civil Law of Nations. Edin., 1680, fol.

Idea Eloquentiæ Forensis Hodierna, una cum Actione Forensi ex unaquaque Juris parte. Edin., 1681, 12mo. In English. 1701, 1704, 12mo. The same; translated into English by R. Hepburn. Edin., 1711, 8vo.

Institutions of the Laws of Scotland. Edin., 1684, 12mo. London, 1694, 8vo. Edin., 1706, 12mo. With Notes, explaining different places, and showing in what points the Law has been altered; by John Spottiswood. Edin., 1723, 8vo. The same, revised and corrected by Alexander Bayne. 1730, 8vo. 1758, 12mo.

Jus Reginum; or, the first and solid foundation of Monarchy in general, and more particularly of the Monarchy of Scotland; against Buchanan, Naphtali, Doleman, Milton, &c. London, 1684, 8vo. 1685, 12mo.

Discovery of the Fanatic Plot. Edin., 1684, fol.

A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, in Answer to William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph; with a true Account when the Scots were governed by the Kings in the Isle of Britain. London, 1686, 4to.

Observations on the Acts of Parliament made by King James I. and his successors, to the end of the reign of Charles II. Edin., 1686, fol.

The Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland further Cleared and Defended, against the Exceptions lately offered by Dr. Stillingfleet, in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph. London, 1686, 8vo. In Lat. entitled, Defensio Antiquitatis Regium Scotorum prosapiæ, contra Episcopum Asaphenseum et Stillingfletum, Lat. versa, à P. Sinclaro. Trajecti, ad Rhenum. 1689, 12mo.

Oratio Inauguralis habita Edinburgi de Structura Bibliothecæ, Juridicæ, &c. London, 1689, 8vo.

De Humanæ Rationis Imbecillitate, ea unde proveniat et illi quomodo possimus mederi, liber singularis editus á Jo. Geo. Grævio, Traj. ad Rh. 1690, 8vo.

Reason; an Essay. London, 1690, 8vo. 1695, 12mo.

Cælia's Country-house and Closet; a Poem. Imitated by Pope, in his "Essay on Criticism."

The Moral History of Frugality, and its opposite Vices. London, 1691, 8vo.

A Vindication of the Government in Scotland, during the reign of King Charles II.; with several other Treatises relating to the Affairs of Scotland. London, 1691, 4to.

Method of Proceeding against Criminals and Fanatical Covenanters. 1691, 4to.

Vindication of the Presbyterians of Scotland, from the malicious Aspersions cast upon them. 1692, 4to.

On a Storm, and some Lakes in Scotland. Phil. Trans. Abr. ii. 210. 1679.

Some Observations made in Scotland. Ib. 226.

Essays upon several Moral subjects. London, 1713, 8vo.

Works, with his Life. Edin., 1716–22, 2 vols. fol.

MACKENZIE, George, author of 'The Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots nation,' son of the Hon. Colin Mackenzie, second son of the second earl of Seaforth, was born 10th December 1669, and practised as a physician in Edinburgh at the beginning of the 18th century. His well-known work, which is one of great research, is in 3 vols. folio. The first volume, dedicated to the earl of Seaforth, appeared in 1708; the second, inscribed to the earl of Mar, in 1711; and the third, dedicated to the celebrated financier, John Law of Lauriston, in 1722.

MACKENZIE, Henry, author of 'The Man of Feeling,' son of Dr. Joshua Mackenzie, an eminent physician in Edinburgh, by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Rose of Kilravock, in Nairnshire, was born in that city, in August 1745. He was educated at the High School and university of Edinburgh, and was afterwards articled to Mr. Inglis of Redhall, in order to acquire a knowledge of the business of the Exchequer. In 1765 he went to London, to study the modes of English Exchequer practice, which, as well as the constitution of the courts, are similar in both countries. While residing there, he was advised by a friend to qualify himself for the English bar; but he preferred returning to Edinburgh, where he became, first the partner, and afterwards the successor, of Mr. Inglis, in the office of attorney for the crown.

He very early displayed a strong attachment to literary pursuits, and during his stay in London, he sketched part of his first work, 'The Man of Feeling,' which was published in 1771, without his name, and at once became a favourite with the public. A few years afterwards the great popularity of the work induced a Mr. Eccles of Bath

to claim the authorship. He was at pains to transcribe the whole in his own hand, with a plentiful introduction of blottings, interlineations, and corrections, and he maintained his pretensions with so much plausibility and pertinacity, that Messrs. Cadell and Strahan, the publishers, at last found it necessary to undeceive the public by a formal contradiction. In 1773 Mr. Mackenzie published his 'Man of the World,' which displayed the same tone of exquisite moral delicacy and elegance of style as his former work. In 1777 he produced 'Julia de Roubigné,' a beautiful and tragic tale, in a series of letters, exhibiting the refined sensibility and the delicate perception of human character and manners which distinguished all his writings.

Mr. Mackenzie was one of the principal members of the "Mirror Club," and edited the well-known periodical of that name. Most of the other gentlemen connected with it were afterwards judges in the Court of Session—namely, Lord Cullen, Lord Abercromby, Lord Craig, and Lord Bannatyne. 'The Mirror' was commenced January 23, 1779, and ended May 27, 1780, having latterly been issued twice a-week. Of the 110 papers to which it extended, forty-two were contributed by Mr. Mackenzie, including La Roche. The sale never at any time exceeded four hundred copies, but when afterwards republished in duodecimo volumes, with the names of the authors, a considerable sum was obtained for the copyright, out of which the proprietors presented £100 to the Orphan Hospital, and purchased a hogshead of claret for the use of the club. 'The Lounger,' a publication of a similar character, also conducted by Mr. Mackenzie, was commenced by the same parties, February 6, 1785, and was continued weekly till January 6, 1787. Of the 101 papers which it includes, fifty-seven were written by Mr. Mackenzie, who, in one of the latter numbers, reviewed for the first time the Poems of Burns, which were just then published.

On the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. Mackenzie became one of its members; and among the papers with which he enriched its Transactions are an elegant tribute to the memory of his friend Lord Abercromby, and a Memoir on German Tragedy, in the latter of which he bestows high praise on the 'Emilia Galotti' of Lessing, and 'The Robbers' of Schiller. He took lessons in German from a Dr. Okely, at that time studying medicine in Edinburgh; and in 1791 he published a small volume, containing translations of 'The Set of Horses,' by Lessing, and of two or three other German dramatic pieces. He was also an original member of the Highland Society, and by him were published the volumes of their Transactions, to which he prefixed an account of the institution, and the principal proceedings of the Society. In these Transactions is also to be found his view of the controversy respecting Ossian's Poems, containing an interesting account of Gaelic poetry.

At the time of the French revolution he published various political pamphlets, with the view of counteracting the progress of democratic principles in this country. One of these, entitled 'An Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of 1784,' introduced him to the notice of Mr. Pitt; and in 1804, on the recommendation of Lord Melville and Mr. George Rose, he was appointed to the lucrative office of comptroller of taxes for Scotland, which he held till his death.

In 1793 he wrote the Life of Dr. Blacklock, prefixed to a quarto edition of the blind poet's works, published for the benefit of his widow. In 1808 he brought out a complete edition of his own works, in eight volumes 8vo. In 1812 he read to the Royal Society his 'Life of John Home;' and as a sort of supplement to it, he then added some Critical Essays, chiefly on dramatic poetry, which have not been published, but the Life itself appeared in 1822. Mr. Mackenzie himself attempted dramatic writing, but without success. A tragedy, composed in his early youth, entitled 'The Spanish Father,' was rejected by Garrick, and never represented. In 1773 another tragedy of his, styled 'The Prince of Tunis,' was performed with applause for six nights at the Edinburgh theatre. A third tragedy, founded on Lilly's 'Fatal Curiosity,' called 'The Shipwreck,' and two comedies, 'The Force of Fashion,' and 'The White Hypocrite,' were produced at Covent Garden successively, but they proved complete failures. His portrait, from a painting by Sir Henry Raeburn, will be found on next page.

Mr. Mackenzie was the last of those eminent men who shed such a lustre upon the literature of their country in the latter part of the eighteenth century In his youth he enjoyed the intimacy of Robertson and Hume, and Fergusson and Adam Smith, all of whom he long survived. He died January 14, 1831, after having been confined to his room for a considerable period by the general decay attending old age. In 1776 he married Penuel, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, baronet, and Lady Margaret Ogilvy, by whom he had eleven children.

His eldest son, Joshua Henry Mackenzie, an eminent judge under the title of Lord Mackenzie, was born in 1777; admitted advocate in 1799; appointed sheriff of Linlithgowshire in 1811, and a lord of session in 1822. In 1824 he was constituted a judge in the high court of justiciary, and in 1825 a commissioner of the jury court. He married in 1821, the fifth daughter of the first Lord Seaforth, a title now extinct, and died 17th November 1851, aged 74 years. He was interred in the Greyfriars burying-ground, Edinburgh, where a monument is erected to his memory.

The youngest son of 'The Man of Feeling,' the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, fellow of the Asiatic Society, was for twenty-four years in the civil service of the East India Company. He left India in 1831, and retired on the annuity fund in October 1833. In 1832 he became one of the commissioners of the board of control, on his appointment to which office he was sworn a privy councillor.

MACKENZIE, Sir Alexander, an enterprising traveller, was a native of Inverness, and when a young man, emigrated to Canada. About 1781 he obtained a situation in the counting-house of the North-West Fur Company, at Fort Chippewyan, at the head of the Athabasca Lake, in the country to the west of Hudson's Bay. On June 3, 1789, he was sent by his employers on an exploring expedition through the regions lying to the north-west of that station, conjectured to be bounded by the Arctic Ocean. Embarking on the Slave River, on the 9th he reached the Slave Lake, with which it communicates by a course of 170 miles, where the party rested for six days. On the 15th they again launched their canoes, and, skirting the margin of the lake, reached the entrance of the river, which flows from its western extremity, and is now called the Mackenzie River, on the 29th. Pursuing the north-westward course, they arrived, July 15, at the great Northern Ocean; and returning by the same route, regained Fort Chippewyan, Sept. 12. On Oct. 12, 1792, Mackenzie undertook another adventurous journey, the object of which was to penetrate to the North Pacific. In this attempt, the first made in North America, he was also successful. On his return to England, he published in 1801 his 'Voyages from Montreal on the river St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in 1789 and 1793,' preceded by a General History of the Fur Trade, and embellished with a portrait of the author. In 1802, he received the honour of knighthood. The year of his death has not been ascertained. He was alive in 1816.

MACKENZIE, Donald, an enterprising merchant. See Supplement.

M'Kerlie, the surname of an ancient family, originally of rank in Ireland, and settled for many centuries in Wigtownshire, where they held extensive estates. Their early history was in the possession of the monks of Crossraguel, Carrick, and lost when that monastery was destroyed. A Father Stewart, one of the monks in the 16th century, who,

left some writings, states, "the next great family are the Kerlies of Cruggleton, who being brave warriors stood boldly up for the independence of their country under Wallace, and it was one of their forefathers who, at a place called Dunmoir in Carrick, was particularly instrumental in giving the Danes a notable overthrow. He took Eric the son of Swain prisoner, for which service the king gave him lands in Carrick." They took part in the Crusades, to which their armorial bearings, borne for centuries, specially refer, and several traditions of adventurous exploits have been handed down. The loss of their early history can never be replaced. As corroborated by Felix O'Carroll, in his Translation of the Chronicles of Tara, and History of the Sennachies, it is that the first Carroll (afterwards changed to Kerlie) who came from Ireland was a petty king or chief in that country. Fleeing to Scotland, he was hospitably received by the king, and had lands assigned to him in Galloway, where he lived in great splendour. Henry the minstrel, the biographer of Wallace about 1470, also states with reference to William Carroll or Kerlie, the compatriot of Wallace (with whom the change in the name is believed to have first occurred), that his ancestor accompanied David I. from Ireland, and having at Dunmoir in Carrick, with 700 Scots, defeated 9,000 Danes, had lands in Carrick, then a part of Galloway, now of Ayrshire, given to him for that service. Henry, however, is wrong as to the period, which is believed to have been either in the 9th of 10th century, when the Cruithne passed over to Galloway from Ireland.

Carroll was the original name, in Ireland O'Carroll, of which once powerful family more than one branch were petty kings or chiefs over different districts in the north of that country, even extending so far south as Meath, where were the hall and Court of Tara, as also Eile or Ely, now called King's County, the chief of all being the arch king of Argiall. Since then (a peculiarity common with Galloway surnames) the name has been variously spelled at different periods, as Kerlé, Kerlie, M'Carole, M'Carlie, and M'Kerlie.

The castle and lands of Carleton in Carrick, (now owned by the Cathcarts under a charter dated 1324) was the first property possessed by the family in Galloway, originally called Carolton, the residence of Carroll. It is mentioned as a tradition in Ayrshire that Carleton Castle, in remote times, previous to the arrival of the Cathcarts in Carrick, belonged to a family of the name of De Kiersly, evidently a corruption of Kerlie. They afterwards obtained the castle and lands of Cruggleton, &c. This castle (the Black Rock of Cree) was built by the Danes about 1098, on the highest summit of a range of precipices about 200 feet high, overhanging the sea, at the mouth of Wigtown Bay. It was considered impregnable, being on a small promontory which juts into the sea; and landward defended with strong battlemented walls, with a fosse between them, 42 feet wide and 16 feet deep, over which was a drawbridge with gates, portcullis, &c. The area within the walls contained an acre and a quarter. The castle was ruinous before the year 1684. It is an interesting, though very greatly dilapidated ruin. Part of an unornamented arch, and the lower parts of some walls, alone remain to attest its ancient spaciousness and strength.

Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, has some extraordinary errors in regard to Cruggleton. At the time he wrote, any peasant in the neighbourhood could have told him who the ancient owners were, but apparently without troubling himself with much inquiry, he seems at once to have concluded that this castle must have belonged to the lords of Galloway, and that John Comyn the elder inherited it through his mother, from finding, in Dugdale's Baronage, mention of his name in connection with it; in the extract of which short passage he omits Galway castle (the royal castle of Wigtown) to adapt it to his ideas. As an antiquarian Chalmers ought to have known that the castles of the lords of Galloway were in Central Galloway, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and not in Western Galloway.

From 1282 the vicissitudes attending the possession of this castle were many, furnishing a striking example of the insecurity of property in this distracted district of Scotland, where charters were unknown until the 14th century, the ancient Celtic proprietors having held their lands under their own Celtic laws. In 1282, Wm. Kerlie had as his guest Lord Soulis, (a secret adherent of Edward I.,) who took the castle by treachery. Kerlie escaped, and in several ineffectual attempts to retake it, lost his remaining followers. In 1292, John Comyn, earl of Buchan, had temporary possession, as also of the royal castle of Wigtown. In 1296, Edward I. appointed Henry Percy, governor of it and other castles, and in 1297, Percy was succeeded by John of Hoddleston. In 1296, Wm. Kerlie, the real owner, was one of the first to join Sir Wm. Wallace at the castle of the earl of Lennox, and from that date was his constant friend and companion in arms, in the noble and desperate struggle for liberty.

In 1297, Wallace went to Galloway, and under Kerlie's guidance, Cruggleton castle, by a daring scheme, was retaken by surprise, and the garrison of 60 men slain, a priest and two women only having been spared. Kerlie was then restored to his patrimonial property. He however did not leave Wallace, and at the fatal battle of Falkirk in 1298, he is traditionally said to have appeared at the head of 500 men, most of whom were slain in an ineffectual attempt to rescue Sir John the Græme. This patriot's career was closed at Robrastoun near Glasgow in July 1305, when he accompanied Wallace there, to await a meeting with Robert the Bruce, and were basely betrayed into the hands of their enemies. While both were asleep their arms were secretly removed, Kerlie slain, and the noble Wallace reserved for a worse fate.

Wm. Kerlie was one of the few who never swore fealty to Edward the Usurper. He left an infant son, also called William, born in 1298, and therefore 7 years of age at his father's death. This boy was treacherously dealt with by the prior and monks of the monastery of "Candida Casa," Whithorn, near Cruggleton, who in 1309 concealed from Robert the Bruce that he existed, and was owner of the castle and lands, but represented that they had belonged to Lord Soulis, all of whose property had been directed to be sequestrated, and by this means obtained a charter of them for the monastery. Again in the disturbed reign of David II., when properties were so freely disposed of to his own supporters, Gilbert Kennedy (an ancestor of the Ailsa family), who had been one of his hostages in England, obtained in 1366, a charter of the castle and lands, but it was never put in force, and in 1423 the prior and monks of "Candida Casa" got it cancelled. By the charter of 1309, the superiority was wrested by "Candida Casa" from young Kerlie and his descendants, but this was unknown to them for generations, as the family were never disturbed in their proprietory rights by the monastery. They retained possession until about the end of the 16th century, when the Reformation broke up the ancient tenures, and as the family held under the Celtic laws without a Crown charter, with the ruin of the church, they lost the castle and lands.

The last of the family, from father to son, who possessed the castle and lands, was John, who in the "*Inquisitiones de Tutela*," under date 20th June 1583, is called therein M'Carole.

His descendant, in direct line, was John M'Carlie or M'Kerlie, born in 1704, and died in 1796, aged 92. His mother was daughter of William Baillie of Dunragget, the first of which family, now extinct, was Cuthbert, Commendator of Glenluce Abbey, of the family of Baillie of Lamington, said to be the descendants of the patriot Wallace's only child, heiress of Lamington. He was sometime lord high treasurer of Scotland, and died in 1514.

John M'Kerlie possessed considerable property in the vicinity of Wigtown, part of which remained to his family until 1834. He was twice married, first to Nicholas M'Keand, of an old Galloway family, and had issue, all of whom are extinct. In 1694, Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, a cadet of the Galloway family, married Janet, daughter of Hugh M'Guffock or M'Guffog of Rusco Castle, a very ancient and once powerful Galloway family, for a short account of which see the SUPPLEMENT to this work. James M'Guffock, of the same family, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Tonderghie, and their eldest daughter Agnes became the second wife of John M'Kerlie. She died in 1822, aged 82. By her he had a son and daughter who died in infancy; also two other sons, Robert and John Graham.

Robert, born November 11, 1778, entered the army in 1794, and served with his regiment throughout the rebellion in Ireland. In 1798 he became captain, and retired in 1804, having been appointed principal ordnance storekeeper in Scotland, an office which he retained for many years. He died Dec. 13, 1855. John Graham, born in 1781, as a young officer served in the army in the Peninsula, and was under Sir John Moore at Corunna. He died in 1816. Robert M'Kerlie, the last representative, by his marriage with Marion, daughter of Peter Handyside, Esq., Greenhall, (uncle of the eminent judge, Lord Handyside) left, with three daughters, three sons. 1. Charles William Montagu Scott, of the East India company's maritime service, author of a Narrative of the loss of the East India Company's ship, Duke of York, in which he was one of the officers. Edinb. 1834. 2. John Graham, colonel royal engineers, and a commissioner of public works, Ireland, author of the Report, dated 11th May, 1846, on musket firing, &c. from experiments carried on by him at Chatham, and on which the new rifle was introduced, and the School of Musketry at Hythe instituted, with Sir John Burgoyne's Notes on it attached; printed by Government. 3. Peter Handyside, admiralty, London, author of a pamphlet, entitled "Statistics of the Composition of the Scottish regiments to 1861," compiled from the regimental records. The arms of the family are, az: a chief arg: and a fret gu. Since quartered with the M'Guffog and Stewart arms.—The crest, which refers to a knight of the family engaged in the Crusades, is, the sun, or, shining on a cross crosslet fitchée, sa. placed on the dexter side of a mount, vert, with the motto, "In hoc Signo Vinces."

Although at one time the name was numerous in Galloway, in 1825 there were only three families who bore it, viz., the then representative Capt. R. M'Kerlie, Rear-admiral John M'Kerlie, and Alexander M'Kerlie, whose family is now merged into and represented by Sir John M'Taggart, bart. of Ardwell.—Rear-admiral John M'Kerlie served with Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth) in all his brilliant frigate actions, in one of which he lost an arm, and was at Trafalgar, &c. He left an only daughter by his marriage with Harriet, daughter of the late James Stewart of Cairnsmuir—also a nephew John M'Kerlie.

Originating in the Perth edition of Henry's "Wallace," published in 1790, and followed by subsequent writers, the names Ker and Kier have been confused with that of Kerlie, which are quite distinct, and so shown in all the ancient editions of the patriot's life, commencing with Lekprevik's in 1570, and also the MS. of 1488.—The names Ker and Kier were unknown in Galloway, are of a different origin entirely, and only found in other parts of Scotland, several Kers having sworn fealty to Edward I.

M'KERRELL, the surname of an old Ayrshire family which possesses the estate of Hillhouse near Irvine, and claims to be of Norman origin, as the name Kiriel occurs on the roll of Battle Abbey. It is believed, however, that the family is from Galloway, and an offshoot from the stock of the M'Kerlies (see previous article). The first of the name on Scottish record, Sir John M'Kirel, distinguished himself at the battle of Otterburn, 19th August, 1388, by wounding and taking prisoner Rouel de Percie, who held the second command in the English host. From the circumstance that the Hillhouse family carry the same armorial bearings that Sir John Mackirel acquired by his prowess in that battle, it is conjectured, on good grounds, that he was their ancestor.

According to tradition the M'Kerrells came from Ireland, and have possessed the estate of Hillhouse since the days of Robert the Bruce. It appears, however, that, at one period, that estate belonged to the High Steward of Scotland, and afterwards to the Cathcart family, as it was amongst the lands (Colynane, Hillhouse and Holmyss in Ayrshire) granted by the crown to John, 2d Lord Cathcart, by renewed charter in 1505, having been forfeited by Alan, Lord Cathcart, his grandfather, for the alienation of the greater part of the same, without consent of the king. It is likely, therefore, that the M'Kerrells held it from the Cathcarts as superiors.

The first of the family who is known to have been proprietor of the estate, William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, sheriff-clerk of Ayr, died in October 1629. His great-great-grandson, John M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Fairlie of Fairlie, by his wife, Jane, only daughter of the last Sir William Mure of Rowallan. The fourth in descent from him, William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, who died in 1821, raised at Paisley the first volunteer corps embodied in Scotland, during the French revolutionary war. His eldest son, John M'Kerrell, was placed when very young in the civil service of the East India Company, and for nine years was master of the mint at Madras. On his death, unmarried, in 1835, he was succeeded by his brother, Henry M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, formerly a merchant in Liverpool.

MACKIE, a surname, said to be derived from the clan name MACKAY, which see.

MACKINNON, the surname of a minor clan, (badge, the pine,) a branch of the *siol Alpin*, sprung from Fingon, brother of Anrias or Andrew, ancestor of the Macgregors. This Fingon, or Fingun, is mentioned in the MS. of 1450 as the founder of the clan Finguin, that is, the Mackinnons. Their seat was in the islands of Skye and Mull, and they formed one of the vassal tribes of the lords of the Isles. The first authentic notice of them is to be found in an indenture (printed in the Appendix to the second edition of Hailes' Annals of Scotland) between the lords of the Isles and the lord of Lorn. The latter stipulates, in surrendering to the lord of the Isles the island of Mull and other lands, that the keeping of the castle of Kerneburg, in the Treshinish Isles, is not to be given to any of the race of clan Finnon. "This," says Mr. Gregory, "proves that the Mackinnons were then connected with Mull. They originally possessed the district of Griban in that island, but exchanged

it for the district of Mishnish, being that part of Mull immediately to the north and west of Tobermory. They, likewise, possessed the lands of Strathordell in Skye, from which the chiefs usually took their style. Lauchlan Macfingon, or Mackinnon, chief of his clan, witnessed a charter by Donald, lord of the Isles, in 1409. The name of the chief in 1493 is uncertain; but Neil Mackinnon of Mishnish was at the head of the tribe in 1515." (*Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, p. 80.) Two years afterwards this Neil and several others, described as "kin, men, servants, and part-takers" of Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart, were included in a remission which that chief obtained for their share in the rebellion of Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh. In 1545 the chief's name was Ewin. He was one of the barons and council of the Isles who, in that year, swore allegiance to the king of England at Knockfergus in Ireland.

"In consequence," says Mr. Skene, "of their connexion with the Macdonalds, the Mackinnons have no history independent of that clan; and the internal state of these tribes during the government of the lords of the Isles is so obscure that little can be learned regarding them, until the forfeiture of the last of these lords. During their dependence upon the Macdonalds there is but one event of any importance in which we find the Mackinnons taking a share, for it would appear that on the death of John of the Isles, in the fourteenth century, Mackinnon, with what object it is impossible now to ascertain, stirred up his second son, John Mor, to rebel against his eldest brother, apparently with a view to the chiefship, and his faction was joined by the Macleans and the Macleods. But Donald, the elder brother, was supported by so great a proportion of the tribe, that he drove John Mor and his party out of the Isles, and pursued him to Galloway, and from thence to Ireland. The rebellion being thus put down, John Mor threw himself upon his brother's mercy, and received his pardon, but Mackinnon was taken and hanged, as having been the instigator of the disturbance." (*Skene's Highlanders*, vol. ii. p. 259.) This appears to have taken place after 1380, as John, Lord of the Isles, died that year. In the disturbances in the Isles, during the 16th century, Sir Lauchlan Mackinnon bore an active part.

As a proof of the common descent of the Mackinnons, the Macgregors, and the Macnabs, although their territories were far distant from each other, two bonds of friendship exist, which are curious specimens of the manners of the times. The one dated 12th July, 1606, was entered into between Lauchlan Mackinnon of Strathordell and Finlay Macnab of Bowaine, who, as its tenor runs, happened "to forgether togedder, with certain of the said Finlay's friends, in their rooms, in the laird of Glenurchy's country, and the said Lauchlan and Finlay, being come of ane house, and being of one surname and lineage, notwithstanding the said Lauchlan and Finlay this long time bygane oversaw their awn dueties till udderis, in respect of the long distance betwixt their dwelling places," agreed, with the consent of their kin and friends, to give all assistance and service to each other. And are "content to subscribe to the same, *with their hands led to the pen*." Mackinnon's signature is characteristic. It is "Lauchland, mise (i. e. myself) Mac Fingon." The other bond of manrent, dated at Kilmorie in 1671, was between Lauchlan Mackinnon of Strathordell and James Macgregor of Macgregor, and it is therein stated that "for the special love and amitie between these persons, and condescending that they are descended lawfully *fra twa breethren of auld descent*, wherefore and for certain onerous causes moving, we witt ye we to be bound and obleisit, likeas by the tenor hereof we faithfully bind and obleise us and our successors, our kin, friends and followers, faithfully to serve ane anither in all causes with our men and servants, against all who live or die."

During the civil wars the Mackinnons joined the standard of the marquis of Montrose, and formed part of his force at the battle of Inverlochy, Feb. 2, 1645. In 1650, Lauchlan Mackinnon, the chief, raised a regiment of his clan for the service of Charles II., and at the battle of Worcester, in 1646, he was made a knight banneret. His son, Daniel Mohr, had 2 sons, John, whose great-grandson died in India, unmarried, in 1808, and Daniel, who emigrated to Antigua, and died in 1720. His eldest son and heir, William Mackinnon of Antigua, an eminent member of the legislature of that island. died at Bath in 1767. The son of the latter, William Mackinnon of Antigua and Binfield, Berkshire, died in 1809. The youngest of his four sons, Henry, Major-general Mackinnon, a distinguished officer, was killed by the explosion of a magazine, while leading on the main storming party, at Ciudad Rodrigo, Feb. 29, 1812 A tablet was erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral.

The eldest son, William Mackinnon, died young, leaving, with 2 daughters, 2 sons, William Alexander Mackinnon, who succeeded his grandfather, and Daniel, colonel of the Coldstream guards, of whom a memoir follows in larger type.

William Alexander Mackinnon of Mackinnon, M.P., the chief magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the counties of Middlesex, Hampshire, and Essex, and author of 'The History of Civilization,' and other publications ('Public Opinion,' 'Thoughts on the Currency Question,' &c.,) born in 1789, succeeded in 1809. He married Emma, daughter of Joseph Palmer, Esq. of Rush House, County Dublin, with issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters. The eldest son, William Alexander, also M.P., born in 1813, married daughter of F. Willes, Esq.

Lauchlan Mackinnon of Letterfearn also claims to be the heir-male of the family. Although there are many gentlemen of the name still resident in Skye, there is no Mackinnon proprietor of lands now either in that island or in Mull.

The Mackinnons engaged in both rebellions in favour of the Stuarts. In 1715, 150 of them fought with the Macdonalds of Sleat at the battle of Sheriffmuir, for which the chief was forfeited, but received a pardon, 4th January, 1727. In 1745, Mackinnon, though then old and infirm, joined Prince Charles with a battalion of his clan. President Forbes estimates their effective force at that period at 200 men. After the battle of Culloden, the prince, in his wanderings, took refuge in the country of the Mackinnons, when travelling in disguise through Skye, and was concealed by the chief in a cave, where Lady Mackinnon brought him a refreshment of cold meat and wine. Afterwards the chief and one of his clansmen, John Mackinnon, residing at Ellagol, conducted the royal fugitive in his own boat to the mainland, to the country of Macdonald of Morar. Not meeting with that assistance from the latter which he expected, the prince, in great distress, turned round to Mackinnon, and said, "I hope, Mr. Mackinnon, you will not desert me too, and leave me in the lurch; but that you will do all for my preservation you can." The old chief, thinking that these words were meant for him, said, with tears in his eyes, "I never will leave your royal highness in the day of danger; but will, under God, do all I can for you, and go with you wherever you order me." "Oh, no," rejoined Charles, "that is too much for one of your advanced years, Sir; I heartily thank you for your readiness to take care of me, as I am well satisfied of your zeal for me and my cause; but one of your age cannot well hold out with the fatigues and dangers I must undergo. It was to your friend John here, a stout young man, I was addressing myself." "Well, then," said John

'with the help of God, I will go through the wide world with your royal highness, if you desire me." The chief returned home, and was soon followed by John Mackinnon, after he had conducted the prince safely to Borrodale, and placed him under the charge of Æneas Macdonald, the laird thereof. The chief and his faithful kinsman were soon after captured by a party of militia, and carried to London, where they were kept in confinement till July 1747.

MACKINNON, Daniel, a gallant officer, was born in 1791. He was the younger son of William Mackinnon, eldest son of the chief of the clan of that name in the western Highlands, and the nephew of General Mackinnon, who was killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. At the age of fourteen he entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream guards, and shortly after accompanied his regiment to Bremen. In 1807 the battalion to which he belonged sailed for Copenhagen, and after the capture of that place it returned to England. In 1809 the Coldstream guards embarked for the Peninsula, and was present in all the great battles, beginning with Talavera and ending with Toulouse. Young Mackinnon, who had attained the rank of lieutenant, was appointed aide-de-camp to General Stopford, and distinguished himself throughout the campaign by his cool daring, and extraordinary activity. It is related of him, that on one occasion, when the army was passing a defile, and part of our troops, on debouching from it, were exposed to a destructive fire, they found Captain Mackinnon coolly shaving himself in a spot where the danger was the greatest. Encouraged at the sight, the men rushed forward and drove the French before them.

On the conclusion of peace in 1814 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Early in June 1815, anxious to join his regiment, then quartered near Brussels, Colonel Mackinnon embarked at Ramsgate with a brother officer in an open boat, and next morning reached Ostend. He was present at the engagements of the 16th and 17th, and at Waterloo on the 18th of June. In the latter memorable battle he had three horses shot under him. In advancing to charge the French, leading on a portion of his regiment, he received a shot in his knee which killed his horse, and in falling he lost his sword. He fell close beside a French officer who was still more severely wounded, and in taking the latter's sword, he gently told him he hoped they might sup together that night. On recovering his legs he again mounted, and cheering on his men, advanced at their head.

In the latter part of the day Colonel Mackinnon was ordered to occupy the farm of Hougoumont, where he was placed with about 250 of the Coldstream and the first regiment of the Grenadier guards. Aware of the great importance of this position, which flanked our army, the duke of Wellington sent orders to defend it to the last extremity. On this point Napoleon directed his great efforts, ordering battalion after battalion to the assault, and the carnage was terrific. Notwithstanding the pain of his wound, and his being disabled in one leg, Colonel Mackinnon continued to defend that perilous post till the advance of the whole British line, and the subsequent rout of the French army, put an end to the struggle of the day. When the action was over he became delirious from loss of blood and fatigue, and was sent on a litter to Brussels, where he received every attention, and soon recovered his health.

After the peace he married the eldest daughter of John Dent, Esq., M.P. for Pool. In 1826 he purchased the majority in the Coldstream guards, which gave him the rank of full colonel in the army, and the command of the regiment to which he had been attached all his military life. In consequence of his majesty William IV. having expressed a desire that every officer in command of a regiment should furnish the Horse Guards with some account of it, Colonel Mackinnon wrote his well known work, 'The Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards,' which was published in 1833. He died June 22, 1836, aged 46.

MACKINTOSH, Sir James, an eminent lawyer, statesman, and historian, was born at Aldowrie, on the banks of Loch Ness, within seven miles of Inverness, October 24, 1765. He was the son of Captain John Mackintosh of Kellachie, who during the seven years' war in Germany, served in Campbell's Highlanders, and was severely wounded at the battle of Felinghausen in July 1761. His mother was Marjory, daughter of Mr. Alexander Macgillivray of Carolina, by Anne Fraser, sister of Brigadier-general Fraser, who was killed in General Burgoyne's army in 1777; and of Dr. Fraser, physician in London, and of Mrs. Fraser

Tytler, wife of Lord Woodhouselee, one of the lords of session. Major Mercer, the friend of Beattie and the author of a small volume of 'Lyric Poems,' who held a lieutenant's commission in the same regiment, (and a memoir of whom is given subsequently in its place) in a letter to Lord Glenbervie, thus speaks of Sir James' father and uncle: "John Macintosh was one of the most lively, good humoured, gallant lads I ever knew; and he had an elder brother of the name of Angus, who served in the regiment (Col. afterwards Sir R. M. Keith's) that constantly encamped next to ours, who was a most intelligent man, and a most accomplished gentleman. Mr. M.'s grandfather saw his two sons return home, at the end of the seven years' war, one with a shattered leg, and the other with the loss of an eye." His father was afterwards captain in the 68th regiment, in which he served at Gibraltar, during the famous siege of that place.

He received the first part of his education at the school of Fortrose, in Ross-shire, to which he was sent in the summer of 1775, and he remained there till he went to King's College, Old Aberdeen, in October 1780. His passion for reading, in his boyhood, was so great that his father often complained that he would become "a mere pedant." He read at all times and in all places, and would frequently sit up the greater part of the night over his books. Whilst at school so great was his proficiency that he was employed by the usher, whose name was Stalker, to teach the younger boys, and "that boy, that Jamie Mackintosh," was known all over the country as a prodigy of learning. He also made some attempts at writing verses, which, for the four winters he continued at Aberdeen, gained him the name of 'the poet.' His companion at King's College was the afterwards celebrated Robert Hall of Leicester. They lived in the same house, and read and studied together. They were both fond of argument, and had almost daily discussions on most topics of enquiry, particularly in morals and metaphysics. In their joint studies, we are told in Gregory's Memoir of Robert Hall, (page 22) they read much of Xenophon and Herodotus, and more of Plato; and so well was all this known, exciting admiration in some, in others envy, that it was not unusual, as they went along, for their classfellows to point at them, and say, 'there go Plato and Herodotus!' Under the auspices of these two highly gifted young men, a debating society was formed in King's College, which was jocularly termed 'the Hall and Mackintosh Club.'

In March 1784, Mr. Mackintosh took his degree of master of arts, and the next thing to be considered was the choice of a profession. He himself wished to become an advocate at the Scottish bar, but his friends preferred that he should be a doctor of medicine, and in October of the same year he went to Edinburgh, where for three years he attended the medical classes. While at the university of that city, he became a member of the Speculative Society, which met for the discussion of subjects in general literature and science, and at its meetings he soon distinguished himself as a keen and eloquent debater. At this time its leaders were Charles Hope, afterwards lord president of the court of session; Baron Constant de Rebecque, the subsequently celebrated Benjamin Constant; Malcolm Laing, the historian; and Thomas Addis Emmett. He attended the lectures of Dr. Brown, the founder of the Brunonian system, and for a time was one of his most enthusiastic disciples. He was also a member of the royal medical and royal physical societies. In 1787 he took his degree of M.D., his thesis on the occasion being "De motu musculari."

In the beginning of the following spring he went to London, accompanied by one of his college friends, Lewis Grant, the eldest son of Sir James Grant of Grant, then M.P. for Morayshire, and afterwards earl of Seafield and Findlater. His mind had an early bias towards politics, and as his principles were of the most liberal kind, he soon became a member of the Society for Constitutional information, one of the numerous political societies of that exciting period. He seems at this time to have contemplated settling in St. Petersburg as a physician, but the plan was not carried into effect. On the death of his father, the same year, he succeeded to the family estate of Kellachie, in Inverness-shire, worth about £900 a-year, but burdened by an annuity to the widow of a former proprietor, who still survived. In the course of a year or two he was compelled to dis-

pose of it, from pecuniary difficulties, for £9,000. The malady which attacked George III., in the autumn of 1788, caused Mr. Mackintosh to advertise a work on insanity, but though a considerable portion of it was written, it was never published. Early in the following year he issued a pamphlet on the Regency Question, in support of the claims of the prince of Wales, which attracted little notice. Subsequently he attempted to settle himself in practice as a physician in Bath, at Salisbury, and afterwards at Weymouth, but without success. He had previously married, at the age of 24, Catherine Stewart, sister of the Messrs. Stewart, proprietors of the Morning Post, and soon after he went on a tour, with his wife, through the Low Countries, to Brussels, where he resided for some time. On his return to London, he became a contributor to the 'Oracle' newspaper, at a fixed salary, of articles on the affairs of Belgium and France. He now relinquished the medical profession, and resolved to devote himself to the study of the law.

The publication of Mr. Burke's 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' in 1790, called forth numerous replies, and among other opponents Mr. Mackintosh stepped forth, in the spring of 1791, with his 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ, or a Defence of the French Revolution against the Accusations of Edmund Burke,' which at once acquired for him a high reputation. He had sold the work, when only partly written, for £30, but its sale was so great, three editions of it having gone off within six months, that the publisher, Mr. George Robinson, liberally paid him several times the original price. The great talent displayed in it obtained for the author the acquaintance of Fox, Grey, Sheridan, Whitbread, and other leading whigs. On the formation, under their auspices, of the celebrated association of the "Friends of the People," in the following year, he was appointed its honorary secretary, and as such had a principal hand in the authorship of their 'Declaration,' which exercised so powerful an influence over the public feeling of the time. In answer to a proclamation of government against such societies, he published 'A Letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt, London,' 1792, defending the principles of the association, on which occasion he received the public thanks of the association for the ability and vigour displayed in its service.

The same year he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, to study law, and in Michaelmas term, 1795, he was called to the bar by that society. At this time he contributed various articles to the British Critic and Monthly Review, then the only literary periodicals of any note. To the latter he sent reviews of 'Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works,' Mr. Roscoe's 'Life of Lorenzo de Medicis,' and Mr. Burke's 'Letter to the Duke of Bedford,' and also his 'Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.' His article on the latter led to a correspondence with Burke, who invited him to his residence at Beaconsfield, and he spent a few days with that celebrated statesman a short time previous to his death.

His practice as a barrister was at first extremely limited, and with the view of adding to his income, he delivered, in 1799, a course of lectures in Linclon's Inn Hall, on 'the Law of Nature and Nations.' The use of the hall he had obtained with some difficulty, owing to a suspicion entertained by some, that politics would be introduced into his lectures. To indicate precisely his plan and the manner in which it was his intention to treat it, he published an 'Introductory Discourse,' which gained the approbation of the then lord chancellor, Lord Loughborough, as well as of both Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, and the whole course was attended by large audiences, including some of the most distinguished men of the day. The reputation which he acquired from these lectures, 39 in all, was incidentally of much use to his general professional advancement. He was often retained as counsel in cases in committees of the House of Commons, regarding constitutional law and contested elections, and in those before the privy council. On the Norfolk circuit, which, after trying the home circuit, he had joined, he soon found himself in possession of a considerable share of the little business it supplies. In 1801, he was asked to assist in a project, then under the consideration of the emperor Alexander, of digesting the ukases which governed Russia into something of a code of law. The Russian minister in London, we are informed by his son, was instructed to apply, with that view, to "jurisconsults Anglais qui, comme Mackintosh, jouissent d'une repu-

tation distinguée." Family ties forbade, what otherwise he confessed that he should not have been averse from—the means "of giving more effectual aid, by a personal residence for some time in Russia." It was an odd coincidence that an opportunity should now offer of going, as a jurist, to the same country for which he was once designed as a physician. He was also, about the same time, invited by a body of London publishers, to superintend a new edition of Johnson's Poets, but the project never came to anything.

Among the crowds of British subjects who hastened to Paris, on the peace of Amiens in autumn 1802, were Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, who remained in that capital a month, when he was presented to the First Consul. The terrible events of the reign of terror in France had long ere this modified very considerably many of the opinions he had expressed in the 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ." On the trial, February 21, 1803, of M. Peltier, a French refugee, editor of a French journal published in London, entitled 'L'Ambigu,' for a libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul of France, Mr. Mackintosh appeared as sole counsel for the defendant, while the case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Perceval, afterwards prime minister, then attorney general, and Mr. Abbott, afterwards Lord Tenterden. His address to the jury on the occasion was declared by Lord Ellenborough, the presiding judge, to be "the most eloquent oration he ever had heard in Westminster Hall." A translation of this speech was made by Madame de Stael, and circulated throughout Europe. No less a personage than Louis Philippe, duc d'Orleans, afterwards king of the French, had partly translated his 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' and a speech subsequently delivered by him in the cause of Poland received the same nonour from the patriotic princess Jablonowska.

A short time thereafter he was appointed recorder, or criminal judge of Bombay, when he was knighted, December 21, 1803. He arrived at Bombay 26th May, 1804, and on the institution, in that year, of a court of vice-admiralty there, for the trial and adjudication of all prize and maritime cases, he was appointed judge of that court. He remained in India for seven years, distinguishing himself by his fearlessness in the discharge of his official duties, and his exertions in the amelioration of the criminal law. He founded the Literary Society of Bombay, and contributed various valuable communications to the Asiatic Register. He left Bombay in November 1811, retiring from the recordership with a pension of £1,200 from the East India Company. Previous to his departure the grand jury presented a complimentary address, requesting that he would sit for his portrait, to be hung in the hall of the court. The Literary Society of Bombay elected him, on his departure, their honorary president, and requested him to sit for a bust to be placed in their library; and with both requests he complied.

On his arrival in England, he received a communication from Mr. Perceval, then first lord of the Treasury, offering him a seat in parliament, but he declined it, as he could not agree with government on the subject of the Roman Catholic disabilities, being in favour of their removal. His answer, dated May 11, 1812, was ready to be sent the very day that Perceval was shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons. Lord Liverpool, who succeeded Perceval, offered him the office of a commissioner for India, but that also he declined. He was elected M.P. for the county of Nairn in July 1813. The following year, on the restoration of the Bourbons, he again visited Paris, and on his return, while the impressions which the aspect of affairs in the French capital had created were still fresh in his memory, he communicated to the Edinburgh Review (vol. xxiv. p. 505) some Reflections on the subject.

In 1818, he became, by appointment of the court of Directors, professor of law and general politics in the East India Company's college at Haileybury. The same year, on the death of Dr. Thomas Brown, he was offered the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, but declined it, a determination which he afterwards greatly regretted, as he had always been desirous of an academic career.

Through the influence of the duke of Devonshire, he was elected for Knaresborough, in the parliament which met in January 1819, and was rechosen for that place at four subsequent elections. He took a prominent part on all questions

of foreign policy and international law, and was a principal speaker on most of the more important measures that came before parliament He chiefly distinguished himself, however, by his efforts to improve the criminal code, a task which had been commenced by Sir Samuel Romilly. In 1819 he was chairman of a committee of the House of Commons on the subject, some bills relative to which he introduced into parliament. He was one of the earliest and most zealous advocates for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves. He rejoiced at the passing of the Roman Catholic emancipation bill in 1829; and he was a warm supporter of the Reform bill, though he did not live to see it passed into a law. Subjoined is his portrait, from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence

In 1822, Sir James was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and again in 1823. In 1828, he was sworn a member of the privy council, and in December 1830, on the formation of earl Grey's administration, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the affairs of India, the office he had refused eighteen years before. He died at London, May 30th, 1832, in the 66th year of his age, and was buried at Hampstead. He had for some time been declining in strength, and a short time previous to his death, whilst at dinner, he swallowed a small fragment of a chicken bone, which, though removed, occasioned a slight laceration in the trachea, that subsequently extended to the vertebræ of the neck, and ultimately proved fatal.

He was twice married. His first wife, already mentioned, died in 1797. By her he had a son, who died in infancy, and three daughters. He took for his second wife, in 1798, a daughter of J. B. Allen, Esq. of Cressella, Pembrokeshire, and by her he had one son, Robert James Mackintosh, Esq. B.A., fellow of New College, Oxford, who published Memoirs of his father, in 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1835, and a daughter, Frances, married to H. Wedgwood, Staffordshire. His three eldest daughters were, Mary, the wife of Claudius James Rich, Esq., British resident at Bagdad; Maitland, Mrs. Erskine; and Catherine, married to Sir William Wiseman, baronet, but divorced in 1825, by act of parliament. Her second son, Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, became the eighth baronet of that name.

Sir James Mackintosh's works are:

The Regency Question, a pamphlet. London, 1789.

Vindiciæ Gallicæ, or a Defence of the French Revolution, and its English admirers, against the accusations of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; including some strictures on the late production of Monsieur de Calonne. London, 1791, 8vo, 6th edition, same year.

A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt. London, 1792.

Introductory Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations. London, 1799.

Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical philosophy, chiefly during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a preface by the Rev. William Whewell, M.A. Edin., 1830, 8vo.

Life of Thomas More, in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.

Abridged History of England, contributed to the Cabinet Cyclopedia. 2 vols. 1830–1831.

History of the Revolution of 1688, with a notice of his Life prefixed, 1834.

Dissertation on Ethics, being a continuation of Dugald Stewart's preliminary dissertation, and the second prefixed to the seventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica; considered his most finished production. Republished in a volume, entitled 'Dissertations on the History of Metaphysical and Ethical, and of Mathematical and Physical Science.' Edin. 1835, 4to.; containing, besides his dissertation, those of Dugald Stewart, John Playfair, and Sir John Leslie.

His other writings consist chiefly of his published Speeches, and of various historical and other articles in the Monthly and Edinburgh Reviews. To the latter he was a constant contributor.

Miscellaneous Works. London, 1845, 3 vols. 8vo, and 1851, 8vo.

MACKNIGHT, James, D.D., a learned biblical critic, the son of the Rev. William Macknight, minister of Irvine in Ayrshire, was born September 17, 1721. He received his academical education at the university of Glasgow, and afterwards studied theology at Leyden. On his return to Scotland he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Irvine, and after officiating for some time at the Gorbals, in Glasgow, he acted as assistant at Kilwinning. In May 1753 he was ordained minister of Maybole in his native county. In 1756 he published a 'Harmony of the Gospels,' which met with such a favourable reception, that he was induced in 1763 to bring out a second edition, with considerable improvements and additions. The same year he produced his 'Truth of the Gospel History,' which still farther advanced his reputation as a theologian. From the university of Edinburgh he received the degree of D.D., and he was in 1769 chosen moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. During the same year he was translated to the parochial charge of Jedburgh, and in 1772 he became minister, first of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, and in 1778 of the Old Church in that city, where he had for his colleague Dr. Henry the historian. For upwards of thirty years he was engaged in the preparation of his last and most important work, 'The New Literal Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles, with Commentaries and Notes,' which was published in 1795, in 4 vols. quarto. He died January 13, 1800.—His works are:

Harmony of the Four Gospels, in which the natural order of each is preserved; with a Paraphrase and Notes. Lond. 1756, 2 vols. in one, 4to. 2d edit.; with six Discourses on Jewish Antiquities. Lond. 1763, 4to. 3d. edit. Edin. 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. This has long been regarded as a standard book among Divines. It was translated into Latin, by Professor Ruckersfelder, and published at Bremen and Deventer. 1772, 3 vols. 8vo.

The Truth of the Gospel History shewn, in three books. London, 1763, 4to.

The Translation of the First and Second Epistles to the Thessalonians: with a Commentary and Notes. London, 1787, 4to.

A new Literal Translation, from the original Greek, of all the Apostolic Epistles; with a Commentary and Notes, Philological, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical. To which is added, A History of the Life of the Apostle Paul. Edin., 1795, 4 vols. 4to. 2d edit.; with the Greek Text, and an account of the Life of the Author. 1807, 6 vols. 8vo. Also without the Greek Text. 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 8vo. This is a work of theological diligence, learning and piety not often paralleled.

Maclachlan, the surname of a clan of great antiquity in Argyleshire; badge, the mountain ash. They possessed the barony of Strathlachlan in Cowal, and other extensive possessions in the parishes of Glassrie and Kilmartin, and on Loch Awe side, which were separated from the main seat of the family by the arm of the sea called Loch Fyne.

The clan Lachlan (in Gaelic Lachuinn) was one of those great Argyleshire clans, which, during the existence of the Celtic kingdom of Argyle and the Isles, formed by Somerled in the 12th century, composed a body of powerful tribes under his sway, and after the forfeiture of the last Lord of the Isles, occupied an independent position. They were one of those Gaelic tribes who adopted the oared galley for their special device, as indicative of their connexion, either by residence or descent, with the Isles. An ancestor of the family, Lachlan Mor, who lived in the 13th century, is described in the Gaelic MS. of 1467, (the date 1450 usually ascribed to it having been found to be wrong,) as "son of Patrick, son of Gilchrist, son of Aida Alain, called the clumsy, son of Henry or Anradan, from whom are descended also the clan Niell." From the genealogy of the clan Lachlan being given with much greater minuteness than that of any other of the clans, the author of the MS. is supposed to have been a Maclachlan, and it seems probable that it once formed a part of the well known collection of ancient MSS., so long preserved by the family of Maclachlan of Kilbride (see *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*, page 60), and eventually purchased by the Highland Society of Scotland.

By tradition the Maclachlans are said to have come from Ireland, their original stock being the O'Loughlins of Meath.

According to the Irish genealogies, the clan Lachlan, the Lamonds, and the M'Ewens of Otter, were kindred tribes, being descended from brothers who were sons of Aida Alain above referred to, and tradition relates that they took possession of the greater part of the district of Cowal, from Toward Point to Strachur at the same time; the Lamonds being separated from the M'Ewens by the river of Kilfinan, and the M'Ewens from the Maclachlans by the stream which separates the parishes of Kilfinan and Strath Lachlan. Aida Alain, the common ancestor of these families, is stated in ancient Irish genealogies to have been the grandson of Hugh Atlaman, the head of the great family of O'Neils, kings of Ireland.

About 1230, Gilchrist Maclachlan, who is mentioned in the manuscript of 1467 as chief of the family of Maclachlan at the time, is a witness to a charter of Kilfinan granted by Laumanus, ancestor of the Lamonds, (see *Chartulary of Paisley.*)

In 1292, Gilleskel Maclachlan got a charter of his lands in Ergadia from Baliol. (See *Thomson's Scott. Acts*, vol. i. p. 91.)

In a document preserved in the treasury of her Majesty's Exchequer, entitled "Les petitions de terre demandees en Escoce," there is the following entry, "Item Gillescop Macloghlan ad demande la Baronie de Molbryde juvene, apelle Strath, que fu pris contre le foi de Roi." From this it appears that Gillespie Maclachlan was in possession of the lands still retained by the family, during the occupation of Scotland by Edward I. in 1296. (See *Sir Francis Palgrave's Scottish Documents*, vol. i. p. 319.)

In 1308, Gillespie Maclachlan sat in the first parliament of Robert the Bruce at St. Andrews, and his signature and seal tag are attached to the roll of that parliament. (See *Thomson's Scott. Acts*, vol. i. p. 99.)

In 1314, Archibald Maclachlan in Ergadia, granted to the Preaching Friars of Glasgow forty shillings to be paid yearly

out of his lands of Kilbride, "juxta castrum meum quod dicitur Castellachlan." He died before 1322, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick. The latter married a daughter of James, Steward of Scotland, and had a son, Lachlan, who succeeded him. Lachlan's son, Donald, confirmed in 1456, the grant by his predecessor Archibald, to the Preaching Friars of Glasgow of forty shillings yearly out of the lands of Kilbride, with an additional annuity of six shillings and eightpence "from his lands of Kilbryde near Castellachlan." *Muvimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu.* (*Maitland Club.*)

Lauchlan, the 15th chief, dating from the time that written evidence can be adduced, was served heir to his father, 23d September 1719. He married a daughter of Stewart of Appin, and was killed at Culloden, fighting on the side of Prince Charles. The 18th chief, (1862,) his great-grandson, Robert Maclachlan of Maclachlan, convener and one of the deputy-lieutenants of Argyleshire, married in 1823, Helen, daughter of William A. Carruthers of Dormont, Dumfries-shire, without issue. Next heir, his brother, George Maclachlan, Esq., married, issue 3 sons and a daughter. The family seat, Castle Lachlan, built about 1790, near the old and ruinous tower, formerly the residence of the chiefs, is situated in the centre of the family estate, which is eleven miles in length, and, on an average, a mile and a half in breadth, and stretches in one continued line along the eastern side of Loch Fyne. The effective force of the clan previous to the rebellion of 1745, was estimated at 300 men.

In Argyleshire also are the families of Maclachlan of Craiginterve, Inchconnell, &c., and in Stirlingshire, of Auchintroig. The Maclachlans of Drumblane in Monteith were of the Lochaber branch.

MACLACHLAN, Ewen, a Gaelic poet and scholar, was born in 1775 at Torracalltuinn, in Lochaber. His forefathers came originally from Morven. He was the 2d youngest son of a weaver, and in his youth was engaged as a tutor in several families in the Highlands. Several pieces of Gaelic poetry composed by him were published about 1798, in a volume printed at Edinburgh for Allan Macdougall, or *Ailean Dall*, (Blind Allan,) musician at Inverlochy, afterwards family bard to Col. Ranaldson Macdonell of Glengarry. In the following year Maclachlan was introduced by Dr. Ross of Kilmanivaig to that truly Highland chief, by whose assistance he was enabled to fulfil a long-cherished desire of going to college. After a very strict competition, he succeeded in obtaining the highest bursary at King's college, Old Aberdeen. On taking the degree of A.M., he entered the divinity hall, having been, through the good offices of his friend, Dr. Ross, presented, in 1800, to a royal bursary in the gift of the barons of exchequer. About the same time he was appointed assistant to Mr. Gray, librarian to King's college, and teacher of the Grammar school of Old Aberdeen. He was subsequently made a free burgess of that town, and for some time was custodier of the library attached to the divinity hall of Marischal college. To add to the scanty income which his various offices brought to him, he devoted several hours every day to private teaching.

Besides being an accomplished scholar, Mr. Maclachlan was well versed in oriental literature and in the languages of modern Europe. Of the Iliad of Homer he translated nearly seven books into Gaelic heroic verse, which still remain in MS. Having begun to collect materials for a Dictionary of the Gaelic language, he was, by the Highland Society of Scotland, conjoined with Dr. Macleod of Dundonald, in carrying on the national Dictionary, compiled under their patronage. The department assigned to him was the Gaelic-English, and in the Preface to the work published by Drs. Macleod and Dewar, he is thus mentioned: "Mr. Maclachlan of Aberdeen especially brought to the undertaking great talents, profound learning, habits of industry which were almost superhuman, an intimate acquaintance with the Gaelic language, and devoted attachment to the elucidation of its principles."

In 1816, Mr. Maclachlan published at Aberdeen a volume of poetry, in various languages, entitled 'Metrical Effusions.' An ode, in the Greek language, 'On the Generation of Light,' contained in it, gained the prize given by Dr. Buchanan of Bengal to King's college, for the best ode on the subject. Among the contents, also, were an elegant Latin ode addressed to Dr. Beattie the poet, on whose death, in 1810, Maclachlan had composed an elegy in the Gaelic tongue, and an English ode, entitled 'A Dream,' being an apotheosis on his deceased friend.

In 1819, Mr. Maclachlan succeeded Mr. Gray as head master of the Grammar school of Old Aberdeen, and also principal session clerk and treasurer of the parish of Old Machar. He was likewise secretary to the Highland Society of Aberdeen, and, we are told, wore the full Highland garb when officially attending the meetings of the Society, and on other particular occasions. In 1820 he became a candidate for the office of teacher of the classical department of the Inverness academy, but was unsuccessful, local politics, it seems, having ruled the appointment. He died

29th March 1822, aged 47. A Memoir of his life and some of his Gaelic pieces are inserted in Mackenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry (Glasgow, 1841).

MACLAURIN, the surname of a clan, commonly spelled Maclaren (badge, the laurel,) said to have been derived from the district of Lorn in Argyleshire, the Gaelic orthography of which is Labhrin, pronounced Laurin, hence the Maclaurins are called the *clann Labhrin*. That district took its name from Lorn, one of the three sons of Erc, who, in 503, arrived in Argyleshire from Ireland, and founded there the Scoto-Irish kingdom of Dalriada, a word borne by the Maclaurins as a motto above their coat of arms.

From Argyleshire the tribe of Laurin moved into Perthshire, having, it is said, acquired from Kenneth Macalpin, after his conquest of the Picts in the 9th century, the districts of Balquhidder and Strathearn, and three brothers are mentioned as having got assigned to them in that territory the lands of Bruach, Auchleskin, and Stank. In the churchyard of Balquhidder, celebrated as containing the grave of Rob Roy, the burial places of their different families are marked off separately, so as to correspond with the situation which these estates bear to each other, a circumstance which so far favours the tradition regarding them.

Among the followers of Malise, earl of Strathearn, at the battle of the Standard in 1138, were a tribe called "Lavernani," supposed by Lord Hailes to have been the clan Laurin. Of those Scottish barons who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, were Maurice of Tiree, an island in the county of Argyle which formerly belonged to the Maclaurins, Conan of Balquhidder, and Laurin of Ardveche in Strathearn, all of the clan Laurin. When the earldom of Strathearn became vested in the crown in 1370, the Maclaurins were reduced from the condition of proprietors to that of "kyndly" or perpetual tenants, which they continued to be till 1508, when it was deemed expedient that this Celtic holding should be changed, and the lands set in feu, "for increase of policie and augmentation of the king's rental." The Maclaurins were among the loyal clans that fought for James III. at Sauchieburn in 1488. They were also at Flodden and at Pinkie. In the well-known rolls of the clans possessing chiefs, dated in 1587 and 1594, "the clan Lauren" are mentioned.

A sanguinary encounter once took place between the Maclaurins of Auchleskin and the Buchanans of Leny, arising out of the following circumstance: At the fair of St. Kessaig held at Kilmahog, in the parish of Callander, one of the Buchanans struck a Maclaurin of weak intellect, on the cheek, with a salmon which he was carrying, and knocked off his bonnet. The latter said he would not dare to repeat the blow at next St. George's fair at Balquhidder. To that fair the Buchanans went in a strong body, and on their appearance the half-witted Maclaurin, who had received the insult, for the first time told what had occurred at the fair at Kilmahog. The warning cross was immediately sent through the clan, and every man able to bear arms hastened to the muster. In their impatience the Maclaurins began the battle, before all their force had collected, and were driven from the field, but one of them, seeing his son cut down, turned furiously upon the Buchanans, shouting the war-cry of his tribe, ("Craig Tuire," the rock of the boar,) and his clansmen rallying, became fired with the *miri-cath*, or madness of battle, and rushed after him, fighting desperately. The Buhanans were slain in great numbers and driven over a small cascade of the Balvaig stream, which retains the name of *Linan-an-Seicachan*, "the cascade of the dead bodies." Two only escaped from the field, one of whom was slain at Gartnafuaran, and the other fell at the point which, from him, was ever afterwards known as *Sron Lainie*. Tradition variously fixes this clan battle in the reign of one of the Alexanders, that is, between 1106 and 1286, and in the 16th century.

About 1497, some of the clan Laurin having carried off the cattle from the Braes of Lochaber, the Macdonalds followed the spoilers, and, overtaking them in Glenurchy, after a sharp fight, recovered the "lifting." The Maclaurins straightway sought the assistance of their kinsman, Dugal Stewart of Appin, who at once joined them with his followers, and a conflict took place, when both Dugal and Macdonald of Keppoch, the chiefs of their respective clans, were among the slain. This Dugal was the first of the Stewarts of Appin. He was an illegitimate son of John Stewart, third lord of Lorn, by a lady of the clan Laurin, and in 1469 when he attempted, by force of arms, to obtain possession of his father's lands, he was assisted by the Maclaurins, 130 of whom fell in a battle that took place at the foot of Bendoran, a mountain in Glenurchy.

The clan Laurin were the strongest sept in Balquhidder which was called "the country of the Maclaurins." Although there are few families of the name there now, so numerous were they at one period that none dared enter the church, until the Maclaurins had taken their seats. This invidious right claimed by them often led to unseemly brawls and fights at the church door, and lives were sometimes lost in consequence. In 1532, Sir John Maclaurin, vicar of Balquhidder, was killed in one of these quarrels, and several of his kinsmen, implicated in the deed, were outlawed.

A deadly feud existed between the Maclaurins and their neighbours, the Macgregors of Rob Roy's tribe. In the 16th century, the latter slaughtered no fewer than eighteen householders of the Maclaurin name, with the whole of their families, and took possession of the farms which had belonged to them. The deed was not investigated till 1604, forty-six years afterwards, when it was thus described in their trial for the slaughter of the Colquhouns: "And siclyk, John M'Coull cheire, ffor airt and pairt of the crewall murthour and burning of auchtene houshalders of the clan Lawren. thair wyves and bairns, committit fourtie sax zeir syne, or thairby." The verdict was that he was "clene, innocent, and acquit of the said crymes." The hill farm of Invernenty, on "The Braes of Balquhidder," was one of the farms thus forcibly occupied by the Macgregors, although the property of a Maclaurin family, and in the days of Rob Roy, two centuries afterwards, the aid of Stewart of Appin was called in to replace the Maclaurins in their own, which he did at the head of 200 of his men. All these farms, however, are now the property of the chief of clan Gregor, having been purchased about 1798, from the commissioners of the forfeited estates.

The Maclaurins were out in the rebellion of 1745. According to President Forbes, they were followers of the Murrays of Athol, but although some of them might have been so, the majority of the clan fought for the Pretender with the Stewarts of Appin under Stewart of Ardsheil. Among them was Maclaurin of Invernenty, who was taken prisoner after the battle of Culloden, but made his escape in a very singular manner from the soldiers who were conducting him to Carlisle. The incident has been introduced by Sir Walter Scott into 'Redgauntlet,' where "Pate-in-Peril" is the hero of it. On the way to England the party had reached the well-known "Devil's Beef Stand," otherwise called "Johnstone's

Beef Tub," a deep and gloomy hollow near Moffat, so named from its having been employed, in the reiving times of old, as a hiding-place for stolen cattle. It was a misty morning, and Maclaurin, taking advantage of the opportunity, suddenly threw himself down the sides of the declivity, knowing that the soldiers, ignorant of the locality, would not dare to follow him. Gaining a morass, he immersed himself up to the neck in water, and covering his head with a turf, he remained there until night. In the disguise of a woman he afterwards lived undiscovered in Balquhidder, until the act of indemnity was passed in 1747.

The chiefship was claimed by the family to which belonged Colin Maclaurin, the eminent mathematician and philosopher, and his son, John Maclaurin, Lord Dreghorn, memoirs of whom follow. In the application given in for the latter to the Lyon court, he proved his descent from a family which had long been in possession of the island of Tiree, one of the Argyleshire Hebrides. His great-grandfather, Daniel Maclaurin, author of Memoirs of his Own Times, removed from Tiree to Inverness, of which he became a very useful citizen.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, an eminent mathematician, youngest son of the Rev. John Maclaurin, minister of Glenderule, author of an Irish version of the Psalms, was born in the parish of Kilmodan, Argyleshire, in February 1698. Having lost his father in infancy, and his mother before he was nine years old, he was educated under the care of his uncle, the Rev. Daniel Maclaurin, minister of Kilfinnan. He was sent to the university of Glasgow in 1709, and took the degree of M.A. in his fifteenth year, on which occasion he composed and defended a thesis on 'The Power of Gravity.' In 1717, after a competition which lasted for ten days, he was elected professor of mathematics in the Marischal college, Aberdeen. In the vacations of 1719 and 1721 he went to London, where he became acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Hoadley, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Mr. Martin Folkes, and other eminent philosophers, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. In 1722, having provided a competent person to attend to his class for a time at Aberdeen, he travelled on the Continent as tutor to the Hon. Mr. Hume, son of Lord Polwarth; and during their residence at Lorraine, he wrote his essay on the Percussion of Bodies, which gained the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1724. On the death of his pupil at Montpelier he returned to Aberdeen; and in 1725 he was chosen to succeed Mr. James Gregory as professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where his lectures, commenced November 3 of that year, contributed much to raise the character of that university as a school of science. In 1733 he married Anne, daughter of Mr. Walter Stewart, at that time solicitor-general for Scotland, by whom he had seven children. A controversy with Bishop Berkeley led to the publication, in 1742, of his greatest work, the 'Treatise on Fluxions,' in 2 vols. 4to.

In 1745, having been very active in making plans, and superintending the operations necessary for the defence of the city of Edinburgh against the Highland army, Mr. Maclaurin was, upon their entering the city, obliged to withdraw to the north of England, when he was invited by the archbishop of York to reside with him. On his journey southward he had a fall from his horse, and the fatigue, anxiety, and cold to which he was exposed on this occasion, laid the foundation of a dropsy, of which he died soon after his return to Edinburgh, June 14, 1746. His portrait, from an engraving in Smith's Iconographia Scotica, is subjoined·

His works are:

Geometra Organica, sive Descriptio Linearum Curvarum, Universalis. Lond., 1720, 4to. The same, with the Life and Writings of the Author, by Pat. Murdoch. Lond., 1748, 4to.

Piece qui a remporte le Prix de l'Academie Royale des Sciences proposé pour l'année mil sept cens vingt-quatre, selon la Foundatione fait par feu M. Rouille de Morlay, Ancien Conseiller au Parlément de Paris. Par. 1724, 4to.

A complete System of Fluxions; with their application to the most considerable Problems in Geometry and Natural Philosophy. Edin. 1742, 2 vols. 4to.

Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, published from his MS. papers; with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by Pat. Murdoch. London, 1748, 4to.

Treatise of Algebra, in three Parts. To which is added, An Appendix concerning the General Properties of Geometrical Lines. Lond., 1748, 8vo. 1766, 8vo.

On the Construction and Measure of Curves; by which many infinite series of Curves are either Measured or reduced to Simple Curves. Phil. Trans. Abr. vi. 356. 1718.

A New Universal Method of describing all kinds of Curves, by means of Right Lines and Angles only. Ib. 392. 1719.

Concerning Equations with impossible Roots. Ib. Abr. vii. 145. 1726.

On the Description of Curve Lines. Ib. viii. 41. 1735.

Rule for finding the Meridional Parts to any Spheroid, with the same exactness as in a Sphere. Ib. 515. 1741.

Of the Basis of the Cells where the Bees deposit their Honey. Ib. 709. 1743.

Cause of the Variation of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Ess. Phys. and Lit. i. 174. 1754.

Concerning the sudden and surprising Changes observed on the Surface of Jupiter's Body. Ib. 184.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, LORD DREGHORN, an able lawyer, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, December 15, 1734, old style. He received the rudiments of his education at the High school, and subsequently went through the usual academical course at the university of that city. On 3d August 1756 he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, and after practising at the bar for many years with much reputation, he was, on 17th January 1788, raised to the bench, when he took the title of Lord Dreghorn. He died December 24, 1796. 'A Dissertation to prove that Troy was not taken by the Greeks,' read by him before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was one of the original members, was inserted in the Transactions of that Society in 1788. He kept a journal of the various important events that happened in Europe from 1785 to 1792, from which, shortly before his death, he made a selection, with the view of publication. His works, in a collected form, were published at Edinburgh in 2 vols. in 1798. At a very early period, as we learn from the Life prefixed, he displayed a natural turn for poetical composition, and among his school-fellows was distinguished by the name of 'the poet.' His poems, however, do not rank very high. Most of them were thrown off from a private printing press of his own for circulation among his friends He was the author of the following works:

Observations on some Points of Law; with a System of the Judicial Law of Moses. Edin. 1759, 12mo.

Considerations on the Nature and Origin of Literary Property. Edin. 1767, 8vo.

Information for Mungo Campbell, late Officer of Excise at Saltcoats, in a Criminal Prosecution before the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland, for the alleged Murder of the late Alexander Earl of Eglinton. London, 1770, 8vo.

Arguments and Decisions in Remarkable Cases before the High Court of Justiciary, and other Supreme Courts in Scotland. Edin. 1774, 4to.

A Dissertation to prove that Troy was not taken by the Greeks. Trans. Edin. Soc. i. 43. 1788.

Works. Edin. 1798, 2 vols. 8vo.

He also wrote three dramas of no great merit, entitled 'Hampden,' 'The Public,' and 'The Philosopher's Opera." Several of his pieces will be found in Donaldson's Collection, printed at Edinburgh in 1760.

MACLEAN, the name of a clan (badge, blackberry heath) of supposed Irish descent, founded by one of the Fitzgerald family, as the clan Kenzie is said to have been by another. The Macleans are not mentioned among the native tribes in the Gaelic MS. of 1450, and the Norman or Italian origin of their chiefs is therefore the more probable, the Fitzgeralds having sprung from the Florentine Geraldi, one of whom came over with William the Conqueror. Their progenitor, according to Celtic tradition, was one Gillean or Gill-eòin, a name signifying the young man, or the servant or follower of John, who lived so early as the beginning of the 5th century. He was called *Gillean-na-Tuaidhe*, that is, Gillean with the axe, from the dexterous manner in which he wielded that weapon in battle, and his descendants bear a battle-axe in their crest, between a laurel and a cypress branch. Macalane, the Gaelic pronunciation of the name, may mean the great stranger, from *magnus*, great, and *alienus*, a foreigner. (See vol. ii., p. 707, art. MAC.)

The Macleans have been located in Mull since the 14th century. They appear originally to have belonged to Moray. Mr. Skene says: "The two oldest genealogies of the Macleans, of which one is the production of the Beatons, who were hereditary sennachies of the family, concur in deriving the clan Gille-eon from the same race from whom the clans belonging to the great Moray tribe are brought by the MS. of 1450. Of this clan the oldest seat seems to have been the district of Lorn, as they first appear in subjection to the lords of Lorn; and their situation being thus between the Camerons and Macnachtans, who were undisputed branches of the Moray tribe, there can be little doubt that the Macleans belonged to that tribe also. As their oldest seat was thus in Argyle, while they are unquestionably a part of the tribe of Moray, we may infer that they were one of those clans transplanted from North Moray by Malcolm IV., and it is not unlikely that Glen Urquhart was their original residence, as that district is said to have been in the possession of the Macleans when the Bissets came in."

The first of the name on record, Gillean, lived in the reign of Alexander III. (1249—1286), and fought against the Norsemen at the battle of Largs. In the Ragman Roll we find Gilliemore Macilean described as del Counte de Perth, among those who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. As the county of Perth at that period included Lorn, it is probable that he was the son of Gillean and ancestor of the Macleans. In the reign of Robert the Bruce mention is made of

three brothers, John, Nigel, and Dofuall, termed Macgillean or filii Gillean, who appear to have been sons of Gilliemore, for we find John afterwards designated Macgilliemore. The latter fought under Bruce at Bannockburn. A dispute having arisen with the lord of Lorn, the brothers left him and took refuge in the Isles. Between them and the Mackinnons, upon whose lands they appear to have encroached, a bitter feud took place, which led to a most daring act on the part of the chief of the Macleans. When following, with the chief of the Mackinnons, the galley of the lord of the Isles, he attacked the former and slew him, and immediately after, afraid of his vengeance, he seized the Macdonald himself, and carried him prisoner to Icolmkill, where he was detained until he agreed to vow friendship to the Macleans, "upon certain stones where men were used to make solemn vows in those superstitious times," and granted them the lands in Mull which they have ever since possessed. John Gilliemore, surnamed Dhu from his dark complexion, appears to have settled in Mull about the year 1330. He died in the reign of Robert II., leaving two sons, Lachlan Lubanach, ancestor of the Macleans of Dowart, and Eachann or Hector Reganach, of the Macleans of Lochbuy.

Lachlan, the elder son, married in 1366, Margaret, daughter of John I., lord of the Isles, by his wife, the princess Margaret Stewart, and had a son, Hector, which became a favourite name among the Macleans, as Kenneth was among the Mackenzies, Evan among the Camerons, and Hugh among the Mackays. Both Lachlan and his son, Hector, received extensive grants of land from John, the father-in-law of the former, and his successor, Donald. Altogether, their possessions consisted of the isles of Mull, Tiree, and Coll, with Morvern on the mainland, Kingerloch and Ardgour; and the clan Gillean became one of the most important and powerful of the vassal tribes of the lords of the Isles.

Lachlan's son, Hector, called *Eachann Ruadh nan Cath*, that is, Red Hector of the Battles, commanded as lieutenant-general under his uncle, Donald, at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, when he and Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, seeking out each other by their armorial bearings, encountered hand to hand and slew each other; in commemoration of which circumstance, we are told, the Dowart and Drum families were long accustomed to exchange swords. Near the field of battle is a tomb, built in the form of a malt steep, where, according to local tradition, Donald of the Isles lies buried, and it is commonly called Donald's tomb. But Donald was not slain in the battle, and Mr. Tytler conjectures, with much probability, that the tomb may be that of the chief of Maclean, or Macintosh, who was also slain there, and he refers, in support of this opinion, to Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections (*MS. Advocates' Library*, Jac. 5. 4. 16. vol. i. p. 180.) Red Hector of the Battles married a daughter of the earl of Douglas. His eldest son was taken prisoner at the battle of Harlaw, and detained in captivity a long time by the earl of Mar. His brother, John, at the head of the Macleans, was in the expedition of Donald Balloch, cousin of the lord of the Isles, in 1431, when the Islesmen ravaged Lochaber, and were encountered at Inverlochy, near Fortwilliam, by the royal forces under the earls of Caithness and Mar, whom they defeated. In the dissensions which arose between John, the last lord of the Isles, and his turbulent son, Angus, who, with the island chiefs descended from the original family, complained that his father had made improvident grants of land to the Macleans and other tribes, Hector Maclean, chief of the clan, and great-grandson of Red Hector of the Battles, took part with the former, and commanded his fleet at the battle of the Bloody Bay in 1480, where he was taken prisoner. This Hector was chief of his tribe at the date of the forfeiture of the lordship of the Isles in 1493, when the clan Gillean, or Clanlean as it came to be called, was divided into four independent branches, viz., the Macleans of Dowart, the Macleans of Lochbuy, the Macleans of Coll, and the Macleans of Ardgour. When King James was on his second expedition to the Isles in 1495, Hector Maclean of Dowart was among the island chiefs who then made their submission to him, and the following year he was one of the five chiefs of rank who appeared before the lords of council and bound themselves, "by the extension of their hands," to abstain from mutual injuries and molestation, each under a penalty of £500. Lachlan Maclean was chief of Dowart in 1502, and he and his kinsman, Maclean of Lochbuy, were among the leading men of the Western Isles whom that energetic monarch, James IV., entered into correspondence with, for the purpose of breaking up the confederacy of the Islanders, "rewarding them by presents in the shape either of money or of grants of land, and securing their services in reducing to obedience such of their fellow chieftains as proved contumacious, or actually rose in rebellion." (See *Tytler's Hist. of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 368). Nevertheless, on the breaking out of the insurrection under Donald Dubh, in 1503, they were both implicated in it. Lachlan Maclean was forfeited with Cameron of Lochiel, while Maclean of Lochbuy and several others were summoned before the parliament, to answer for their treasonable support given to the rebels. In 1505 Maclean of Dowart abandoned the cause of Donald Dubh and submitted to the government; his example was followed by Maclean of Lochbuy and other chiefs; and this had the effect, soon after, of putting an end to the rebellion.

The lands of Lochiel had, in 1458, been bestowed by the earl of Ross on Maclean, founder of the family of Coll, and this caused a quarrel between the Macleans and the Camerons, in which, in course of time, were involved all of the former name. The feud raged, with more or less bitterness, for several years, but it, and another, between the Dowart and Lochbuy branches of the Macleans, regarding their lands in Morvern and the isle of Tiree, appear to have been checked for a time, by the prudent measures of James IV., towards the end of his reign.

Lachlan Maclean of Dowart was killed at Flodden. His successor, of the same name, was one of the principal supporters of Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh, when, in November 1513, he brought forward his claims to the lordship of the Isles. He seized the royal castle of Carneburgh, near Mull, and afterwards that of Dunskaich in Sleat. By the earl of Argyle, however, he was prevailed upon, with several other island chiefs, to submit to the government, after having, in 1517, with Macleod of Dunvegan, made prisoners of Sir Donald's two brothers. In a petition which he presented to the council on this occasion he demanded a free remission of all offences to himself and certain of his "kin, men, servants, and part-takers," whom he named; that Sir Donald of Lochalsh, with his associates, should be proceeded against as traitors, and their lands forfeited; and that Sir Donald's two brothers, then in his custody, should be executed according to law. The remission he asked for was granted, upon hostages being given for future obedience, but when he claimed an heritable grant of one hundred merk lands in Tiree and Mull, free of all duties, the council would not give it for a longer term than till the king, who was then only in his fifth year, should come of age. With this arrangement he was forced to be content, and having appeared before the council, he gave his solemn oath of allegiance to the king.

From this time till 1523, there was peace in the Isles, but

in that year a feud of a most implacable character broke out between the Macleans and the Campbells, arising out of an occurrence, which forms the subject of Miss Baillie's celebrated tragedy of 'The Family Legend,' and is thus related by Mr. Gregory: "Lauchlan Cattanach Maclean of Dowart married Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald, second earl of Argyle; and, either from the circumstance of their union being unfruitful, or more probably owing to some domestic quarrels, he determined to get rid of his wife. Some accounts say that she had twice attempted her husband's life; but, whatever the cause may have been, Maclean, following the advice of two of his vassals, who exercised a considerable influence over him from the tie of fosterage, caused his lady to be exposed on a rock, which was only visible at low water, intending that she should be swept away by the return of the tide. This rock lies between the island of Lismore and the coast of Mull, and is still known by the name of the 'Lady's Rock.' From this perilous situation she was rescued by a boat accidentally passing, and conveyed to her brother's house. Her relations, although much exasperated against Maclean, smothered their resentment for a time, but only to break out afterwards with greater violence; for the laird of Dowart, being in Edinburgh, was surprised, when in bed, and assassinated by Sir John Campbell of Calder, the lady's brother. The Macleans instantly took arms, to revenge the death of their chief, and the Campbells were not slow in preparing to follow up the feud; but the government interfered, and, for the present, an appeal to arms was avoided." (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles*, pp. 127, 128.) In 1529, however, the Macleans joined the Clandonald of Isla against the earl of Argyle, and ravaged with fire and sword the lands of Roseneath, Craignish, and others belonging to the Campbells, killing many of the inhabitants. The Campbells, on their part, retaliated by laying waste great portion of the isles of Mull and Tiree and the lands of Morvern, belonging to the Macleans. In May 1530, Maclean of Dowart and Alexander of Isla made their personal submission to the sovereign at Stirling, and, with the other rebel island chiefs who followed their example, were pardoned, upon giving security for their after obedience.

In 1545, Maclean of Dowart acted a very prominent part in the intrigues with England, in furtherance of the project of Henry VIII., to force the Scottish nation to consent to a marriage between Prince Edward and the young Queen Mary. He and Maclean of Lochbuy were among the barons of the Isles who accompanied Donald Dubh to Ireland, and at the command of the earl of Lennox, claiming to be regent of Scotland, swore allegiance to the king of England. One of the two plenipotentiaries sent by Donald Dubh to the English court at this time, was Patrick Maclean, brother of Dowart, described as justiciar of the Isles and bailie of Icolmkill. Of the money sent by the English king to pay the islesmen engaged in the expedition against the regent Arran, Maclean of Dowart seems to have had the charge, but not making a proper division of it, the insular chiefs separated in discontent, and the expedition came, in consequence, to an end. Macvurich, in a note quoted by Mr. Gregory, says: "A ship came from England with a supply of money to carry on the war, which landed at Mull; and the money was given to Maclean of Dowart to be distributed among the commanders of the army; which they not receiving in proportion as it should have been distributed amongst them, caused the army to disperse."

The clan history subsequently consisted chiefly of a record of feuds in which the Dowart family were engaged with the Macleans of Coll, and the Macdonalds of Kintyre. The dispute with the former arose from Dowart, who was generally recognised as the head of the Clan-lean, insisting on being followed as chief by Maclean of Coll, and the latter, who held his lands direct from the crown, declining to acknowledge him as such, on the ground that being a free baron, he owed no service but to his sovereign as his feudal superior. In consequence of this refusal, Dowart, in the year 1561, caused Coll's lands to be ravaged, and his tenants to be imprisoned. With some difficulty, and after the lapse of several years, Coll succeeded in bringing his case before the privy council, who ordered Dowart to make reparation to him for the injury done to his property and tenants, and likewise to refrain from molesting him in future. But on a renewal of the feud some years after, the Macleans of Coll were expelled from that island by the young laird of Dowart.

The quarrel between the Macleans and the Macdonalds of Isla and Kintyre was, at the outset, merely a dispute as to the right of occupancy of the crown lands called the Rhinns of Isla, but it soon involved these tribes in a long and bloody feud, and eventually led to the destruction nearly of them both. The Macleans, who were in possession, claimed to hold the lands in dispute as tenants of the crown, but the privy council decided that Macdonald of Isla was really the crown tenant. In 1562, the Macdonalds of Isla, assisted by those of Sleat, invaded the isles of Mull, Tiree, and Coll, and in 1565 the rival chiefs were compelled to find sureties, to the amount of £10,000, that they would abstain from mutual hostilities. But even this did not restrain a high spirited tribe like the Macleans. On the death of James Macdonald of Dunyveg, Hector Maclean of Dowart ravaged with fire and sword the isle of Gigha, being part of the jointure lands of Lady Agnes Campbell, Macdonald's widow, and in consequence Queen Mary, then at the castle of Dunbar, granted, on 28th April, 1567, a commission of lieutenandry to the earl of Argyle against him and his clan. (*Analecta Scotica*, p. 393.)

Lachlan Maclean of Dowart, called Lachlan Mòr, was chief of the Macleans in 1578. He is said to have got the name of *Mòr*, from his great stature, but, as we have already shown in the article on Campbell (vol. i. p. 544), this term was frequently applied to denote superior rank. Under him the feud with the Macdonalds assumed a most sanguinary and relentless character. He is described as a young man of an active and energetic spirit, and of superior talents improved by a good education, but of a cruel and fierce disposition. He had succeeded young to the chiefship, and during his minority the estates were managed by his kinsman, Hector Maclean, whose father, Allan Maclean of Gigha and Torlusk, brother of the former Maclean of Dowart, is celebrated in tradition as a warrior, by the name of *Alein nan Sop*. To obtain possession of the estates for himself, Hector designed to deprive the young chief of his life, but Lachlan Mor discovered his purpose, and on attaining his majority, had him apprehended, and after imprisoning him for a considerable time in the castle of Dowart, he was removed to the isle of Coll, and beheaded by Lachlan's order. The following year, on a renewal of the feud between the Macleans and the Macdonalds of Isla, the king and council commanded the chiefs of both tribes to subscribe assurances of indemnity to each other, under the penalty of treason. But although Macdonald of Dunyveg, at this time, married Maclean's sister, hostilities were only suspended between the clans, to break out no long time after, with increased violence. It was in the year 1585 that this most destructive feud reached its height, and that under the following circumstances:

Macdonald of Sleat, on his way to visit his kinsman, Angus Macdonald, was driven by stress of weather to the

island of Jura, and landed on that part which belonged to Maclean, the other part being the property of Angus Macdonald. Two of the Clandonald, who had a grudge at their chief, one of whom was named Macdonald Terreagh, happened to arrive on the island at the same time, and that same night carried off some of Maclean's cattle, with the object that the theft might be imputed to Sleat and his party. Under that impression Lachlan Mòr Maclean assembled his followers, and suddenly attacking them at night, slew about sixty of them. The chief of Sleat himself only escaped by his having previously gone on board his galley to pass the night. After his return to Skye, whither he proceeded vowing vengeance against the Macleans, he was visited by Angus Macdonald, for the purpose of concerting measures of retaliation. On his homeward voyage to Kintyre, Angus Macdonald landed in the isle of Mull, and, against the advice of his followers, went to visit his brother-in-law at his castle of Dowart, in the hope of effecting an amicable arrangement of all their disputes. His two brothers, Ranald and Coll, who were with him, refused to accompany him, fearing treachery, and their fears were realized; for, although well received at first by Maclean, Angus and all his party were the following day arrested by Lachlan Mòr and thrown into prison. The only one who escaped was Reginald Macdonald, the cousin of Angus. To preserve his life and recover his freedom Angus agreed to renounce his right to the disputed lands in the Rhinns of Isla, and for the performance of this engagement he was obliged to give his eldest son, James, a young boy, and his brother, Ranald, as hostages. In a short time afterwards Lachlan Mòr sailed to Isla to get the agreement completed, taking with him James Macdonald, one of the hostages, leaving the other in fetters in the castle of Dowart. On his arrival he encamped at the ruinous fort of Eilan Gorm on the Rhinns. Angus Macdonald was then residing at Mullintrea, to which place he invited Maclean, who declined the invitation. "There wes," says Sir Robert Gordon, "so little trust on either syd, that they did not now meit in friendship or amitie, bot vpon ther owne guard, or rather by messingers, one from another." Angus, however, pressed his invitation, with the strongest assurances of safety and good treatment, and Lachlan Mòr, thrown off his guard, at length complied. With 86 of his followers he went to Mullintrea in the month of July 1586, and on his arrival was sumptuously entertained the whole day. The night, however, was signalized by treachery and blood. The event is thus related: "At the usual hour for retiring to repose, Maclean and his people were lodged in a longhouse, which stood by itself, at some distance from the other houses. During the whole day Maclean had always kept James Macdonald, the hostage, within his reach, as a sort of protection to him in case of an attack, and at going to bed he took him along with him. About an hour after Maclean and his people had retired, Angus assembled his men to the number of 3 or 400, and made them surround the house in which Maclean and his company lay. Then going himself to the door, he called upon Maclean, and told him that he had come to give him his reposing drink, which he had forgotten to order him before going to bed. Maclean answered that he did not wish to drink at that time, but Macdonald insisted that he should rise, it being, he said, his will that he should do so. The peremptory tone of Macdonald made Maclean at once apprehensive of danger, and getting up and placing the boy between his shoulders, as a sort of shield, he prepared to defend his life as long as he could, or to sell it as dearly as possible. As soon as the door was forced open, James Macdonald, seeing his father with a naked sword in his hand, and a number of his men armed in the same manner, cried aloud for mercy to Maclean, his uncle, which being granted, Lachlan Mòr was immediately removed to a secret chamber, where he remained till next morning. After Maclean had surrendered, Angus Macdonald announced to those within the house that if they would come without, their lives would be spared; but he excepted Macdonald Terreagh and another individual whom he named. The whole, with the exception of these two, having complied, the house was immediately set on fire, and consumed along with Macdonald Terreagh and his companion. The former was one of the Clandonald of the western islands, and not only had assisted the Macleans against his own tribe, but was also the originator of all these disturbances; and the latter was a near kinsman of Maclean, one of the oldest of the clan, and celebrated both for his wisdom and prowess."

But this was only the beginning of the tragedy. What followed was still more horrible. Allan Maclean, a near kinsman of Lachlan Mòr, in the hope that the Macdonalds would put him to death, in which event he would have succeeded to the management of the estate, as guardian to his children, who were then very young, caused a report to be spread that the hostage left behind at Dowart castle, had been killed by the Macleans. Under the impression that it was true, Coll Macjames, the brother of the hostage and of Angus Macdonald, took a signal vengeance on the unfortunate prisoners in his hands, two of whom were executed every day, until at last Lachlan Mòr alone survived. An accident that happened to Angus Macdonald, as he was mounting his horse to witness his execution, saved his life. Information of these atrocities being sent to the king (James VI.), he immediately despatched a herald to demand that Lachlan Mòr should be set at liberty, but the herald was unable to procure shipping for Isla. Macdonald was at length prevailed upon to release him, on his delivering into his hands his eldest son, Hector Maclean, and seven other hostages. Soon after Angus Macdonald went on a visit to Ulster, when Maclean, regardless of the safety of his hostages, and dreaming only of vengeance, hurried to Isla and laid waste a great portion of that island.

On his return from Ireland, Angus Macdonald, at the head of a large force, invaded the isles of Mull and Tiree, which he ravaged with fire and sword, slaying many of the inhabitants, as well as the domestic animals of every description. "Finally," says Sir Robert Gordon, "he came to the very Benmore in Mull, and there killed and chased the clan Lean at his pleasure, and so revenged himself fully of the injuries done to him and his tribe." Instead of opposing him, Maclean made an inroad into Kintyre, great part of which he ravaged and plundered, and "thus for awhile they did continually vex one another with slaughters and outrages, to the destruction almost of their countries and people." (*Sir Robert Gordon's Hist. of Sutherland*, p. 186). An episode in this long continued and vindictive feud shows to what length the feelings of bitterness and cruelty engendered by it could be carried. To gain over to his side John Mac Ian of Ardnamurchan, who had been a suitor for the hand of his mother, the daughter of the earl of Argyle, Lachlan Mor, in 1588, invited him to Mull, with the view to the proposed alliance. Mac Ian accepted the invitation, and was accompanied by a retinue of the principal gentlemen of his tribe. No persuasion, however, could induce him to join against his own clan, the Macdonalds. Furious at his refusal, Lachlan Mòr, on the marriage night, caused Mac Ian's attendants, to the number of 18, to be massacred; then, bursting into his bed chamber, would have murdered himself, had not his newmade wife interposed on his behalf, and for her sake his life

was spared. With two of his followers, who had escaped the fate of their companions, he was thrown into a dungeon, and not released for a year afterwards, when he and other prisoners were exchanged for Maclean's son, and the other hostages in the hands of Angus Macdonald.

Previous to his liberation, however, with the assistance of a hundred Spanish soldiers belonging to the Florida, a ship of the Spanish Armada driven by a storm into the harbour of Tobermory in Mull, Lachlan Mòr had ravaged and plundered the isles of Rum and Eig, occupied by the Clanranald, and those of Canna and Muck, belonging to the clan Ian. In this expedition he is said to have burned the whole inhabitants of these Isles, sparing neither age nor sex. On the mainland he besieged for three days Mac Ian's castle of Mingarry in Ardnamurchan. The Macdonalds, on their side, assisted by a band of English mercenaries, wasted the lands of the Macleans with fire and sword.

The mutual ravages committed by the hostile clans, in which the kindred and vassal tribes on both sides were involved, and the effects of which were felt throughout the whole of the Hebrides, attracted, in 1589, the serious attention of the king and council, and for the purpose of putting an end to them, the rival chiefs, with Macdonald of Sleat, on receiving remissions, under the privy seal, for all the crimes committed by them, were induced to proceed to Edinburgh. On their arrival, they were committed prisoners to the castle, and, after some time, Maclean and Angus Macdonald were brought to trial, in spite of the remissions granted to them; one of the principal charges against them being their treasonable hiring of Spanish and English soldiers to fight in their private quarrels. Both chiefs submitted themselves to the king's mercy, and placed their lives and lands at his disposal. On payment each of a small fine they were allowed to return to the Isles, Macdonald of Sleat being released at the same time. Besides certain conditions being imposed upon them, they were taken bound to return to their confinement in the castle of Edinburgh, whenever they should be summoned, on twenty days' warning. Not fulfilling the conditions, they were, on 14th July 1593, cited to appear before the privy council, and as they disobeyed the summons, both Lachlan Mòr and Angus Macdonald were, in 1594, forfeited by parliament.

At the battle of Glenlivat, in that year, fought between the Catholic earls of Huntly, Angus, and Errol, on the one side, and the king's forces, under the earl of Argyle, on the other, Lachlan Mòr, at the head of the Macleans, particularly distinguished himself. Argyle lost the battle, but, says Mr. Gregory, (*Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, p. 259,) "the conduct of Lachlan Maclean of Dowart, who was one of Argyle's officers, in this action, would, if imitated by the other leaders, have converted the defeat into a victory. That chief acted the part of a brave and skilful soldier, keeping his men in their ranks, and employing, with good effect, all the advantages of his position. It was his division which inflicted the principal loss on the rebels, and, at the close of the action, he retired in good order with those under his command. It is said that, after the battle, he offered, if Argyle would give him five hundred men in addition to his own clan, to bring the earl of Huntly prisoner into Argyle's camp. This proposal was rejected, but having come to the ears of Huntly, incensed him greatly against Maclean, whose son afterwards, according to tradition, lost a large estate in Lochaber, through the animosity of that powerful nobleman."

In 1596 Lachlan Mòr repaired to court, and on making his submission to the king, the act of forfeiture was removed. He also received from the crown a lease of the Rhinns of Isla, so long in dispute between him and Macdonald of Dunyveg. While thus at the head of favour, however, his unjust and oppressive conduct to the family of the Macleans of Coll, whose castle and island he had seized some years before, on the death of Hector Maclean, proprietor thereof, was brought before the privy council by Lachlan Maclean, then of Coll, Hector's son, and the same year he was ordered to deliver up not only the castle of Coll, but all his own castles and strongholds, to the lieutenant of the Isles, on twenty-four hours' warning, also, to restore to Coll, within thirty days, all the lands of which he had deprived him, under a penalty of 10,000 merks. In 1598, Lachlan Mòr, with the view of expelling the Macdonalds from Isla, levied his vassals and proceeded to that island, and after an ineffectual attempt at an adjustment of their differences, was encountered, on 5th August, at the head of Lochgruinard, by Sir James Macdonald, son of Angus, at the head of his clan, when the Macleans were defeated, and their chief killed, with 80 of his principal men and 200 common soldiers. Lachlan Barrach Maclean, a son of Sir Lachlan, was dangerously wounded, but escaped. Sir Lachlan, according to Sir Robert Gordon, had consulted a witch before he undertook this journey into Isla; she advised him, in the first place, not to land upon the island on a Thursday; secondly, that he should not drink of the water of a well near Gruinard; and lastly, she told him that one Maclean should be slain at Gruinard. "The first he transgressed unwillingly," says Sir Robert, "being driven into the island of Isla by a tempest upon a Thursday; the second he transgressed negligentlie, haveing drank of that water before he wes awair; and so he was killed ther at Groinard, as wes foretold him, bot doubtfullie. Thus endeth all these that doe trust in such kynd of responces, or doe hunt after them." (*Hist.* p. 238.)

Hector Maclean, the son and successor of Sir Lachlan, at the head of a numerous force, afterwards invaded Isla, and attacked and defeated the Macdonalds at a place called Bern Bige, and then ravaged the whole island. He was one of the principal chiefs of the Isles seized by Lord Ochiltree, the king's lieutenant, on his expedition to the Isles in 1608, and carried to Edinburgh. The following year he and Macdonald of Dunyveg were selected to accompany the king's commissioner on his survey of the Isles. With two of his brothers, and Hector Maclean of Lochbuy, and almost all the principal islesmen, he was present at Iona when the celebrated "Statutes of Icolmkill" were enacted. He was also one of the six principal islanders who met at Edinburgh on 28th June 1610, to hear his majesty's pleasure declared to them, when they were compelled to give sureties to a large amount for their reappearance before the council in May 1611. In the conditions imposed upon the chiefs for the pacification of the Isles in 1616, we find that Maclean of Dowart was not to use in his house more than four tun of wine, and Coll and Lochbuy one tun each. At this time Maclean of Dowart and his brother Lachlan, having delayed to find the sureties required of them, were committed to ward in Edinburgh castle, whence the former was soon liberated, and allowed to live with Acheson of Gosfurd, his father-in-law, under his own recognisance of £40,000, and his father-in-law's for 5,000 merks, that he should remain there until permitted by the council to return to the Isles. Dowart's brother was not liberated till the following year.

Sir Lachlan Maclean of Morvern, a younger brother of Hector Maclean of Dowart, was in 1631 created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I., and on the death of his elder brother he succeeded to the estate of Dowart. In the civil wars the Macleans took arms under Montrose, and fought valiantly

for the royal cause. At the battle of Inverlochy, 2d February 1645, Sir Lachlan commanded his clan. He was also engaged in the subsequent battles of the royalist general. Sir Hector Maclean, his son, with 800 of his followers, was at the battle of Inverkeithing, 20th July 1651, when the royalists were opposed to the troops of Oliver Cromwell. On this occasion an instance of devoted attachment to the chief was shown on the part of the Macleans. In the heat of the battle, Sir Hector was covered from the enemy's attacks by seven brothers of his clan, all of whom successively sacrificed their lives in his defence. Each brother, as he fell, exclaimed, "*Fear eile air son Eachainn*," 'Another for Eachann,' or Hector, and a fresh one stepping in, answered, "*Bàs air son Eachainn*," 'Death for Eachann.' The former phrase, says General Stewart, has continued ever since to be a proverb or watchword, when a man encounters any sudden danger that requires instant succour. Sir Hector, however, was left among the slain, with about 500 of his followers.

The Dowart estates had become deeply involved in debt, and the marquis of Argyle, by purchasing them up, had acquired a claim against the lands of Maclean, which ultimately led to the greater portion of them becoming the property of that grasping family. In 1674, after the execution of the marquis, payment was insisted upon by his son, the earl. The tutor of Maclean, the chief, his nephew, being a minor, evaded the demand for a considerable time, and at length showed a disposition to resist it by force. Argyle had recourse to legal proceedings, and supported by a body of 2,000 Campbells, he crossed into Mull, where he took possession of the castle of Dowart, and placed a garrison in it. The Macleans, however, refused to pay their rents to the earl, and in consequence he prepared for a second invasion of Mull. To resist it, the Macdonalds came to the aid of the Macleans, but Argyle's ships were driven back by a storm, when he applied to government, and even went to London, to ask assistance from the king. Lord Macdonald and other friends of the Macleans followed him, and laid a state of the dispute before Charles, who, in February 1676, remitted the matter to three lords of the Scottish privy council. No decision, however, was come to by them, and Argyle was allowed to take possession of the island of Mull without resistance in 1680.

After the Revolution, a party of Macleans, under their chief, Sir John Maclean, fourth baronet, on their way to join Viscount Dundee, were surprised in Strathspey, by a party of Mackay's dragoons, under Sir Thomas Livingston, when they threw away their plaids, and formed on an adjoining hill. In the skirmish that ensued, they sustained a loss of 80 or 100 men. At the battle of Killiecrankie, Sir John Maclean, with his regiment, was placed on Dundee's right, and among the troops on his left was a battalion under Sir Alexander Maclean. The Macleans were amongst the Highlanders surprised and defeated at Cromdale in 1690. The following day, a party of Macleans and Camerons, who had in the flight separated from their companions in arms, crossed the Spey, but being pursued by some of Livingston's men, were overtaken and dispersed on the moor of Granish near Aviemore, where some of them were killed. Subsequently, the earl of Argyle invaded Mull, with 1,900 foot and 60 dragoons, when the inhabitants took the oaths of allegiance to the government, and delivered up their arms. Sir John Maclean himself, with a few of his friends, took refuge in the fort of Carneburgh, one of the Treshnish isles, where a party of Macleans, during the civil wars, had held out, for some time, against a detachment of Cromwell's forces.

In the rebellion of 1715, the Macleans ranged themselves under the standard of the earl of Mar, and were present at the battle of Sheriffmuir. For his share in the insurrection Sir John Maclean, the chief, was forfeited, but the estates were afterwards restored to the family. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, Sir John's son, Sir Hector Maclean the fifth baronet, was apprehended, with his servant, at Edinburgh, and conveyed to London. He was not set at liberty till the passing of the act of indemnity in June 1747. At Culloden, however, 500 of his clan fought for Prince Charles, under Maclean of Drimnin, who was slain leading them on. Sir Hector died, unmarried, at Paris, in 1750, when the title devolved upon his third cousin, the remainder being to heirs male whatsoever. This third cousin, Sir Allan Maclean, was great-grandson of Donald Maclean of Brolas, eldest son, by his second marriage, of Hector Maclean of Dowart, the father of the first baronet. Sir Allan married Anne, daughter of Hector Maclean of Coll, and had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Maria, became the wife of Maclean of Kinlochaline, and the second, Sibella, of Maclean of Inverscadell. In 1773, when Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell visited the Hebrides, Sir Allan was chief of the clan. He resided at that time on Inchkenneth, one of his smaller islands, in the district of Mull, where he entertained his visitors very hospitably. "This island," says Dr. Johnson, "is about a mile long, and perhaps half-a-mile broad, remarkable for pleasantness and fertility. Its only inhabitants were Sir Allan Maclean and two young ladies, his daughters, with their servants. Romance does not often exhibit a scene that strikes the imagination more than this little desert, in these depths of western obscurity, occupied not by a gross herdsman, or amphibious fisherman, but by a gentleman and two ladies, of high birth, polished manners, and elegant conversation, who, in a habitation raised not very far above the ground, but furnished with unexpected neatness and convenience, practised all the kindness of hospitality and refinement of courtesy." From the following anecdote it would appear that the feeling of devotion to the chief had survived the heritable abolition act of 1747, if indeed the passing of such an act was at all generally known in 1773 among the humbler inhabitants of the remote Hebrides. "The Macinnises are said to be a branch of the clan of Maclean. Sir Allan had been told that one of the name had refused to send him some rum, at which the knight was in great indignation. 'You rascal!' said he, 'don't you know that I can hang you, if I please? Refuse to send rum to me, you rascal! Don't you know that if I order you to go and cut a man's throat, you are to do it?' 'Yes, an't please your honour, and my own too, and hang myself too!' The poor fellow denied that he had refused to send the rum. His making these professions was not merely a pretence in presence of his chief, for, after he and I were out of Sir Allan's hearing, he told me, 'Had he sent his dog for the rum, I would have given it: I would cut my bones for him.' Sir Allan, by way of upbraiding the fellow, said, 'I believe you are a *Campbell!*'"

Dying without male issue in 1783, Sir Allan was succeeded by his kinsman, Sir Hector, 7th baronet; on whose death, Nov. 2, 1818, his brother, Lieut.-general Sir Fitzroy Jeffry Grafton Maclean, became the 8th baronet. He died July 5, 1847, leaving two sons, Sir Charles Fitzroy Maclean of Morvern, and Donald Maclean, of the chancery bar, at one period a member of parliament. Sir Charles, 9th baronet, a colonel in the army, (1846) commanded the 81st foot for some time, and was subsequently military secretary at Gibraltar. He married a daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, uncle of the earl of Romney; issue, a son, Charles Donald, capt. 13th dragoons, and 4 daughters; one, Fanny, married

Capt. Hood, R.N., and another, Louisa, became the wife of Hon. Ralph Pelham Neville, son of the earl of Abergavenny.

The first of the Lochbuy branch of the Macleans was Hector Reganach, brother of Lachlan Lubanach above mentioned. He had a son named John, or Murchard, whose great-grandson, John Og Maclean of Lochbuy, received from King James IV., several charters of confirmation under the great seal, of the lands and baronies which had been held by his progenitors. He was killed, with his two elder sons, in a family feud with the Macleans of Dowart. His only surviving son, Murdoch, was obliged, in consequence of the same feud, to retire to Ireland, where he remained for several years, and married a daughter of the earl of Antrim. By the mediation of his father-in-law, his differences with Dowart were satisfactorily adjusted, and he returned to the isles, where he spent his latter years in peace. His son, John Mor Maclean of Lochbuy, was so expert a fencer that, according to a history of the family, he fought on a stage in Edinburgh before the king and court, and killed a famous Italian swordsman, who had challenged all Scotland. By his wife, a daughter of Macdonald of the Isles, he had two sons, Hector, who succeeded him, and Charles, progenitor of the Macleans of Tapull. From the latter family descended Sir Alexander Maclean of Ottar, mentioned in the preceding page, who attached himself to the interests of James VII. He accompanied the fallen monarch to France, and rose to the rank of colonel in the French service.

The house of Lochbuy has always maintained that of the two brothers, Lachlan Lubanach and Hector Reganach, the latter was the senior, and that, consequently, the chiefship of the Macleans is vested in its head; "but this," says Mr. Gregory, "is a point on which there is no certain evidence." The whole clan, at different periods, have followed the head of both families to the field, and fought under their command. Of this house was Hector Maclean, elected bishop of Argyle in 1680. He had in his younger years taken arms for the king in the civil wars, but being of a religious disposition he ultimately entered the church. The Lochbuy family now spells its name Maclaine.

The Coll branch of the Macleans, like that of Dowart, descended from Lachlan Lubanach, said to have been grandfather of the fourth laird of Dowart and the first laird of Coll, who were brothers. John Maclean, surnamed Garbh, son of Lachlan of Dowart, obtained the isle of Coll and the lands of Quinish in Mull from Alexander, earl of Ross and lord of the Isles, and afterwards, on the forfeiture of Cameron, the lands of Lochiel. The latter grant engendered, as we have seen, a deadly feud between the Camerons and the Macleans, which led to much contention and bloodshed between them. At one time the son and successor of John Garbh occupied Lochiel by force, but was killed in a conflict with the Camerons at Corpach, in the reign of James III. His infant son would also have been put to death, had the boy not been saved by the Macgillonies or Macalonichs, a tribe of Lochaber that generally followed the clan Cameron. This youth, subsequently known as John Abrach Maclean of Coll, was the representative of the family in 1493, and from him was adopted by his successors the patronymic appellation of Maclean Abrach, by which the lairds of Coll were ever after distinguished.

The tradition concerning this heir of Coll is thus related by Dr. Johnson, in his Tour to the Hebrides: "Very near the house of Maclean stands the castle of Coll, which was the mansion of the laird till the house was built. On the wall was, not long ago, a stone with an inscription, importing, 'That if any man of the clan of Macalonich shall appear before this castle, though he come at midnight with a man's head in his hand, he shall there find safety and protection against all but the king.' This is an old Highland treaty made upon a memorable occasion. Maclean, the son of John Garbh, who recovered Coll, and conquered Barra, had obtained, it is said, from James II., a grant of the lands of Lochiel, forfeited, I suppose, by some offence against the state. Forfeited estates were not in those days quietly resigned: Maclean, therefore, went with an armed force to seize his new possessions, and, I know not for what reason, took his wife with him. The Camerons rose in defence of their chief, and a battle was fought at the head of Lochness, near the place where Fort Augustus now stands, in which Lochiel obtained the victory, and Maclean, with his followers, was defeated and destroyed. The lady fell into the hands of the conquerors, and being found pregnant, was placed in the custody of Macalonich, one of a tribe or family branched from Cameron, with orders, if she brought a boy, to destroy him, if a girl, to spare her. Macalonich's wife, who was with child likewise, had a girl about the same time at which Lady Maclean brought a boy; and Macalonich, with more generosity to his captive than fidelity to his trust, contrived that the children should be changed. Maclean being thus preserved from death, in time recovered his original patrimony, and in gratitude to his friend, made his castle a place of refuge to any of the clan that should think himself in danger, and, as a proof of reciprocal confidence, Maclean took upon himself and his posterity the care of educating the heir of Macalonich. This story, like all other traditions of the Highlands, is variously related; but, though some circumstances are uncertain, the principal fact is true. Maclean undoubtedly owed his preservation to Macalonich; for the treaty between the two families has been strictly observed; it did not sink into disuse and oblivion, but continued in its full force while the chieftains retained their power. The power of protection subsists no longer; but what the law permits is yet continued, and Maclean of Coll now educates the heir of Macalonich."

The account of the conversion of the simple islanders of Coll from popery to protestantism is curious. The laird had imbibed the principles of the Reformation, but found his people reluctant to abandon the religion of their fathers. To compel them to do so, he did not trouble himself with argument or reasoning of any sort, but took his station one Sunday in the path which led to the Roman Catholic church, and as his clansmen approached, he drove them back with his cane. They at once made their way to the protestant place of worship, and from this persuasive mode of conversion, his vassals ever after called it the religion of the gold-headed stick. Lachlan, the seventh proprietor of Coll, went over to Holland with some of his own men, in the reign of Charles II., and obtained the command of a company in General Mackay's regiment, in the service of the prince of Orange. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and was drowned in the water of Lochy in Lochaber in 1687.

Dr. Johnson seems to have been especially gratified with his reception at Coll. "We were at Coll," he says, "under the protection of the young laird, and wherever we roved, we were pleased to see the reverence with which his subjects regarded him. He did not endeavour to dazzle them by any magnificence of dress; his only distinction was a feather in his bonnet, but, as soon as he appeared, they forsook their work and clustered about him; he took them by the hand, and they seemed mutually delighted. He has the proper

disposition of a chieftain, and seems desirous to continue the customs of his house. The bagpiper played regularly when dinner was served, whose person and dress made a good appearance, and he brought no disgrace upon the family of Rankin, which has long supplied the lairds of Coll with hereditary music." As an instance of the expense which attended the funeral of persons of distinction in the western isles, he states that nineteen years before his visit, thirty cows and about fifty sheep were killed at the burial of the laird of Coll, so great was the concourse of persons present at it. From Coll the travellers were conducted by the young laird to Mull, Ulva, and Sir Allan Maclean's at Inch-Kenneth. The young laird of Coll, soon after perished in the passage between Ulva and Inch-Kenneth. Col. Hugh Maclean, London, the last laird of Coll, of that name, was the 15th in regular descent from John Garbh, son of Lauchlan Lubanach.

The Ardgour branch of the Macleans, which held its lands directly from the lord of the Isles, descended from Donald, another son of Lauchlan, 3d laird of Dowart. The estate of Ardgour, which is in Argyleshire, had previously belonged to a different tribe (the Macmasters), but it was conferred upon Donald, either by Alexander, earl of Ross, or by his son and successor, John. In 1463, Ewen or Eugene, son of Donald, held the office of seneschal of the household to the latter earl; and in 1493, Lachlan Macewen Maclean was laird of Ardgour. Alexander Maclean, Esq., the present laird of Ardgour, is the 14th from father to son. His numerous brothers are colonels in the army. Two of them are in the royal artillery.

During the 17th and 18th centuries the Macleans of Lochbuy, Coll, and Ardgour, more fortunate than the Dowart branch of the clan, contrived to preserve their estates nearly entire, although compelled by the marquis of Argyle to renounce their holdings *in capite* of the crown, and to become vassals of that nobleman. They continued zealous partizans of the Stuarts, in whose cause they suffered severely.

From Lachlan Og Maclean, a younger son of Lachlan Mòr of Dowart, sprung the family of Torloisk in Mull. Among the Highland corps embodied during the latter half of the last century was a regiment raised by Captain Allan Maclean of Torloisk, which was reduced in 1763. The Highland regiments in America and Germany were supplied with recruits from this corps. The estate ultimately fell to the heiress of line, Mrs. Clephane Maclean, whose grandson, 2d son of the marquis of Northampton, came to possess the property. Another grandson was the Baron de Norman, murdered by the Chinese in Pekin.

Of the numerous flourishing cadets of the different branches, the principal were the Macleans of Kinlochaline, Ardtornish, and Drimnin, descended from the family of Dowart; of Tapul and Scallasdale, in the island of Mull, from that of Lochbuy; of Isle of Muck, from that of Coll; and of Borrera, in North Uist and Treshinish, from that of Ardgour. The family of Borrera are represented by Donald Maclean, Esq., and General Archibald Maclean. From Isle of Muck and Treshinish is descended A. C. Maclean of Haremere Hall, Sussex.

The Macleans of Pennycross, island of Mull, represented by Alexander Maclean, Esq., derives from John Dubh, the first Maclean of Morvern. General Allan Maclean of Pennycross, colonel of the 13th light dragoons, charged with them at Waterloo.

General Sir Archibald Maclaine, born in 1783, 2d son of Gillian Maclaine, Esq. of Scallasdale, by the eldest daughter of Mac Quarrie of Mac Quarrie, chief of Ulva, after serving with distinction in India and the Peninsular war, was knighted for his defence of Fort Matagorda for 55 days, with only 155 men against 8,000 men under Marshal Soult.

MACLELLAN, a surname of considerable antiquity in the south of Scotland. The Maclellans of Bombie, a family at one period of great power and influence, supposed originally to have come from Ireland, were, in ancient times, sheriffs of Galloway. Duncan Maclellan is mentioned in a charter of Alexander II. in 1217. Among the faithful adherents who accompanied Sir William Wallace, when he sailed from Kirkcudbright for France, after his defeat at Falkirk in 1293, was Maclellan the then laird of Bombie. The family became so flourishing about the beginning of the 15th century that, according to Crawford (*Peerage*, p. 237), there were no fewer than 14 knights of the name in Galloway at the same time. The account of the murder of Sir Patrick Maclellan, tutor of Bombie, by the 8th earl of Douglas, in Thrieve castle, in 1452, has been already related. (See vol. ii. page 615, art. KIRKCUDBRIGHT, baron.) Local tradition states that when James II., in 1455, arrived with an army at Carlinwark, to besiege the castle of Thrieve, the Maclellans presented him with the celebrated piece of ordnance, called *Mons Meg*, wherewith to batter down the stronghold of the rebellious chieftain.

Sir William Maclellan of Bombie, knighted by James IV. fell at Flodden with a number of his followers. His son Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, was killed in a feud with Gordon of Lochinvar at the door of St. Giles' church, Edinburgh, 11th July, 1526. His great-grandson, Sir Robert Maclellan, was created Lord Kirkcudbright, 25th May 1633. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT, baron.) There were also the Maclellans of Barclay, descended from the Maclellans of Barmagachen, of the original Bombie line.

Although the crest of the Maclellans was a Moor's head on the point of a sword, in allusion to their recovery of the estate of Bombie, after being forfeited, by the slaying of a gipsy chief who infested Galloway, as already related under the article KIRKCUDBRIGHT, they sometimes used for crest a mortar-piece, with the motto, "Superbo frango," having reference, we are inclined to suppose, to the great iron gun named Mons Meg, which is said to have been made by a local smith, one Brawny Kim or M'Kim and his sons. As a reward for constructing so noble an engine of war, M'Kim is stated to have obtained the forfeited lands of Mollance, in the neighbourhood of Thrieve castle, hence this gun was called Mollance Meg, that being the name of the smith's wife, afterwards corrupted into Mons Meg. There is, however, an impression on the cannon itself that it was cast at the town of Mons in Flanders, whence it took its name. Nisbet thinks that the Maclellans adopted a mortar-piece or bomb for their crest, in allusion to their designation of Bombie, a somewhat fanciful notion certainly.

MACLENNAN, the surname of a minor clan, called in Gaelic, the *Siol Fhinnan*, or race of Finnan. There was a celebrated Highland saint of this name, and the tribe or sept of the Maclennans derive their descent from one of his devotees. According to a tradition of the Sennachies, a chief of the Logans of Drumduirfait in Ross-shire, in the beginning of the 13th century, called Gilliegorm, had been killed in a clan battle with the Frasers, and his widow being carried off, bore a son, surnamed *Crotach*, or humpbacked, from his crooked appearance. It is even asserted that he was, in his infancy, intentionally injured by those into whose hands his mother had fallen, to prevent his ever attempting to avenge his fa-

ther's death, by leading his clan to battle, the Highlanders having a strong aversion to follow a deformed leader. He was therefore designed for the church, and with that view was placed with the monks of Beaulieu, to receive the requisite ecclesiastical upbringing. On coming of age, and being duly set apart for his holy work, he set out upon a tour to the west coast, the isle of Skye, and other places adjacent, where he built the churches of Kilmuir in Sleat, in the churchyard of which parish the celebrated Flora Macdonald lies buried, and Kilchrennan in Glenelg. Disregarding the recent decree of Pope Innocent III., strictly enjoining the celibacy of the clergy, he married, and had several children. One of his sons he called *Gillie-Fhinnan*, in honour of the renowned St. Finnan, and as the Fh is here not pronounced in the Gaelic, Ghilli-inan became of course Maclennan.

The Maclennans inhabited with the Macraes the district of Kintail in Ross-shire, the boundary between them being a river which runs into Loch Duich. At the battle of Auldearn in 1645, they were intrusted with the standard of Lord Seaforth, and they defended it so gallantly, that great numbers of them were cut down around it. Eighteen of the widows of the Maclennans slain on this occasion married their neighbours the Macraes. Like the latter, the Maclennans were subordinate to the Seaforth branch of the Mackenzies, and in the different rebellions, fought under the renowned "Caber feidh," or Caberfae, as the Mackenzie's banner was called, from the deer's head in the centre.

The old Jacobite ballad of Sheriffmuir, to the tune of

"We ran and they ran,"

was written by a clergyman of this name, the Rev. Murdoch Maclennan of Crathie in Braemar. He became minister of that parish in 1749, and died there 22d July 1783, in the 82d year of his age. An abridged version of it is inserted in Motherwell and Hogg's edition of the Works of Burns, vol. ii. page 164.

MACLEOD, the name of one of the most considerable clans of the western isles (badge, the red whortleberry), divided into two tribes independent of each other, the Macleods of Harris and the Macleods of Lewis. To the progenitors of this clan a Norwegian origin has commonly been assigned. They are also supposed to be of the same stock as the Campbells, according to a family history referred to by Mr. Skene, which dates no farther back than the early part of the 16th century.

The genealogy claimed for them asserts (see *Douglas' Baronage*, page 375) that the ancestor of the chiefs of the clan, and he who gave it its clan name, was Loyd or Leod, eldest son of King Olave the Black, brother of Magnus, the last king of Man and the Isles. This Leod is said to have had two sons: Tormod, progenitor of the Macleods of Harris, hence called the Siol Tormod, or race of Tormod; and Torquil, of those of Lewis, called the Siol Torquil, or race of Torquil. Although, however, Mr. Skene and others are of opinion that there is no authority whatever for such a descent, and "The Chronicle of Man" gives no countenance to it, we think the probabilities are in its favour, from the manifestly Norwegian names borne by the founders of the clan, namely, Tormod and Torquil, and from their position in the isles, from the very commencement of their known history. The clan itself, there can be no doubt, are the descendants of the ancient Gaelic inhabitants of the western isles.

Tormod, the son of the first Tormod, sided with Bruce, in the struggle for Scottish independence, and always remained faithful and loyal to him. His son, Malcolm, got a charter from David II., of two-thirds of Glenelg, on the mainland, a portion of the forfeited lands of the Bissets, in consideration for which the reddendum was to provide a galley of 36 oars, for the king's use whenever required. This is the earliest charter in possession of the Macleods. The same Malcolm obtained the lands in Skye which were long in possession of his descendants, by marriage with a daughter of MacArailt, said to have been one of the Norwegian nobles of the Isles. From the name, however, we would be inclined to take this MacArailt for a Celt. The sennachies sometimes made sad slips.

Macleod of Harris, originally designated "de Glenelg," that being the first and principal possession of the family, seems to have been the proper chief of the clan Leod. The island or rather peninsula of Harris, which is adjacent to Lewis, belonged, at an early period, to the Macruaries of Garmoran and the North Isles, under whom the chief of the Siol Tormod appears to have possessed it. From this family, the superiority of the North Isles passed to the Macdonalds of Isla by marriage, and thus Harris came to form a part of the lordship of the Isles. In the isle of Skye the Siol Tormod possessed the districts of Dunvegan, Duirinish, Bracadale, Lyndale, Trouterness, and Minganish, being about two-thirds of the whole island. Their principal seat was Dunvegan, hence the chief was often styled of that place.

The first charter of the Macleods of Lewis, or Siol Torquil, is also one by King David II. It is historically known that in 1369, the year before his death, that monarch proceeded in person, at the head of a formidable expedition, against the rebellious lord of the Isles, and compelled him and his vassal chiefs, at Inverness, to submit to his authority. One of the means employed by him on this occasion to effect that purpose, and to keep the rude northern chiefs to the obedience of the laws, was the promise of rewards and the bestowal of lands, on some of the principal of them. It is even said, (*Fordun a Goodal*, vol. ii. p. 380,) that he used artifice to divide them and induce them to slay or capture one another. Certain it is, that it was in this reign that the practice of bonds of manrent or friendship among the chiefs and nobles began. The charter referred to contained a royal grant to Torquil Macleod of the barony of Assynt, on the north-western coast of Sutherlandshire. This barony, however, he is said to have obtained by marriage with the heiress, whose name was Macnicol. It was held from the crown. In that charter he has no designation, hence it is thought that he had then no other property. The Lewis Macleods held that island as vassals of the Macdonalds of Isla from 1344, and soon came to rival the Harris branch of the Macleods in power and extent of territory, and even to dispute the chiefship with them. Their armorial bearings, however, were different, the family of Harris having a castle, while that of Lewis had a burning mount. The possessions of the Siol Torquil were very extensive, comprehending the isles of Lewis and Rasay, the district of Waterness in Skye, and those of Assynt, Cogeach, and Gerloch, on the mainland.

To return to the Harris branch. The grandson of the above-mentioned Malcolm, William Macleod, surnamed *Achlerach*, or the clerk, from being in his youth designed for the church, was one of the most daring chiefs of his time. To avenge an insult which he had received, when young, from the Frasers, he had no sooner succeeded to his patrimony, than he ravaged the estate of Lovat in the Aird. Having afterwards incurred the resentment of his superior, the lord of the Isles, that powerful chief invaded his territory with a large force, but was defeated at a place called Lochsligachan,

owing to a stratagem, and the greater military skill of the Macleod chief. His son, John, accompanied Donald of the Isles to the battle of Harlaw in 1411, and died in the beginning of the reign of James II. John's eldest son, William, in 1640, with Hugh Macdonald of Sleat, and "the young gentlemen of the Isles," ravaged the Orkneys. He was one of the principal supporters of the last lord of the Isles in his disputes with his turbulent and rebellious son, Angus, and was killed, in 1481, at the battle of the Bloody Bay, where also the eldest son of Roderick Macleod of the Lewis was mortally wounded. The son of William of Harris, Alexander Macleod, called Allaster *Crottach*, or the Humpbacked, was the head of the Siol Tormod at the time of the forfeiture of the lordship of the Isles in 1493, when Roderick, grandson of the above-named Roderick, was chief of the Siol Torquil. This Roderick's father, Torquil, the second son of the first Roderick, was the principal supporter of Donald Dubh, when he escaped from prison and raised the banner of insurrection in 1501, for the purpose of regaining the lordship of the Isles, for which he was forfeited. He married Katherine, daughter of the first earl of Argyle, the sister of Donald Dubh's mother. The forfeited estate of Lewis was restored in 1511 to Malcolm, Torquil's brother.

Alexander the Humpback got a charter, under the great seal, of all his lands in the Isles, from James IV., dated 15th June, 1498, under the condition of keeping in readiness for the king's use one ship of 26 oars and two of 16, which explains the appearance of the lymphad or oared galley in the armorial bearings of the Macleods and other island families. The right to the eyries or nests of falcons within his bounds was also reserved to the crown. He had also a charter from James V. of the lands of Glenelg, dated 13th February, 1539. The Macleods of Harris and Lewis joined the Macleans in supporting the claims of Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh to the lordship of the Isles, but disgusted with Sir Donald's proceedings, they soon submitted to the government, and endeavoured to apprehend that chief. Although he escaped from them, his two brothers fell into their hands. With Maclean of Lochbuy, Alexander Macleod of Harris received a remission for himself and his followers, upon giving hostages. This was in 1517. In the following year the Macleods of Lewis and Rasay were with Sir Donald of Lochalsh when he defeated Macian of Ardnamurchan, at Craiganairgid, (or the Silver Craig,) in Morvern, the latter, with two of his sons, and a great number of his followers, being slain. With the Macdonalds of Sleat, the Harris Macleods had a feud regarding the lands and office of bailiary of Trouterness, now called Trotternish, in the isle of Skye, held by them under several crown charters. The feud was embittered by Macleod having also obtained a heritable grant of the lands of Sleat and North Uist; and the Siol Torquil, who had also some claim to the Trouterness bailiary and a portion of the lands, siding with the Macdonalds, the two leading branches of the Macleods came to be in opposition to each other. Under Donald Gruamach (that is, grim-looking) aided by the uterine brother of their chief, John MacTorquil Macleod, son of Torquil Macleod of the Lewis, forfeited in 1506, the Macdonalds succeeded in expelling Macleod of Harris or Dunvegan from Trouterness, as well as in preventing him from taking possession of Sleat and North Uist. The death of his uncle, Malcolm Macleod, and the minority of his son, enabled Torquil, with the assistance of Donald Gruamach, in his turn, to seize the whole barony of Lewis which, with the leadership of the Siol Torquil, he held during his life. His daughter and heiress married Donald Gorme of Sleat, a claimant for the lordship of the Isles, and the son and successor of Donald Gruamach. An agreement was entered into between Donald Gorme and Ruari or Roderick Macleod, son of Malcolm, the last lawful possessor of the Lewis, whereby Roderick was allowed to enter into possession of that island, and in return Roderick became bound to assist in putting Donald Gorme in possession of Trouterness, against all the efforts of the chief of Harris or Dunvegan, who had again obtained possession of that district. In May 1539, accordingly, Trouterness was invaded and laid waste by Donald Gorme and his allies of the Siol Torquil; but the death soon after of Donald Gorme, by an arrow wound in his foot, under the walls of Mackenzie of Kintail's castle of Ellandonan, put an end to his rebellion and his pretensions together. When the powerful fleet of James V. arrived at the isle of Lewis the following year, Roderick Macleod and his principal kinsmen met the king, and were made to accompany him in his farther progress through the Isles. On its reaching Skye, Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan was also constrained to embark in the royal fleet. With the other captive chiefs they were sent to Edinburgh, and only liberated on giving hostages for their obedience to the laws.

Alexander the Humpback, chief of the Harris Macleods, died at an advanced age in the reign of Queen Mary. He had three sons, William, Donald, and Tormod, who all succeeded to the estates and authority of their family. He had also two daughters, the elder of whom was thrice married, and every time to a Macdonald. Her first husband was James, second son of the fourth laird of Sleat. Her second was Alan MacIan, captain of the Clanranald, whose bad usage of her was the cause of a long subsisting feud between the Macleods and the Clanranald, which led to a dreadful catastrophe in the island of Eig, as afterwards related; and her third husband was Macdonald of Keppoch. The younger daughter became the wife of Maclean of Lochbuy.

William Macleod of Harris had a daughter, Mary, who, on his death in 1554, became, under a particular destination, his sole heiress in the estates of Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg. His claim to the properties of Sleat, Trouterness, and North Uist, of which he was the nominal proprietor, but which were held by the Clandonald, was inherited by his next brother and successor, Donald. This state of things placed the latter in a very anomalous position, which may be explained in Mr. Gregory's words: "The Siol Tormod," he says (*History of the Highlands and Isles*, p. 204), "was now placed in a position, which, though quite intelligible on the principles of feudal law, was totally opposed to the Celtic customs that still prevailed, to a great extent, throughout the Highlands and Isles. A female and a minor was the legal proprietrix of the ancient possessions of the tribe, which, by her marriage, might be conveyed to another and a hostile family; whilst her uncle, the natural leader of the clan according to ancient custom, was left without any means to keep up the dignity of a chief, or to support the clan against its enemies. His claims on the estates possessed by the Clandonald were worse than nugatory, as they threatened to involve him in a feud with that powerful and warlike tribe, in case he should take any steps to enforce them. In these circumstances, Donald Macleod seized, apparently with the consent of his clan, the estates which legally belonged to his niece, the heiress; and thus, in practice, the feudal law was made to yield to ancient and inveterate custom. Donald did not enjoy these estates long, being murdered in Trouterness, by a relation of his own, John Oig Macleod, who, failing Tormod, the only remaining brother of Donald, would have become the heir male of the family. John Oig next plotted the destruction of Tormod, who was at the time a student in

the university of Glasgow; but in this he was foiled by the interposition of the earl of Argyle. He continued, notwithstanding, to retain possession of the estates of the heiress, and of the command of the clan, till his death in 1559." The heiress of Harris was one of Queen Mary's maids of honour, and the earl of Argyle, having ultimately become her guardian, she was given by him in marriage to his kinsman, Duncan Campbell, younger of Auchinbreck. Through the previous efforts of the earl, Tormod Macleod, on receiving a legal title to Harris and the other estates, renounced in favour of Argyle all his claims to the lands of the Clandonald, and paid 1,000 merks towards the dowry of his niece. He also gave his bond of service to Argyle for himself and his clan. Mary Macleod, in consequence, made a complete surrender to her uncle of her title to the lands of Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg, and Argyle obtained for him a crown charter of these estates, dated 4th August, 1579. Tormod adhered firmly to the interests of Queen Mary, and died in 1584. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William, under whom the Harris Macleods assisted the Macleans in their feuds with the Macdonalds of Isla and Skye, while the Lewis Macleods supported the latter. On his death in 1590, his brother, Roderick, the Rory Mor of tradition, became chief of the Harris Macleods. In 1595, he went with 500 of his clan to Ulster, to assist Red Hugh O'Donnell, at that time in rebellion against the queen of England. In 1601 he had a quarrel with Macdonald of Sleat, an account of which, with its results, has been already given, (see vol. ii. p. 714).

In December 1597, an act of the Estates had been passed, by which it was made imperative upon all the chieftains and landlords in the Highlands and Isles, to produce their title-deeds before the lords of Exchequer on the 15th of the following May, under the pain of forfeiture. The heads of the two branches of the Macleods disregarded the act, and a gift of their estates was granted to a number of Fife gentlemen, for the purposes of colonization. They first began with the Lewis, in which the experiment failed, as afterwards narrated. Roderick Macleod, on his part, exerted himself to get the forfeiture of his lands of Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg, removed, and ultimately succeeded, having obtained a remission from the king, dated 4th May, 1610. He was knighted by King James VI., by whom he was much esteemed, and had several friendly letters from his majesty; also, a particular license, dated 16th June, 1616, to go to London, to the court, at any time he pleased. In the Denmylne MS., in the Advocates' Library, there are various letters of Sir Roderick, principally concerning the escape of Sir James Macdonald of Isla in 1615. To ensure their obedience to the laws, the privy council had ordered the chiefs to appear before them once a-year, on the 10th July, or oftener if required, on being duly cited; and on the suppression of the rebellion of Sir James Macdonald, the same year, still more stringent regulations were adopted. They were compelled to exhibit each a certain number of their principal kinsmen, and were only to maintain in household certain proportions of gentlemen, according to their rank, Macleod being allowed six; they were also to reside at certain specified places on their estates. Various other conditions were imposed on them, the most important of which was one relating to the education of their children. The chiefs were required to send all their children above nine years of age to school in the Lowlands, to be instructed in reading, writing, and speaking the English language; and none could be served heirs to their fathers, or received as tenants to the king, until they had received that education. The very quantity of wine they were to use in their houses was regulated, Macleod's allotment being four tuns, and each chief was bound to take strict order throughout his whole estates that none of his tenants or vassals should buy or drink any wine. This last obligation proceeded on the narrative that "the great and extraordinary excesse in drinking of wyne, commonlie usit among the commonis and tenantis of the Yllis, is not only ane occasioun of the beastlie and barbarous cruelties and inhumanities that fallis oute amangis thame, to the offens and displeasour of God, and contempt of law and justice; but with that it drawis nomberis of thame to miserable necessitie and povartie, sua that they are constraynit, quhen they want from their awne, to tak from thair nichtbours." Finding that this regulation, strict as it was, was evaded, the privy council in 1622 passed an act prohibiting masters of vessels, under the penalty of confiscation of the article, from carrying more wine to the Isles than the quantity allowed to the chiefs and gentlemen. In the preamble of this act the reason of this new regulation is thus stated:—"With the insatiable desyre quhairof the saidis Islanderis ar so far possesst, that, when thair arryvis ony schip or uther veschell there with wines, thay spend both dayes and nights in their excesse of drinking sa lang as thair is anie of the wyne left; sua that, being overcome with drink, thair fallis oute many inconvenientis amangis thame, to the breck of his majesteis peace," &c. Sir Roderick died in the beginning of 1626. By his wife, a daughter of Macdonald of Glengarry, he had, with six daughters, five sons, viz. John, his heir; Sir Roderick, progenitor of the Macleods of Talisker; Sir Norman, of the Macleods of Bernera and Muiravonside; William, of the Macleods of Hamer; and Donald, of those of Grisernish.

The history of the Siol Torquil, or Lewis Macleods, as it approached its close, was most disastrous. Roderick, the chief of this branch in 1569, got involved in a deadly feud with the Mackenzies, which ended only with the destruction of his whole family. He had married a daughter of John Mackenzie of Kintail, and a son whom she bore, and who was named Torquil *Connanach*, from his residence among his mother's relations in Strathconnan, was disowned by him, on account of the alleged adultery of his mother with the breve or Celtic judge of the Lewis. She eloped with John MacGillechallum of Rasay, a cousin of Roderick, and was, in consequence, divorced. He took for his second wife, in 1541, Barbara Stewart, daughter of Andrew Lord Avandale, and by this lady had a son, likewise named Torquil, and surnamed *Oighre*, or the Heir, to distinguish him from the other Torquil. About 1566, the former, with 200 attendants, was drowned in a tempest, when sailing from Lewis to Skye, and Torquil Connanach immediately took up arms to vindicate what he conceived to be his rights. In his pretensions he was supported by the Mackenzies. Roderick was apprehended and detained four years a prisoner in the castle of Stornoway. In his extremity that chief had sought the assistance of Donald Gorme or Macdonald of Sleat, who, with his sanction, took steps to procure his own recognition as heir of the line of Lewis, founding his claim on an alleged confession of Hugh Macleod, the breve of the island, that Torquil *Connanach* was in reality his son. But the feud between the Macdonalds and Mackenzies was put an end to by the mediation of the Regent Moray. Before being released from his captivity, the old chief was brought before the Regent Mar and his privy council, and compelled to resign his estate into the hands of the crown, taking a new destination of it to himself in liferent, and after his death to Torquil *Connanach*, as his son and heir apparent. On regaining his liberty, however, he revoked all that he had done when a prisoner, on the ground of coercion. This led to new commotions, and in

1576 both Roderick and Torquil were summoned to Edinburgh, and reconciled in presence of the privy council, when the latter was again acknowledged as heir apparent to the Lewis, and received as such the district of Cogeach and other lands. The old chief some time afterwards took for his third wife, a sister of Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart, and had by her two sons, named Torquil Dubh and Tormod. Having again disinherited Torquil Connanach, that young chief once more took up arms, and was supported by two illegitimate sons of Roderick, named Tormod *Uigach* and Murdoch, while three others, Donald, Rory Oig, and Neill, joined with their father. Tormod *Uigach* was slain by Donald Macleod, who was taken prisoner by Torquil Connanach, but he escaped and fled to his father in the Lewis. Donald, on his part, apprehended Murdoch, and delivered him to his father, who imprisoned him in the castle of Stornoway. Torquil Connanach immediately laid siege to it, and having taken it, released Murdoch. He then apprehended the old chief, Roderick Macleod, and killed a number of his men. All the charters and title deeds of the Lewis were carried off by Torquil, and handed over to the Mackenzies. The charge of the castle of Stornoway, with the chief a prisoner in it, was committed to John Macleod, the son of Torquil Connanach, but he was attacked by Rory Oig and killed, when Roderick Macleod was released, and possessed the island in peace during the remainder of his life.

On his death he was succeeded by his son Torquil Dubh, who married a sister of Sir Roderick Macleod of Harris. As Torquil Connanach was excluded, although he possessed the mainland estates and was acknowledged by government as the heir, the Mackenzies formed a design to purchase and conquer the Lewis, and assassinate Torquil Dubh, the chief in possession of it. Torquil Connanach had married his daughter to Roderick Mackenzie, the brother of Kenneth Mackenzie, afterwards Lord Kintail, to whom he had conveyed the Lewis by writing. The lands of Cogeach and Lochbroom were ravaged by Torquil Dubh, and as he could raise 700 or 800 men, he for some time was enabled to set his rival and the Mackenzies at defiance. To effect his ruin they made a complaint against him to the privy council, styling him "the usurper of Lewis," and as he disregarded a summons sent to him to appear and answer it, he was denounced a rebel. The breve of the Lewis having agreed, on the promise of a great reward, to put him to death, he went, we are told, in a galley, accompanied by the greater part of his tribe, the clan Mhic-Gille-Moir, toward the isle of Rasay, and in his course fell in with a Dutch ship partly laden with wine, which he compelled to follow him into the Lewis. On his arrival there, he invited Torquil Dubh and a party of his people to a banquet on board the Dutch vessel, but they had scarcely seated themselves when they were all apprehended, tied with cords, and carried to the country of the Mackenzies, into the presence of Lord Kintail, who ordered Torquil Dubh and his companions to be beheaded. This took place in July 1597. At the time of their execution, it is said, an earthquake happened, which struck terror into the minds of the executioners.

Torquil Dubh left three young sons, and their uncle, Neill, a bastard brother of their father, took, in their behalf, the command of the isle of Lewis. Their cause was also supported by the Macleods of Harris and the Macleans. The dissensions in the Lewis, followed by the forfeiture of that island, in consequence of the non-production of the title-deeds, as required by the act of the Estates of 1597, already mentioned, afforded the king an opportunity of carrying into effect a project he entertained for the improvement and civilization of that remote portion of his dominions. Accordingly, that island, the largest of the Hebrides, was granted to a company of Lowland adventurers, belonging principally to Fifeshire, who were led to join in the enterprise chiefly with the view to the northern fisheries, a most valuable, though then and long after a neglected branch of Scottish industry. In October 1599, with a force of about 600 soldiers, and artificers of all sorts, they landed at Stornoway, and immediately began to build. The men of Lewis, under Neill and Murdoch Macleod, the bastard uncles of the young chief, gave them all the opposition in their power, but unable to withstand the colonists, they at last yielded to them; and they, with inconsiderate haste, proceeded to expel the Macleods from their possessions. Burning with revenge, Murdoch put to sea with a fleet of small vessels peculiar to those islands, called berlings, and succeeded in intercepting Leirmonth of Balcomy, when on his return from the Lewis to Fife in his own vessel. Macleod immediately hanged all on board, but Leirmonth himself, who for six months was subjected to a very rigorous confinement, but ultimately liberated on promise of ransom, and died in the Orkneys on his way home.

Shortly afterwards, Murdoch Macleod quarrelled with his brother Neill, who betrayed him, for a reward, to the government, and he was, in consequence, hanged at St. Andrews. In the meantime the adventurers in the Lewis were surrounded and harassed by the people of the island, under Tormod Macleod, only surviving legitimate son of Old Roderick Macleod of the Lewis, assisted by Neill Macleod, who had not long continued in alliance with the colonists. At the head of a strong force, Tormod attacked and forced the camp of the adventurers, burnt the fort, killed many of their men, and at length forced the principal gentlemen to capitulate, the latter binding themselves to obtain a remission to the Macleods for all their past offences, and never to return to the Lewis. Two of their number were left as hostages, for the fulfilment of these conditions. This took place in 1601, and the promised remission being granted, the hostages, after being detained about eight months, were liberated. In the summer of 1605, the Lewis adventurers made another attempt to possess the island. On landing, they offered to Tormod Macleod, if he would submit, to convey him to London, and obtain his pardon from the king. To these proposals he agreed, but after his arrival at court, finding he was making progress in his majesty's favour, to prevent his procuring the recall of the grant of the Lewis, they obtained an order from the king to send Tormod down to Edinburgh, where he was imprisoned in the castle for ten years. He was afterwards allowed to go into the service of Maurice, prince of Orange, and he died in Holland. Neill Macleod, however, still held out, and assisted by the Macleods of Harris, the Macneills, and the Clanranald, annoyed the colonists so greatly by his attacks that they were, at length, induced to abandon the enterprise. Two years afterwards, namely, in 1607, the king gave a new grant of the island to Lord Balmerino, who, however, was soon after forfeited, Sir George Hay of Netherciff, and Sir James Spens of Wormestoun. The two latter invaded the Lewis with a considerable force, but were soon, from the want of provisions, and the continued opposition of Neill Macleod, compelled to quit the island and disband their forces. The title to the Lewis having been acquired by Kenneth Mackenzie, Lord Kintail, (see page 19 of this volume,) he lost no time in taking possession of the island, expelling Neill Macleod, with his nephews, Malcolm, William, and Roderick, sons of Rory Oig, who, with about thirty others, took refuge on Berrisay, an insulated rock on the west coast of Lewis. Here they maintained themselves for nearly three years, but

were at length driven from it by the Mackenzies. Neill surrendered to Roderick Macleod of Harris, who, on being charged, under pain of treason, to deliver him to the privy council at Edinburgh, gave him up, with his son, Donald. Neill was brought to trial, convicted, and executed, and is said to have died "very Christianlie," in April 1613. Donald, his son, was banished from Scotland, and died in Holland. Roderick and William, two of the sons of Rory Oig, were seized by the tutor of Kintail, and executed. Malcolm, the other son, apprehended at the same time, made his escape, and continued to harass the Mackenzies for years. He was prominently engaged in Sir James Macdonald's rebellion in 1615, and afterwards went to Flanders, but in 1616 was once more in the Lewis, where he killed two gentlemen of the Mackenzies. He subsequently went to Spain, whence he returned with Sir James Macdonald in 1620. In 1622 and 1626, commissions of fire and sword were granted to Lord Kintail and his clan against "Malcolm MacRuari Macleod." Nothing more is known of him.

On the extinction of the main line of the Lewis, the representation of the family devolved on the Macleods of Rasay, afterwards referred to. The title of Lord Macleod was the second title of the Mackenzies, earls of Cromarty.

In the civil wars, Sir Roderick Macleod of Harris, son of John, commonly called John Mor, supported the royal cause, and Charles I. was so sensible of his services that he wrote him a kind and friendly letter, dated at Durham, 2d May 1639, promising him his constant favour and protection. His eldest son, also named Roderick, acquired, from his humour, the surname of Roderick the Witty. Being a minor during the usurpation, the whole clan followed his uncles, Sir Roderick Macleod of Talisker and Sir Norman Macléod of Bernera. At that time the Macleods could bring into the field 700 men. At the battle of Worcester in 1651, the Macleods fought on the side of Charles II., and so great was the slaughter amongst them that it was agreed by the other clans that they should not engage in any other conflict until they had recovered their losses. The Harris estates were sequestrated by Cromwell, but the chief of the Macleods was at last, in May 1655, admitted into the protection of the Commonwealth by General Monk, on his finding security for his peaceable behaviour under the penalty of £6,000 sterling, and paying a fine of £2,500. Both his uncles, however, were expressly excepted.

At the Revolution, Macleod of Macleod, which became the designation of the laird of Harris, as chief of the clan, was favourable to the cause of James VII., and a letter written to him by Viscount Dundee, dated Moy, June 23, 1689, giving an account of the preparations of the other chiefs, and of his own proceedings, and enclosing a letter from the exiled monarch to him, is printed in Browne's History of the Highlands. In 1715, the effective force of the Macleods was 1,000 men, and in 1745, 900. The chief, by the advice of President Forbes, did not join in the rebellion of that year, and so saved his estates, but many of his clansmen, burning with zeal for the cause of Prince Charles, fought in the ranks of the rebel army.

At page 47 it is mentioned that the bad treatment which a daughter of the chief of the Macleods experienced from her husband, the captain of the Clanranald, had caused them to take the first opportunity of inflicting a signal vengeance on the Macdonalds. The merciless act of Macleod, by which the entire population of an island was cut off at once, is described by Mr. Skene (*Hist. of the Highlands*, vol. ii. page 277), and is shortly thus. Towards the close of the 16th century, a small number of Macleods accidentally landed on the island of Eigg, and were hospitably received by the inhabitants. Offering, however, some incivilities to the young women of the island, they were by the male relatives of the latter bound hand and foot, thrown into a boat, and sent adrift. Being met and rescued by a party of their own clansmen, they were brought to Dunvegan, the residence of their chief, to whom they told their story. Instantly manning his galleys, Macleod hastened to Eigg. On descrying his approach the islanders, with their wives and children, to the number of 200 persons, took refuge in a large cave, situated in a retired and secret place. Here for two days they remained undiscovered, but having unfortunately sent out a scout to see if the Macleods were gone, their retreat was detected, but they refused to surrender. A stream of water fell over the entrance to the cave, and partly concealed it. This Macleod caused to be turned from its course, and then ordered all the wood and other combustibles which could be found to be piled up around its mouth, and set fire to, when all within the cave were suffocated.

The Siol Tormod continued to possess Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg till near the close of the 18th century. The former and the latter estates have now passed into other hands. A considerable portion of Harris is the property of the earl of Dunmore, and many of its inhabitants have emigrated to Cape Breton and Canada. The climate of the island is said to be favourable to longevity. Martin, in his account of the Western Isles, says he knew several in Harris of 90 years of age. One Lady Macleod, who passed the most of her time here, lived to 103, had then a comely head of hair and good teeth, and enjoyed a perfect understanding till the week she died. Her son, Sir Norman Macleod, died at 96; and his grandson, Donald Macleod of Bernera, at 91. Glenelg became the property first of Charles Grant, Lord Glenelg, and afterwards of Mr. Baillie. From the family of Bernera, one of the principal branches of the Harris Macleods, sprung the Macleods of Luskinder, of which Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, a lord of session, was a cadet. For a brief memoir of him, see vol. i. p. 236.

The first of the house of Rasay, the proprietor of which is the representative and heir male of the Lewis branch of the Macleods, was Malcolm Garbh Macleod, the second son of Malcolm, 8th chief of the Lewis. In the reign of James V. he obtained from his father in patrimony the island of Rasay, which lies between Skye and the Ross-shire district of Applecross. In 1569 the whole of the Rasay family, except one infant, were barbarously massacred by one of their own kinsmen, under the following circumstances. John MacGillechallum Macleod of Rasay, called *Ian na Tuaidh*, or John with the axe, who had, as stated on p. 48, carried off Janet Mackenzie, the first wife of his chief, Roderick Macleod of the Lewis, married her, after her divorce, and had by her several sons and one daughter. The latter became the wife of Alexander Roy Mackenzie, a grandson of Hector or Eachan Roy, the first of the Mackenzies of Gerloch, a marriage which gave great offence to his clan, the Siol vic Gillechallum, as the latter had long been at feud with that particular branch of the Mackenzies. On Janet Mackenzie's death, he of the axe married a sister of a kinsman of his own, Ruari Macallan Macleod, who from his venomous disposition was surnamed *Nimhneach*. The latter, to obtain Rasay for his nephew, his sister's son, resolved to cut off both his brother-in-law and his sons by the first marriage. He accordingly invited him to a feast in the island of Isay in Skye, and after it was over, he left the apartment. Then, causing them to be sent for one by one, he had each of them assassinated as

they came out. He was, however, balked in his object, as Rasay became the property of Malcolm or Gillechallum Garbh Macallaster Macleod, then a child, belonging to the direct line of the Rasay branch, who was with his foster-father at the time. (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, p. 211.)

The Macleods of Assynt, one of whom betrayed the great Montrose in 1650, were also a branch of the Macleods of Lewis. That estate, towards the end of the 17th century, became the property of the Mackenzies, and the family is now represented by Macleod of Geanies. The Macleods of Cadboll are cadets of those of Assynt.

There were two Gaelic poetesses of this name, Mary Macleod, born in Harris in 1569, and Flora Macleod, a native of Skye. The former, called *Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh*, was the daughter of Alexander Macleod, son of Alasdair Ruadh, a descendant of the chief of the clan. This woman, a nurse in the family of her chief, was totally illiterate, yet she is considered the most original of all the Gaelic poets. She is said to have nursed five lairds of the Macleods, and two of the lairds of Applecross. Her first song was composed to please the children under her charge, and most of her poems are in praise of the Macleods. The chief, however, once banished her to the island of Mull, for giving publicity to one of her songs. In her exile she composed another poem, on which the Macleod sent a boat for her, but she was only allowed to return to Skye on condition that she made no more songs. Soon after, she composed a song on the illness of a son of the chief, which nearly caused her to be sent into exile again; but she saved herself by saying that "it was not a song, it was only a 'croon.'" The poetess of the Isles, as Mary Macleod was called, died at the advanced age of 105 years, and is buried in Harris. Specimens of her poems are given in Mackenzie's 'Beauties of Gaelic Poetry.' The Gaelic name of the other poetess, Flora Macleod, was *Fionaghal Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh*. She lived in Trotternish, and was married. Her only poems appear to be a satire on the clan Macmartin and an elegy on Macleod of Dunvegan.

Hector Macleod, the South Uist bard, lived after 1745, in the districts of Arasaig and Morar.

MACLEOD, JOHN, surgeon of the Alceste, was born about 1782 at Bonhill in Dumbartonshire. He entered the navy as a surgeon, and after several expeditions he accompanied the embassy to China under Lord Amherst. On his return he published, in 1818, an interesting description of the 'Voyage of the Alceste, along the Coast of the Corea to the Island of Loo Choo; with an Account of her subsequent Shipwreck.' He died November 9, 1820.

MACNAB, the name of a clan anciently located in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire, the badge of which was the common heath. The clan Anaba or the Macnabs are erroneously held to belong to the Old Celtic race, or primitive Albionic stock of Scotland, which were among the clans included under the general denomination of Siol Alpin, of which the clan Gregor was the principal. The chief, styled Macnab of that ilk, had his residence at Kinnell, on the banks of the Dochart, and the family possessions, which originally were considerable, lay mainly on the western shores of Loch Tay. In the reign of David I. [1124—1153], the name was, it is said Macnab-Eyre, and signified the son and heir of the abbot. According, however, to the view taken in this work of the prefix Mac, as being no more than a contraction of magnus, great, this legend cannot be admitted, although it has been stated that the founder of this clan held the dignity of abbot of Glendochart.

From the frequent use of the words "*of that ilk*" in the charters of the family of Macnab, it would appear, notwithstanding the received tradition as to the derivation of the name, that the origin of it is territorial or from land. There is not an instance in Scottish history where the words "*of that ilk*" are employed, in which this is not the case. And if the form of the name be given correctly as Macnab-Eyre, the source of the territorial designation may with great probability be conjectured. The Gaelic word for heir is not *Eyre*, but *Oighre*. It is only an adaptation of its sound to the common English word heir, which is from the Latin word *hæres*. The word *ayre* or *aire*, a term of frequent use in early Scottish annals for the site, rather occasional than permanent, of a court of justice, is a corruption of the Norman-French *Oyer*, to hear. Macnab-Eyre may, therefore, be held to mean the seat of justice, or justice-place, in the territory Macnab, and is so stated in the private histories of the family. Tradition points, however, at a priory where the burial place now is placed. Whether there ever was an abbot of Glendochart may well be doubted, yet there is every reason to believe that the abbots of Dunkeld held, as abthanes,—(that is, abbot-thanes, a secular title, defined by Ducange, as *abbates qui simul erant Comites*, see vol. i. page 16,)—justiciary power over this portion of Perthshire. It seems, therefore, at least probable that Macbeth-Eyre was the name given to the occasional seat of justice of some kind or other. The precise site of the lands bearing this particular name is now unknown, yet as in early times lands and districts received names from conspicuous natural objects lying in or near them, as Carrick, in Ayr, from the carrick or craig of Ailsa lying in the frith opposite to that district; so Macnab, the great Nab or Nob, may not improperly be held to mean the district around or near the mountain now called Benmore, (or great head,) which is conspicuous all along the glen of the Dochart, and very near its source. The occurrence of Nab in topography to designate a round-headed height or cone is familiar in Scotland and the north of England.

The Macnabs were a considerable clan before the reign of Alexander III. When Robert the Bruce commenced his struggle for the crown, the baron of Macnab, with his clan, joined the Macdougals of Lorn, and fought against Bruce at the battle of Dalree. Afterwards, when the cause of Bruce prevailed, the lands of the Macnabs were ravaged by his victorious troops, their houses burnt, and all their family writs destroyed. Of all their possessions only the barony of Bowain or Bovain, in Glendochart, remained to them, and of it, Gilbert Macnab of that ilk, from whom the line is usually deduced, as the first undoubted laird of Macnab, received from David II., on being reconciled to that monarch, a charter, under the great seal, to him and his heirs whomsoever, dated in 1336. He died in the reign of Robert II.

His son, Finlay Macnab, styled of Bovain, as well as "of that ilk," died in the reign of James I. He is said to have been a famous bard. According to tradition he composed one of the Gaelic poems which Macpherson attributed to Ossian. He was the father of Patrick Macnab of Bovain and of that ilk, whose son was named Finlay Macnab, after his grandfather. Indeed, Finlay appears to have been, at this time, a favourite name of the chief, as the next three lairds were so designated. Upon his father's resignation, he got a charter, under the great

seal, in the reign of James III., of the lands of Ardchyle, and Wester Duinish, in the barony of Glendochart and county of Perth, dated January 1, 1486. He had also a charter from James IV., of the lands of Ewir and Leiragan, in the same barony, dated January 9, 1502. He died soon thereafter, leaving a son, Finlay Macnab, fifth laird of Macnab, who is witness in a charter, under the great seal, to Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, wherein he is designed "*Finlaus Macnab, dominus de eodem*," &c., Sept. 18, 1511. He died about the close of the reign of James V.

His son, Finlay Macnab of Bovain and of that ilk, 6th chief from Gilbert, alienated or mortgaged a great portion of his lands to Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the marquis of Breadalbane, as appears by a charter to "Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, his heirs and assignees whatever, according to the deed granted to him by Finlay Macnab of Bovain, 24th November, 1552, of all and sundry the lands of Bovain and Ardchyle, &c., confirmed by a charter under the great seal from Mary, dated 27th June, 1553." Glenorchy's right of superiority the Macnabs always refused to acknowledge.

His son, Finlay Macnab, the seventh laird, who lived in the reign of James VI., was the chief who entered into the bond of friendship and manrent with his cousin, Lauchlan Mackinnon of Strathordell, 12th July, 1606, quoted at page 28 of this volume. This chief carried on a deadly feud with the Neishes or M'Ilduys, a tribe which possessed the upper parts of Strathearn, and inhabited an island in the lower part of Loch Earn, called from them Neish island. Many battles were fought between them, with various success. The last was at Glenboultachan, about two miles north of Loch Earn foot, in which the Macnabs were victorious, and the Neishes cut off almost to a man. A small remnant of them, however, still lived in the island referred to, the head of which was an old man, who subsisted by plundering the people in the neighbourhood. One Christmas, the chief of the Macnabs had sent his servant to Crieff for provisions, but, on his return, he was waylaid, and robbed of all his purchases. He went home, therefore, empty-handed, and told his tale to the laird. Macnab had twelve sons, all men of great strength, but one in particular exceedingly athletic, who was called for a byname, *Iain mion Mac an Appa*, or "Smooth John Macnab." In the evening, these men were gloomily meditating some signal revenge on their old enemies, when their father entered, and said in Gaelic, "The night is the night, if the lads were but lads!" Each man instantly started to his feet, and belted on his dirk, his claymore, and his pistols. Led by their brother John, they set out, taking a fishing-boat on their shoulders from Loch Tay, carrying it over the mountains and glens till they reached Loch Earn, where they launched it, and passed over to the island. All was silent in the habitation of Neish. Having all the boats at the island secured, they had gone to sleep without fear of surprise. Smooth John, with his foot dashed open the door of Neish's house; and the party, rushing in, attacked the unfortunate family, every one of whom was put to the sword, with the exception of one man and a boy, who concealed themselves under a bed. Carrying off the heads of the Neishes, and any plunder they could secure, the youths presented themselves to their father, while the piper struck up the pibroch of victory.

The next laird, "Smooth John," the son of this Finlay, made a distinguished figure in the reign of Charles I., and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal cause. After the battle of Alford in 1645, he joined the army of Montrose, with his clan, and was of great service to him at the battle of Kilsyth. He was subsequently directed by Montrose to garrison his castle of Kincardine, and he continued there until besieged by General Leslie, when, their provisions failing, he endeavoured, with 300 men, to make his escape, during the darkness of the night. Marching out, sword in hand, they all got off, except Macnab himself and one of his men, who were sent prisoners to Edinburgh. Macnab was condemned to death, but escaped the night previous to the day on which he was ordered for execution. He was killed at the battle of Worcester in 1651. During the commonwealth, his castle of Eilan Rowan was burned, his estates ravaged and sequestrated, and the family papers again lost. Taking advantage of the troubles of the times, his powerful neighbour, Campbell of Glenorchy, in the heart of whose possessions Macnab's lands were situated, on the pretence that he had sustained considerable losses from the clan Macnab, got possession of the estates in recompense thereof.

This chief of the Macnabs married a daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon, and with one daughter, had a son, Alexander Macnab, ninth laird, who was only four years old when his father was killed on Worcester battle-field. His mother and friends applied to General Monk for some relief from the family estates for herself and children. That general made a favourable report on the application, but it had no effect. It was directed to Captain Gascoigne, governor of Finlarig, and was in the following terms: "I do hereby declare, that it was not intended by my order for repairing the laird of Glenurchy's losses by the Macnabs out of their estates, that the same should extend to the molesting or intermeddling with the estates of any of the Macnabs who live peaceably. And forasmuch as I understand that the widow of the laird of Macnab hath lived peaceably, you are hereby authorized, and I desire, in case any vexation be offered to the outing or dispossessing of the said widow and her children of the said lands, or anything that belongs to them, under colour of the said order, to preserve the rights that to them belong, as if the said order had never been made, and to enter and receive them into their lands; and this favour also is to be extended for Archibald Macnab of Acharne. Given under my hand and seal at Dalkeith, 18th January, 1654. (Signed) S. S. George Monk." After the Restoration, application was made to the Scottish Estates, by the Lady Macnab and her son, for redress, and in 1661 they received a considerable portion of their lands, which the family enjoyed till the beginning of the present century, when they were sold.

By his wife, Elizabeth, a sister of Sir Alexander Menzies, of Weem, baronet, Alexander Macnab of that ilk had a son and heir, Robert Macnab, tenth laird, who married Anne Campbell, sister of the earl of Breadalbane. Of several children only two survived, John, who succeeded his father, and Archibald. The elder son, John, held a commission in the Black Watch, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Prestonpans, and, with several others, confined in Doune Castle, under the charge of Macgregor of Glengyle, where he remained till after the battle of Culloden. The majority of the clan took the side of the house of Stuart, and were led by Allister Macnab of Inshewan and Archibald Macnab of Acharne They were mostly incorporated in the Duke of Perth's regiment, of which Alexander Macnab of Dundurn was the standard bearer. The others joined a body of Breadalbane men under the command of Campbell of Glenlyon. The younger son, Archibald, obtained in 1740 a commission as ensign in the Black Watch (now the 42d Highlanders), on its embodiment, and served in Germany with that regiment. In June 1745 he was appointed captain of Loudoun's Highlanders, and in 1757 he distinguished himself at the battle of Fellinghausen. Under General Wolfe, he was present at the battle of Quebec. He served also throughout the American

revolutionary war, and on its termination was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed Colonel of the 41st Welsh Regiment. He died in Edinburgh in 1791, and was buried at Killin.

John Macnab, the 11th laird, married the only sister of Francis Buchanan, Esq. of Arnprior, and had a son, Francis, twelfth laird.

Francis, 12th laird, died, unmarried, at Callander, Perthshire, May 25, 1816, in his 82d year. One of the most eccentric men of his time, many anecdotes are related of his curious sayings and doings. He was a man of gigantic height and strong originality of character, and cherished many of the manners and ideas of a Highland gentleman, having in particular a high notion of the dignity of the chieftainship. He left numerous illegitimate children. There is a fine full-length portrait of him, in the uniform of lieutenant-colonel of the Breadalbane volunteers, by Sir Henry Raeburn, in the Breadalbane collection of paintings at Taymouth-castle.

The only portion of the property of the Macnabs remaining is the small islet of Innis-Buie, formed by the parting of the water of the Dochart just before it issues into Loch Tay, in which is the most ancient burial place of the family; and outside there are numerous gravestones of other members of the clan. The lands of the town of Callander chiefly belong to a descendant of this laird, not in marriage.

Archibald Macnab of Macnab, nephew of Francis, succeeded as 13th chief. The estates being considerably encumbered, he was obliged to sell the property for behoof of his creditors.

Many of the clan having emigrated to Canada about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and being very successful, 300 of those remaining in Scotland were induced about 1817 to try their fortunes in America, and in 1821, the chief himself, with some more of the clan, took their departure for Canada. He returned in 1853, and died at Lannion, Cotes du Nord, France, Aug. 12, 1860, aged 83. Subjoined is his portrait, from a daguerreotype taken at Saratoga, United States of America, in 1848:

He left a widow, and one surviving daughter, Sophia Frances.

The next Macnabs by descent entitled to the chiefship are believed to be Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Bart., Canada; Dr. Robert Macnab, 5th Fusileers, and Mr. John Macnab, Glenmavis, Bathgate.

The lairds of Macnab, previous to the reign of Charles I., intermarried with the families of Lord Gray of Kinfauns, Gleneagles, Inchbraco, Robertson of Strowan, &c.

The chief cadets of the family were the Macnabs of Dundurn, Acharne, Newton, Cowie, and Inchewen. Of one of the latter family the following exploit is related. In 1745, a party of soldiers, sent from the castle of Finlarig, (which means the field or plain of Fingal,) to burn the house of Coire Chaorach, near Benmore, were watched, on their march, by Macnab of Inchewen. After setting fire to the mansion, they commenced their return to Finlarig, when it was observed that the fire had gone out. One of them was ordered back to rekindle it, but was shot by Macnab from his place of concealment. On this, the rest of the party rushed down to the river, but other three fell victims by the way. Macnab then retreated to the rocks above, whence he fired, and killed three more of the redcoats. The others then gave up the pursuit. His rifle came into the possession of Mr. Sinclair, tenant in Inverchaggerine. It is four feet long, and in the stock there is a recess for a supply of bullets. It was at one time used by the Gaelic poet, Duncan M'Intyre, when one of the foresters of Lord Breadalbane, and is praised in his classic poem of 'Beinn Dourain.' Mr. Sinclair possessed also the celebrated bottle, long in use at Kinnell, which could hold nine gallons, and was known to many of Macnab's friends as 'the Bachelor.' (*See New Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. x. page 1089.)

Sir Allan Napier Macnab is descended from the Dundurn branch. His grandfather, Robert Macnab of Dundurn, Perthshire, was cousin-german of John Macnab of Macnab, capt. 42d Highlanders. He married Mary Stuart of Ardvoirlich, and his eldest son, Allan Macnab, lieutenant 3d dragoons and principal aide-de-camp to General Simcoe, 1st governor of Upper Canada, married Anne, youngest daughter of Capt. William Napier, commissioner of the port of Quebec, of the family of Lord Napier, and had a son, Sir Allan Macnab, baronet of Dundurn-castle, Canada West, born Feb. 19, 1789; colonel of militia in Upper Canada, member and some time speaker of the legislative assembly of Upper and Lower Canada, and prime minister of that province; knighted July 14, 1838, for his efforts in putting an end to the rebellion there; created a baronet Feb. 5, 1858. Sir Allan married in 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel Brooke; issue a son, (born in 1822, died in 1824,) and a daughter. His wife having died in 1825, he married, 2dly, in 1831, Mary, eldest daughter of John Stuart, sheriff of Johnstown district, Upper Canada; issue, two daughters. The elder, Sophia, born July 5, 1832, married in 1855, William Coutts, Viscount Bury, M.P., eldest son of earl of Albemarle.

A branch of the family of Macnab settled in Jamaica.

MACNAGHTON, or MACNAUGHTON, the name of a clan of great antiquity in the West of Scotland (Argyleshire), the badge of which was the trailing *azalia*. The MS. of 1450 deduces the descent of the heads of this clan from Nachtan Mor, who is supposed to have lived in the 10th century. The Gaelic name Neachtain is the same as the Pictish Nectan, celebrated in the Pictish Chronicle as one of the great Celtic divisions in Scotland, and the appellation is among the most ancient in the north of Ireland, the original seat of the Cru-

then Picts. The parish of Dunnichen, in Forfarshire, derived its name from the Gaelic *dun*, a hill, and the word *Nechtan*, the name of a Pictish chief who is traditionally reported to have resided in the parish. According to Buchanan of Auchmar, (*History of the Origin of the Clans*, p. 84,) the heads of this clan were for ages thanes of Loch Tay, and possessed all the country between the south side of Loch-Fyne and Lochawe, parts of which were Glenira, Glenshira, Glenfine, and other places, while their principal seat was Dunderraw on Loch-Fyne.

In the reign of Robert III., Maurice or Morice Macnaughton had a charter from Colin Campbell of Lochow of sundry lands in Over Lochow, but their first settlement in Argyleshire, in the central parts of which their lands latterly wholly lay, took place long before this. The Macnaughtons are said to have been originally a branch of the tribes of the province of Moray, when united under its maormors. (*Skene's History of the Highlands*, vol. ii. p. 201.) These maormors were the most powerful chiefs in Scotland during the middle ages. When Malcolm the Maiden attempted to civilize the ancient province of Moray, by introducing Norman and Saxon families, such as the Bissets, the Comyns, &c., in the place of the rude Celtic natives whom he had expatriated to the south, he gave lands in or near Strathtay or Strathspey, to Nachtan of Moray, for those he had held in that province. He had there a residence called Dunnachtan castle. Nisbet (*Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 419) describes this Nachtan as "an eminent man in the time of Malcolm IV.," and says that he "was in great esteem with the family of Lochawe, to whom he was very assistant in their wars with the Macdougals, for which he was rewarded with sundry lands." The family of Lochawe here mentioned were the Campbells.

The Macnaughtons appear to have been fairly and finally settled in Argyleshire previous to the reign of Alexander III., as Gilchrist Macnaughton, styled of that ilk, was by that monarch appointed in 1287, heritable keeper of his castle and island of Frechelan (Fraoch Ellan) on Lochawe, on condition that he should be properly entertained when he should pass that way, whence, a castle embattled was assumed as the crest of the family.

This Gilchrist was father or grandfather of Donald Macnaughton of that ilk, who being nearly connected with the Macdougals of Lorn, joined that powerful chief with his clan against Robert the Bruce, and fought against the latter at the battle of Dalree in 1306, in consequence of which he lost a great part of his estates. In Abercromby's 'Martial Achievements,' (vol. i. p. 577,) it is related that the extraordinary courage shown by the king in having, in a narrow pass, slain with his own hand several of his pursuers, and amongst the rest three brothers, so greatly excited the admiration of the chief of the Macnaughtons that he became thenceforth one of his firmest adherents.

His son and successor, Duncan Macnaughton of that ilk, was a steady and loyal subject to King David II., who, as a reward for his fidelity, conferred on his son, Alexander, lands in the island of Lewis, a portion of the forfeited possessions of John of the Isles, which the chiefs of the clan Naughton held for a time. The ruins of their castle of Macnaughton are still pointed out on that island.

Donald Macnaughton, a younger son of the family, was, in 1436, elected bishop of Dunkeld, in the reign of James I.

Alexander Macnaughton of that ilk, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century, was knighted by James IV., whom he accompanied to the disastrous field of Flodden, where he was slain with nearly the whole chivalry of Scotland. His son, John, was succeeded by his second son, Malcolm Macnaughton of Glenshira, his eldest son having predeceased him. Malcolm died in the end of the reign of James VI., and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander.

John, the second son of Malcolm, being of a handsome appearance, attracted the notice of King James VI., who appointed him one of his pages of honour, on his accession to the English crown. He became rich, and purchased lands in Kintyre. He was also sheriff-depute of Argyleshire. His elder brother, Alexander Macnaughton of that ilk, adhered firmly to the cause of Charles I., and in his service, like all who remained loyal to him, sustained many severe losses. At the Restoration, as some sort of compensation, he was knighted by Charles II., and, unlike many others, he received from that monarch a liberal pension for life. Sir Alexander Macnaughton spent his later years in London, where he died. His son and successor, John Macnaughton of that ilk, succeeded to an estate greatly burdened with debt, but did not hesitate in his adherence to the fallen fortunes of the Stuarts. At the head of a considerable body of his own clan, he joined the viscount Dundee, and was with him at Killiecrankie. James VII. signed a deed in his favour, restoring to his family all its old lands and hereditary rights, but, as it never passed the seals in Scotland, it was of less value than the paper on which it was written. His lands were taken from him, not by forfeiture, but "the estate," says Buchanan of Auchmar, "was evicted by creditors for sums noway equivalent to its value, and, there being no diligence used for relief thereof, it went out of the hands of the family." His son, Alexander, a captain in Queen Anne's guards, was killed in the expedition to Vigo in 1702. His brother, John, at the beginning of the last century was for many years collector of customs at Anstruther in Fife, and subsequently was appointed inspector-general in the same department. The direct male line of the Macnaughton chiefs became extinct at his death.

The chiefship is now in an Irish family, descended from Shane Dhu, grandson of Sir Alexander Macnaghton, slain at Flodden, who went to Ireland in 1580, as secretary to his kinsman, the 1st earl of Antrim, and settled there. His son Daniel Macnaghton, Esq., married Catherine, niece of the celebrated primate, George Dowdall, and their great-grandson, Edmund Alexander Macnaghten, Esq. of Beardiville, born August 3, 1762, was M.P. for County Antrim, and a lord of the treasury. The clan Macnaghton elected this gentleman and his heirs to the chieftainship. At his decease in 1832, it descended with his family estates to his brother, Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, born August 2, 1763, educated for the law, and knighted on being appointed a judge of the supreme court of judicature at Madras, in 1809. In 1815 he was transferred to that of Bengal, and in 1823 he assumed the additional surname and arms of Workman. He retired from the bench in 1825, and was created a baronet, July 16, 1836. He died Nov. 22, 1843. By his wife, the eldest daughter of Sir William Dunkin of Clogher, a judge of the supreme court of judicature, Calcutta, he had 6 sons and 10 daughters. Of the eldest son, in the following paragraph. The 2d son, William Hay, of the Bengal Civil Service, was created a baronet in 1839, and was assassinated at Cabul, Dec. 25, 1841. Stuart Macnaghten, the youngest son, born June 20, 1815, educated at Edinburgh and Trinity College, Dublin, (B.A. 1835), called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1839; married in 1848, Agnes, daughter of James Eastmont, Esq. of St. Berners, near Edinburgh, and widow of Capt. Lewis Shedden

The eldest son, Sir Edmund Charles Workman Macnaghten, of Dunderave, Bushmills, county Antrim, 2d baronet.

born April 1, 1790, M.P. for that county, 1847–1852, married in 1827, Mary, only child of Edward Gwatkin, Esq.; issue five sons, and two daughters. The sons are 1. Francis Edmund, major, 8th Hussars, born in 1828; 2. Edward, barrister-at-law; 3. William Henry, 1st Bengal light cavalry; 4. Fergus; 5. Edmund Charles. The family spell their name Macnaghten.

MACNEILL, the name of a clan of the Western isles, which, like the Macleods, consisted of two independent branches, the Macneills of Barra and the Macneills of Gigha, said to be descended from brothers. Their badge was the seaware, but they had different armorial bearings, and from this circumstance, joined to the fact that they were often opposed to each other in the clan fights of the period, and that the Christian names of the one, with the exception of Neill, were not used by the other, Mr. Gregory thinks the tradition of their common descent erroneous. Part of their possessions were completely separated, and situated at a considerable distance from the rest.

The clan Neill were among the secondary vassal tribes of the lords of the Isles, and its heads appear to have been of Norse or Danish origin. Buchanan of Auchmar styles them Irish Celts of the O'Neil tribe, and they are classed by Skene under the *Siol Gillevray*, or race of Gillebride, surnamed king of the Isles, who lived in the 12th century, and derived his descent from a brother of Suibne, the ancestor of the Macdonalds.

About the beginning of the 15th century, the Macneills were a considerable clan in Knapdale, Argyleshire. As this district was not then included in the sheriffdom of Argyle, it is probable that their ancestor had consented to hold his lands of the crown.

The first of the family on record is Nigellus Og, who obtained from Robert Bruce a charter of some lands in Kintyre. His great-grandson, Gilleonan Roderick Muchard Macneill, in 1427, received from Alexander, lord of the Isles, a charter of that island, one of the Hebrides, eight miles long and two to four in breadth. In the same charter were included the lands of Boisdale in South Uist, which lies about eight miles distant from Barra. With John Garve Maclean he disputed the possession of that island, and was killed by him in Coll. His grandson, Gilleonan, took part with John, the old lord of the Isles, against his turbulent son, Angus, and fought on his side at the battle of the Bloody Bay, where he narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the victorious Clandonald. He was chief of this sept or division of the Macneills in 1493, at the forfeiture of the lordship of the Isles.

The Gigha Macneills are supposed to have sprung from Torquil Macneill, designated in his charter, "filius Nigelli," who, in the early part of the 15th century, received from the lord of the Isles a charter of the lands of Gigha and Taynish, with the constabulary of Castle Sweyn, in Knapdale. He had two sons, Neill his heir, and Hector, ancestor of the family of Taynish. Malcolm Macneill of Gigha, the son of Neill, who is first mentioned in 1478, was chief of this sept of the Macneills in 1493. After that period the Gigha branch followed the banner of Macdonald of Isla and Kintyre, while the Barra Macneills ranged themselves under that of Maclean of Dowart.

On the insurrection of the islanders, under Donald Dubh, in the beginning of the 16th century, Gilleonan Macneill of Barra was amongst the chiefs who, in 1504, were summoned to answer for their treasonable support given to the rebels, and the following year, when the Dowart Macleans sent in their submission to the government, the Macneills of Barra, as their followers, as a matter of course, did the same.

In 1545 Gilliganan Macneill of Barra was one of the barons and council of the Isles who accompanied Donald Dubh, styling himself lord of the Isles and earl of Ross, to Ireland, to swear allegiance to the king of England. His elder son, Roderick or Ruari Macneill, was killed at the battle of Glenlivet, by a shot from a fieldpiece, on 3d Oct. 1594. He left three sons, Roderick, his heir, called Ruari the turbulent, John, and Murdo. The two latter were among the eight hostages left by Maclean of Dowart, in 1586, in the hands of his brother-in-law, Macdonald of Dunyveg. During the memorable and most disastrous feud which happened between the Macleans and the Macdonalds at this period, and which has already been described, (see pp. 40, 41 of this volume,) the Barra Macneills and the Gigha branch of the same clan fought on different sides.

The Macneills of Barra were expert seamen, and did not scruple to act as pirates upon occasion. An English ship having been seized off the island of Barra, by Ruari the turbulent, Queen Elizabeth complained of this act of piracy. The laird of Barra was in consequence summoned to appear at Edinburgh, to answer for his conduct, but as the haughty and high-spirited chiefs of the remoter isles were, in those days, sometimes very apt to do, even with the king's citations, he treated the summons with contempt. All the attempts made to apprehend him proving unsuccessful, Mackenzie, tutor of Kintail, undertook to effect his capture by a stratagem frequently put in practice against the island chiefs when suspecting no hostile design. Under the pretence of a friendly visit, he arrived at Macneill's castle of Chisamil (pronounced Kisimul), the ruins of which stand on an insulated rock in Castlebay, on the south-east end of Barra, and invited him and all his attendants on board his vessel. There they were well plied with liquor, until they were all overpowered with it. The chief's followers were then sent on shore, while he himself was carried a prisoner to Edinburgh. Being put upon his trial, he confessed his seizure of the English ship, but pleaded in excuse that he thought himself bound by his loyalty to avenge, by every means in his power, the fate of his majesty's mother, so cruelly put to death by the queen of England. This politic answer procured his pardon, but his estate was forfeited, and given to the tutor of Kintail. The latter restored it to its owner, on condition of his holding it of him, and paying him sixty merks Scots, as a yearly feu duty. It had previously been held of the crown. Some time thereafter, Sir James Macdonald of Sleat married a daughter of the tutor of Kintail, who made over the superiority to his son-in-law, and it is now possessed by Lord Macdonald, the representative of the house of Sleat.

The old chief of Barra, Ruari the turbulent, had several sons by a lady of the family of Maclean, with whom, according to an ancient practice in the Highlands, he had *handfasted*, instead of marrying her. He afterwards married a sister of the captain of the Clanranald, and by her also he had sons. To exclude the senior family from the succession the captain of the Clanranald took the part of his nephews, whom he declared to be the only legitimate sons of the Barra chief. Having apprehended the eldest son of the first family, for having been concerned in the piratical seizure of a ship of Bourdeaux, he conveyed him to Edinburgh for trial, but he died there soon after. His brothers-german, in revenge, assisted by Maclean of Dowart, seized Neill Macneill, the eldest son of the second family, and sent him to Edinburgh, to be tried as an actor in the piracy of the same Bourdeaux ship, and thinking that their father was too partial to their half brothers, they also seized

the old chief, and placed him in irons. Neill Macneill, called Weyislache, was found innocent and liberated through the influence of his uncle. Barra's elder sons, on being charged to exhibit their father before the privy council, refused, on which they were proclaimed rebels, and commission was given to the captain of the Clanranald against them. In consequence of these proceedings, which occurred about 1613, Clanranald was enabled to secure the peaceable succession of his nephew to the estate of Barra, on the death of his father, which happened soon after. (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles*, p. 346.)

The island of Barra and the adjacent isles are still possessed by the descendant and representative of the family of Macneill. Their feudal castle of Chisamul has been already mentioned. It is a building of an hexagonal form, strongly built, with a wall above thirty feet high, and anchorage for small vessels on every side of it. In one of its angles is a high square tower, on the top of which, at the corner immediately above the gate, is a hole, through which the gockman, or watchman, who sat there all night, threw down stones upon any who might attempt to surprise the gate in the darkness. Martin, who visited Barra in 1703, in his 'Description of the Western Islands,' says that the Highland Chroniclers or sennachies alleged that the then chief of Barra was the 34th lineal descendant from the first Macneill who had held it. He relates that the inhabitants of this and the other islands belonging to Macneill were in the custom of applying to him for wives and husbands, when he named the persons most suitable for them, and gave them a bottle of strong waters for the marriage feast.

The chief of the Macneills of Gigha, in the first half of the 16th century, was Neill Macneill, who was killed, with many gentlemen of his tribe, in 1530, in a feud with Allan Maclean of Torlusk, called *Alein nan Sop*, brother of Maclean of Dowart. His only daughter, Anabella, made over the lands of Gigha to her natural brother, Neill. The latter was present, on the English side, at the battle of Ancrum-Moor, in 1544, but it is uncertain whether he was there as an ambassador from the lord of the Isles, or fought in the English ranks at the head of his clansmen. He sold Gigha to James Macdonald of Isla in 1554, and died without legitimate issue in the latter part of the reign of Queen Mary.

On the extinction of the direct male line, Neill Macneill vic Eachan, who had obtained the lands of Taynish, became heir male of the family. His descendant, Hector Macneill of Taynish, purchased in 1590, the island of Gigha from John Campbell of Calder, who had acquired it from Macdonald of Isla, so that it again became the property of a Macneill. The estates of Gigha and Taynish were possessed by his descendants till 1780, when the former was sold to Macneill of Colonsay, a cadet of the family.

The representative of the male line of the Macneills of Taynish and Gigha, Roger Hamilton Macneill of Taynish, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Hamilton Price, Esq. of Raploch, Lanarkshire, with whom he got that estate, and assumed, in consequence, the name of Hamilton. His descendants are now designated of Raploch.

The principal cadets of the Gigha Macneills, besides the Taynish family, were those of Gallochallie, Carskeay, and Tirfergus. Torquil, a younger son of Lachlan Macneill Buy of Tirfergus, acquired the estate of Ugadale in Argyleshire, by marriage with the heiress of the Mackays in the end of the 17th century. The present proprietor spells his name Macneal. From Malcolm Beg Macneill, celebrated in Highland tradition for his extraordinary prowess and great strength, son of John Oig Macneill of Gallochallie, in the reign of James VI., sprung the Macneills of Arichonan. Malcolm's only son, Neill Oig, had two sons, John, who succeeded him, and Donald Macneill of Crerar, ancestor of the Macneills of Colonsay, now the possessors of Gigha. Many cadets of the Macneills of Gigha settled in the north of Ireland.

Both branches of the clan Neill laid claim to the chiefship. According to tradition, it has belonged, since the middle of the 16th century, to the house of Barra. Under the date of 1550, a letter appears in the register of the privy council, addressed to "Torkill Macneill, chief and principal of the clan and surname of Macnelis." Mr. Skene conjectures this Torkill to have been the hereditary keeper of Castle Sweyn, and connected with neither branch of the Macneills. He is said, however, to have been the brother of Neill Macneill of Gigha, killed in 1530, as above mentioned, and to have, on his brother's death, obtained a grant of the non-entries of Gigha as representative of the family. If this be correct, according to the above designation, the chiefship was in the Gigha line. Torquil appears to have died without leaving any direct succession.

The first of the family of Colonsay, Donald Macneill of Crerar in South Knapdale, exchanged that estate in 1700, with the duke of Argyle, for the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay. The old possessors of these two islands, which are only separated by a narrow sound, dry at low water, were the Macduffies or Macphies (see MACPHIE). Donald's great-grandson, Archibald Macneill of Colonsay, sold that island to his cousin, John Macneill, who married Hester, daughter of Duncan Macneill of Dunmore, and had six sons. His eldest son, Alexander, younger of Colonsay, became the purchaser of Gigha. Two of his other sons, Duncan and Sir John Macneill, have distinguished themselves, the one as a lawyer and judge, and the other as a diplomatist.

Duncan, the second son, born in Colonsay in 1794, after being educated at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, was admitted advocate at the Scottish bar in 1816. In 1824 he was appointed sheriff of Perthshire, and in November 1834, solicitor-general for Scotland, which office he held till the following April, and again from September 1841 to October 1842. At the latter date he was appointed lord-advocate, and continued so till July 1846. He was elected dean of the faculty of advocates, and in May 1851 was raised to the bench as a lord of session and justiciary, when he assumed the title of Lord Colonsay. In May 1852 he was appointed lord-justice-general and president of the court of session, and in the following year was sworn in a privy councillor. He was M.P. for Argyleshire from 1843 to 1851.

Sir John Macneill, G.C.B., and F.R.S.E., the third son, was born at Colonsay in 1795, and in his 19th year graduated M.D. at the university of Edinburgh. He practised for some time in the East, as a physician, and in 1831 was appointed assistant envoy at the court of Persia. In 1834 he became secretary of the embassy, and received the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, and in June 1836 was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that court. In 1839 he was created a civil knight grand cross of the order of the Bath. During his residence in Persia he became thoroughly acquainted with the habits, policy, and resources of the Asiatic nations; and was enabled, even at that period, to point out the aggressive designs of Russia with singular penetration and ability. In 1844 he returned home, and soon after he was placed at the head of the board appointed to superintend the working of the new Scottish Poor law act of 1845. In 1851 he conducted a special inquiry into the con-

dition of the Western Highlands and Islands. In February 1855 he was chosen by the government of Lord Palmerston to preside over the commission of Inquiry into the administration of the supplies of the army in the Crimea. In 1857, he was sworn of the privy council, and on April 22, 1861, he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He is also Doctor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford.

MACNEIL, HECTOR, a popular poet and song-writer, descended from a respectable family in the West Highlands, was born October 22, 1746, at Rosebank, on the Esk, near Roslin, Mid Lothian, where his father, at one period an officer in the army, had taken a farm. He was educated at the grammar school of Stirling, under Dr. David Doig, to whom he dedicated his 'Will and Jean.' He subsequently attended some classes at Glasgow, in the higher branches of education. At the age of 14 he went to Bristol, to a cousin, formerly a West Indian captain, who sent him on a voyage to the island of St. Christopher's, furnished with a letter to a mercantile house there. On his arrival, he obtained a situation in the counting-house of the merchant to whom he had been recommended, but having forgot himself so far as to snatch a kiss from the wife of his employer, one day while reading in the garden with her, he was soon dismissed. He remained for many years in the West Indies, but never could rise above subordinate situations. During this period, it is said, he was employed as a negro-driver, and in 1788 he published a pamphlet in defence of the system of slavery in the West Indies, which was for ever abolished by the Emancipation act of 1830.

When upwards of forty years of age, Macneil returned to Scotland in bad health and in anything but prosperous circumstances. He had, when a boy of eleven years of age, written a species of drama, in imitation of Gay, but his poetical powers seem to have been allowed to remain almost dormant during his long and struggling career in the West Indies. He now, however, began "to give the world assurance" of his possessing "the vision and the faculty divine," by publishing, in the spring of 1789, 'The Harp, a Legendary Tale, in two parts,' which brought him into favourable notice in literary society, but added nothing to his income

Having no prospect of employment in his native country, he again quitted it, but this time for the East Indies. Disappointed, however, in his expectations there, he soon returned to Scotland, and took up his abode in a cottage near St. Ninians, in the immediate neighbourhood of Stirling. During his sojourn in the East, he visited the celebrated caves of Elephanta, Cannara, and Ambola, of which a detailed account written by him, was published in the eighth volume of the Archæologia. He afterwards wrote a number of love songs in the Scottish language, which speedily became favourites with all classes. Of these, his 'Mary of Castlecary,' 'I loo'd ne'er a laddie but ane,' 'Come under my plaidie,' and others, nearly all of a dramatic nature and in the dialogue form, are familiar to all lovers of Scottish song.

In 1795 appeared his principal poem, 'Scotland's Skaith, or the History of Will and Jean, ower true a tale,' the object of which was to exhibit the evils attendant on an inordinate use of ardent spirits, in the story of a once industrious rustic and his wife reduced through intemperance to poverty and distress; and so great was its popularity that in less than twelve months it had passed through fourteen editions. It was followed in the ensuing year, by a sequel, entitled 'The Waes o' War.' All his pieces are in the Scottish dialect.

In consequence of continued bad health, in 1796, with the hope of deriving benefit from a tropical climate, to which he had been so long used, and also of bettering his circumstances, he was induced to go out to Jamaica, and on the eve of his departure composed his descriptive poem, entitled 'The Links of Forth, or a parting Peep at the Carse of Stirling,' which was published in 1799. At Jamaica he remained for a year and a half, residing with Mr. John Graham of Three-Mile-River, where he wrote 'The Scottish Muse,' which appeared in 1809. On the death of that gentleman he left Macneil an annuity of £100.

In 1800 Macneil returned to Scotland, and having now a competence and leisure to attend to literary pursuits, he took up his abode at Edinburgh, where he mixed in good society. The same year he published, anonymously, a novel, entitled 'The Memoirs of Charles Macpherson,' which is understood to contain an account of his own early career. Soon after, he set about pre-

paring a complete collection of his poetical works, which appeared in two volumes, in 1801. He next published two works in verse, entitled 'Town Fashions, or Modern Manners Delineated,' and 'Bygane Times and Late-come Changes,' and in 1812, a novel in two volumes, styled 'The Scottish Adventurers, or the Way to Rise,' in all of which he eulogises the manners and habits of past times, in preference to what he deemed modern innovations and corruptions. Many minor pieces he inserted in the Scots Magazine, of which he was at one time editor. He died at Edinburgh of jaundice, 15th March 1818. The statement in Chambers' 'Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen,' that he was in such destitute circumstances at the time of his death that he did not leave "wherewithal to defray his funeral expenses," is not correct.

The portrait of Mr. Macneil is subjoined:

He is described, towards the close of his life, as having been a tall, fine-looking old man, with a very sallow complexion, and a dignified and somewhat austere expression of countenance. Like all persons who have made poetry their profession, and felt the struggles and privations attendant on the exclusive service of the muses, he invariably warned all young aspirants for poetic fame against embarking in the precarious occupation of authorship. His works are:

On the Treatment of the Negroes in Jamaica. 1788, 8vo.

The Harp; a Legendary Tale. Edin. 1789, 4to.

Scotland's Skaith, or the History of Will and Jean; owre true a Tale. Together with some additional Poems. Embellished with elegant engravings. 2d edit. Edin. 1795, 8vo. Again, entitled, Politicks, or the History of Will and Jean; a Tale for the Times. 1796, 4to.

The Waes of War; or, The Upshot of the History of Will and Jean. Edin. 1796, 8vo. Lond. 1796, 4to.

The Links o' Forth; or, a Parting Peep at the Carse of Stirling. Edin. 1795, 8vo.

Poetical Works. Lond. 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. 1806, 2 vols 12mo. 3d. edit. 1812.

The Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland; in 3 cantos. 1809. 4to.

Bygane Times and late-come Changes, or a Bridge-Street Dialogue in Scottish verse, exhibiting a Picture of the existing Manners, Customs, and Morals. 3d edit. 1812.

Scottish Adventurers, or the Way to Rise; an Historical Tale. 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.

An Account of the Caves of Cannara, Ambola, and Elephanta, in the East Indies; in a Letter from Hector Macneill, Esq., then at Bombay, to a friend in England. Archæol. viii. 251. 1787.

MACNICOL, the name of a small but 'broken' tribe or clan originally belonging to Ross-shire, but latterly located in the island of Skye. They were descended from one Mackrycul, (the letter r in the Gaelic being invariably pronounced like n,) who, as a reward for having rescued from some Scandinavians a great quantity of cattle carried off from Sutherland, received from one of the ancient thanes of that province, the district of Assynt, then a forest belonging to them. This Mackrycul held that part of the coast of Cogeach, which is called Ullapool. In the MS. of 1450, the descent of the clan Nicail is traced in a direct line from a certain Gregall, plainly the Krycul here mentioned, who is supposed to have lived in the twelfth century. This descent is corroborated by the tradition of the country, as stated in the account of the parish of Assynt in the New Statistical Account of Scotland (vol. xv. p. 109). He is said to have been the ancestor, besides the Macnicols, of the Nicols, and the Nicholsons. When Gregall lived, Sutherland was occupied by Gaelic tribes, and the Macnicols may therefore be considered of Gaelic origin.

About the beginning of the 14th century, the family of the chief ended in an heiress, who married Torquil Macleod, a younger son of Macleod of Lewis. Macleod obtained a crown charter of the district of Assynt and other lands in Wester Ross, which had been the property of the Macnicols. That sept subsequently removed to the Isle of Skye, and the residence of their head or chief was at Scoirebreac, on the margin of the loch near Portree. There were fourteen successive lairds of Assynt of the name of Macleod. The last of them was the one through whose means the great marquis of Montrose, when apprehended in Assynt, was delivered up to his enemies, then at the head of the government in Scotland. Montrose offered Macleod a large sum of money for his liberty which he refused, and the loss of his property, with the ruin of his family, happening soon after, was deemed by the inhabitants of the district a just judgment upon him for having

been the cause of that chivalrous nobleman's capture and execution.

Even after their removal to Skye the Macnicols seem to have retained their independence, for tradition relates that on one occasion when the head of this clan, called Macnicol Mor, was engaged in a warm discussion with Macleod of Rasay, carried on in the English language, the servant of the latter coming into the room, imagined they were quarrelling, and drawing his sword mortally wounded Macnicol. To prevent a feud between the two septs, a council of chiefs and elders was held to determine in what manner the Macnicols could be appeased, when, upon some old precedent, it was agreed that the meanest person in the clan Nicol should behead the laird of Rasay. The individual of least note among them was one Lomach, a maker of pannier baskets, and he accordingly cut off the head of Rasay at Snizort.

At a Highland banquet, towards the end of the last century, a call was made for the bards to be brought to the upper end of the room, on which Macnicol of Scoirebreac exclaimed, "The bards are extinct." "No," quickly replied Alastair Buy Mac Ivor, "but those who delighted to patronize them are gone."

In Argyleshire there were many Macnicols, but the clan may be said to have long been extinct.

MACNISH, Robert, LL.D., a popular writer, known in his lifetime as "The modern Pythagorean," the son of a medical practitioner in Glasgow, was born in Henderson's Court, Jamaica Street, of that city, February 15, 1802. He received the elements of his education partly in his native town, and partly at a classical academy at Hamilton, about eleven miles from it, and afterwards studied medicine. He obtained the degree of master of surgery at the early age of eighteen, when he became assistant to Dr. Henderson of Clyth at Caithness. He remained there for about eighteen months, and then went to Paris for a year, with the view of completing his medical studies. On his return to Glasgow in 1825, he became assistant to his father, having, the same year, obtained his diploma from the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow, when he gave in, as his inaugural thesis, 'An Essay on the Anatomy of Drunkenness.' Two years afterwards, that is, in 1827, this essay, extended and improved, was published at Glasgow, when it formed a thin octavo of 56 pages. It met with a very flattering reception from the public, and was still farther enlarged in subsequent editions. Translations of it have appeared in the German and French languages.

Dr. Macnish's earliest literary attempts were contributed to the 'Inverness Journal,' when he was in the north, and afterwards to the 'Literary Melange,' and 'The Emmet,' two Glasgow periodicals of humble pretensions. In 1822 he sent two contributions to Constable's Edinburgh Magazine, the one entitled 'MacVurich the Murderer,' and the other 'The Dream Confirmed,' both founded on incidents which he had picked up in the Highlands. In 1826 he forwarded his first communication to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' being a tale, entitled 'The Metempsychosis.' It appeared with the signature of 'A Modern Pythagorean,' the name affixed to all his after productions in that and other magazines. In 1827 he became acquainted with Dr. Moir of Musselburgh, afterwards his biographer.

In 1830, Dr. Macnish published at Glasgow a treatise, entitled 'The Philosophy of Sleep,' which was equally well received with his former work, and also went through several editions. In 1834 appeared 'The Book of Aphorisms,' some of which had originally been contributed to Fraser's Magazine. The same year he visited the continent, and in the following year he made a tour in Belgium and Holland, France, Switzerland, and Germany.

His last publication was a small treatise in 1835, entitled an 'Introduction to Phrenology,' to which science he had become a convert. From Hamilton college, United States, he, at this time, received the degree of LL.D. He died of typhus fever, January 16, 1837, in his 35th year. His Tales, Essays, and Sketches, were published at Edinburgh, in two volumes, in 1838, under the title of the 'Modern Pythagorean,' with a memoir of the author, by his friend, Dr. Moir of Musselburgh, the Delta of Blackwood's Magazine.

Maconochie, a surname derived from the Gaelic Macdonochie, the son of Duncan. The Maconochies of Meadowbank, Mid Lothian, the principal family of the name, are descendants of the Campbells of Inverawe, Argyleshire, the first of whom was Duncan Campbell, eldest son of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the ducal house of Argyle, by his 2d wife, a daughter of Sir John Cameron of Lochiel. The eldest son of that marriage, Duncan Campbell, obtained a grant of Inverawe and Cruachan from David II. in 1330. His eldest son was named Dougal, after his mother's family, and Dougal's eldest son Duncan was called in the Highlands Mac Douill Vic Conochie. He named his son also Duncan, who was thus Maconochie Vic Conochie, the son and grandson of Conochie, or Duncan. Maconochie, from that period, became the patronymic appellation of each succeeding Campbell of Inverawe, while the cadets of the family still bore the name of Campbell.

From the Campbells of Inverawe sprung the Campbells of Shirwan, Kilmartin, and Cruachan.

In 1660, Dougall Campbell, or, as he was called, the Maconochie of Inveraugh, engaged in the rebellion of the marquis of Argyle, in whose armament of the clan Campbell he held the rank of major. He was tried with the marquis in 1661 and attainted. He was soon afterwards executed at Carlisle.

After the Revolution of 1688, Dougall's son, James Maconochie, who, at his father's death, was little more than nine years old, applied to government for the restoration of the Argyleshire property, which had got into the possession of an uncle, but was unsuccessful. From King William III., however, he obtained a grant in compensation, which he invested in the purchase of the lands of Kirknewton, in the muir now called Meadowbank, Mid Lothian, which his descendant still possesses, and, adopting Lowland customs, all the family took the name of Maconochie. His only son, Alexander Maconochie, was a writer in Edinburgh. The son of the latter, Allan Maconochie, a celebrated lawyer, born January 26, 1748, died June 14, 1816, was a lord of session and justiciary, under the title of Lord Meadowbank, being appointed to the former in 1796, and to the latter in 1804. While attending the university of Edinburgh, he was one of the five students who originated the Speculative Society, and was afterwards for some time Professor of the Laws of Nature and Nations in that university. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled 'Considerations on the Introduction of Trial by Jury in Scotland,' and in 1815, when the Scottish jury court was instituted, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners. He is said to have been the inventor of moss manure, now extensively employed in various counties of Scotland, and printed for private distribution a tract on the subject. He married Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Wellwood, Esq., of Garvock, by whom he had issue.

His eldest son, Alexander Maconochie, passed advocate in 1799, and after being sheriff-depute of the county of Haddington 1810, solicitor-general 1813, and lord-advocate 1816, was appointed a lord of session and justiciary in 1819, when he also took the title of Lord Meadowbank. He resigned in 1841, and died Nov. 30, 1861. On the death of his cousin, Robert Scott Wellwood, he succeeded to the entailed estates of Garvock and Pitliver, in the county of Fife, and assumed the name of Wellwood of Garvock (see Welwood). He married Anne, eldest daughter of Lord-president Blair; issue, with 5 daughters, 4 sons, viz.—1. Allan Alexander Maconochie, LL.D., born in 1806, passed advocate in 1829, and in 1842 appointed professor of civil law and the law of Scotland in the university of Glasgow. 2. Robert Blair, writer to the signet. 3. William Maximilian George. 4. Henry Dundas.

MACPHERSON, the name of one of the two principal branches of the clan Chattan, the badge of which was the box evergreen. In the Celtic the Macphersons are called the clan Vuirich or Muirich, from an ancestor of that name, who, in the Gaelic MS. of 1450, is said to have been the "son of Swen, son of Heth, son of Nachtan, son of Gillichattan, from whom came the clan Chattan." The word Gillichattan means a votary or servant of St. Kattan, a Scottish saint, as Gillichrist means a servant of Christ; hence Gilchrist.

The descent of the heads of the Macphersons from the ancient chiefs of the clan Chattan has been unbroken, and tradition is uniformly in favour of their right to the chiefship of the whole clan. The claim of the Macintoshes, the other principal branch of the clan Chattan, to the chiefship has been already disposed of (see vol. ii. p. 744 *et seq.*). Their own traditional story of their descent from Macduff, thane of Fife, is extremely improbable, and if it were true, it would prove that they were not a branch of the clan Chattan at all. On their own showing, they obtained the chiefship by marriage, and that from the head of the Macphersons, whom they acknowledge to have been at one period chief of the clan Chattan. The rule of clanship excludes females from the succession, and the heir male, not the heir of line, became chief of the clan Chattan.

It was from Muirich or Murdoch, who succeeded to the chiefship in 1153, that the Macphersons derive the name of the clan Muirich or Vuirich. This Muirich was parson of Kingussie, a religious establishment in the lower part of Badenoch, and the surname, properly Macphersain, was given to his descendants from his office. He was the great-grandson of Gillichattan Mor, the founder of the clan, who lived in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and having married, on a papal dispensation, a daughter of the thane of Calder, he had five sons. The eldest, Gillichattan, the third of the name, and chief of the clan in the reign of Alexander II., was father of Dougal Dall, the chief whose daughter Eva married Angus Macintosh of Macintosh. On Dougal Dall's death, as he had no sons, the representation of the family devolved on his cousin and heir male, Kenneth, eldest son of Eoghen or Ewen Baan, second son of Muirich. Neill *Chrom*, so called from his stooping shoulders, Muirich's third son, was a great artificer in iron, and took the name of Smith from his trade. Ferquhard Gilliriach, or the swift, the fourth son, is said to have been the progenitor of the MacGillivrays, who followed the Macintosh branch of the clan Chattan, and from David Dubh, or the Swarthy, the youngest of Muirich's sons, were descended the clan Dhai, or Davidsons of Invernahavon.

The portion of the clan Chattan who adhered to Kenneth settled in Badenoch. Kenneth's son, Duncan Macpherson of Cluny, lived in the reign of Robert the Bruce, and fought on his side, at the head of his clan, at Bannockburn. He received a commission to expel the Comyns from Badenoch, and on their forfeiture he obtained, for his services, a grant of their lands. He was also allowed to add a hand holding a dagger to his armorial bearings. His grandson, Donald Mor Macpherson, was chief in 1386, when a battle took place at Invernahavon between the clan Chattan and the Camerons, in which a great number of the former were killed, and the latter were nearly cut off to a man. The laird of Macintosh having carried away the cattle of the Camerons, at different times, on account of the nonpayment of their rents, for the lands held of him in Lochaber, they marched into Badenoch to the number of 400, resolved upon reprisals. To oppose them Macintosh collected his followers, and called the Macphersons and Davidsons to his aid. A dispute about precedency greatly weakened his force, and gave the Camerons the advantage. The command of the right wing was claimed both by Cluny and Davidson of Invernahavon, the leader of the Davidsons, the former as chief of the clan Chattan, and the latter as the head of the eldest branch. Macintosh decided against Cluny, on which the Macphersons withdrew from the field. In the conflict that ensued, many of the Macintoshes and nearly all the Davidsons were slain. The Macphersons, seeing this, forgot their wounded pride, and next day attacking the Camerons, defeated them with great loss, their leader being among the killed. It is the opinion of some writers, and among the rest of Shaw, the historian of Moray, that this quarrel about precedency was the origin of the celebrated judicial combat on the North Inch of Perth in 1396, which has already been described under the head MACINTOSH, and that the parties were the

Macphersons, properly the clan Chattan, and the Davidsons, called in the Gaelic *Clann Dhaibhidh*, or Dhai' (the last syllable being silent), pronounced *Clan Chai*. These rival tribes, we are told, for a long period bore a deadly enmity at one another, which was difficult to be restrained; but after the award by Macintosh, at the battle with the Camerons, against the Macphersons, open strife broke out between them, and for ten years the Macphersons and the Davidsons carried on a war of extermination, which was only put an end to by the victory of the Macphersons at Perth.

The Macphersons were staunch adherents of Queen Mary in her troubles. By the intrigues of the earl of Huntly, lord of Badenoch, (the crown having bestowed that district on his predecessor in 1452,) a final separation took place between the two principal branches of the clan Chattan about 1593. At their head he had maintained a fierce warfare with the western clans and his neighbours of Lochaber, but it was now his policy to divide their force and turn the one against the other. This he did by courting the Macphersons, who readily entered into his views, and by his encouragement and influence they declared themselves independent, and asserted their right to the chiefship, which the Macintoshes, as the more numerous party, had claimed for centuries. In the following year the Macphersons joined that nobleman, when the youthful earl of Argyle, at the head of the royal army, marched against him and the other two Catholic earls. Entering Badenoch, Argyle laid siege to the castle of Ruthven, which was so gallantly defended by the Macphersons that he was obliged to abandon the siege. John, chief of the Macphersons, fought under Huntly's banner at the battle of Glenlivet which followed.

In 1609 the chief of the Macphersons signed a bond, along with all the other branches of that extensive tribe, acknowledging Macintosh as captain of the clan Chattan; and in all the contentions and feuds in which the Macintoshes were subsequently involved with the Camerons and other Lochaber clans, they were obliged to accept of Macpherson's aid as allies rather than vassals.

Donald Macpherson of Cluny, who succeeded as chief in 1640, was a steady friend of King Charles I., and suffered much on account of his sincere attachment to the king's cause. His brother and successor, Andrew, was also a staunch royalist. In 1665, under this chief, when Macintosh went on an expedition against the Camerons, for the recovery of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig, he solicited the assistance of the Macphersons, when, to guard against anything which might seem to sanction the pretensions of Macintosh to be considered chief of the clan Chattan, a notarial deed was executed, wherein Macintosh declares that it was of their mere good will and pleasure that they did so, and on his part it is added, "I bind and oblige myself and friends and followers, to assist and fortify and join, with the said Andrew, Lachlan, and John Macpherson, all their lawful and necessary adoes, being thereunto required." In 1672, Duncan Macpherson of Cluny, Andrew's grandson, made application to the Lyon office to have his arms matriculated as laird of Cluny Macpherson, and "the only and true representative of the ancient and honourable family of the clan Chattan." This application was successful, but as soon as Macintosh heard of it, he raised a process before the privy council to have it determined as to which of them had the right to the proper armorial bearings. After a protracted inquiry, and the production of evidence on both sides, the council issued an order for the two chiefs to give security for the peaceable behaviour of their respective clans, thus deciding that they were each independent. "This process," says Logan, "excited great interest in the north, and Cluny received the hearty congratulations of many friends on his return from Edinburgh; Keith, earl Marischal, and others entertaining him by the way, and freely accepting him as their chief." The same year, Cluny entered into a contract of friendship with Æneas, Lord Macdonell, and Aros, "for himself and takeing burden upon him for the haill name of Macphersons, and some others, *called old Clanchatten*, as cheeffe and principall man thereof." Although Macpherson received a new matriculation of his arms as those of Macpherson of Cluny, there is nothing in this, or in the designation given to the laird of Macintosh, to militate against his right to the chiefship of the clan Chattan, so long in dispute between them.

On the death, without issue, of Duncan, Andrew's grandson, in 1721 or 1722, the chiefship devolved on Lachlan Macpherson of Nuid, the next male heir, being lineally descended from John, youngest brother of Donald and Andrew, the above-named chiefs. One of the descendants of this John of Nuid was James Macpherson, the translator of Ossian's Poems, a memoir of whom is afterwards given in larger type. Lachlan married Jean, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. His eldest son, Ewen, was the chief at the time of the rebellion of 1745.

In the previous rebellion of 1715, the Macphersons, under their then chief, Duncan, had taken a very active part, on the side of the Pretender. On the arrival of Prince Charles in 1745, Ewen Macpherson of Cluny, who, the same year, had been appointed to a company in Lord Loudon's Highlanders, and had taken the oaths to government, threw up his commission, and, with 600 Macphersons, joined the rebel army after their victory at Prestonpans. The Macphersons were led to take an active part in the rebellion chiefly from a desire to revenge the fate of three of their clansmen, who were shot on account of the extraordinary mutiny of the Black Watch, now the 42d regiment, two years before. That corps, composed principally of Highlanders, had been marched to the neighbourhood of London, preparatory to being sent abroad. As it had been formed of independent companies whose duties were intended to be confined solely to the Highlands, the determination to send them on foreign service, was deemed by them an infringement of their compact with government, and they resolved upon at once returning to Scotland. Accordingly, after a review on Finchley Common on 14th May 1743, they decamped from their quarters, and had reached the vicinity of Northampton on their way home, when they were discovered and obliged to surrender. The three who were made examples of, and suffered for the rest, were Corporals Malcolm, and Samuel Macpherson of Druminourd, brother of General Kenneth Macpherson of the East India Company's service, who died in 1815, and Farquhar Shaw, a private. These men were remarkable for their great size and handsome figure. They were shot upon the parade, within the Tower of London, in presence of the other prisoners, and met their death with great courage and composure.

Ewen Macpherson, the chief, at first hesitated to join the prince, and his wife, a daughter of Lord Lovat, although a staunch Jacobite, earnestly dissuaded him from breaking his oath to government, assuring him that nothing could end well that began with perjury. Her friends reproached her for interfering, and his clan urging him, Cluny unfortunately yielded. In the memorable retreat from Derby, the Macphersons behaved with great gallantry, distinguishing themselves particularly in the moonlight skirmish with the government troops at Clifton. Lord George Murray, who commanded the Highlanders on that occasion, placed himself at the head of the Macphersons, with Cluny at his side. At

the commencement of the action, the Glengary men, who were on the right, kept firing as they advanced, but the Macphersons, on the left, came sooner in contact with the dragoons, and received the whole of their fire. When the balls were whizzing about them, Cluny exclaimed, "What the devil is this?" Lord George told him that they had no remedy but to attack the dragoons, sword in hand, before they had time to charge again. Then, drawing his sword, he cried out, "Claymore," and Cluny doing the same, the Macphersons rushed down to the bottom ditch of the enclosure, and clearing the hedges as they went, fell sword in hand upon the king's troops, killing many and putting the rest to flight.

At the battle of Falkirk, the Macphersons formed a portion of the first line. They were too late for the battle of Culloden, where their assistance might have turned the fortune of the day, and they did not come up till after the retreat of Charles from that decisive field. In the subsequent devastations committed by the English army, Cluny's house was plundered and burnt to the ground. Every exertion was made by the government troops for his apprehension, but they never could lay their hands upon him. At first he lived with Lochiel, in a retreat at Benalder, a hill on his own property on the borders of Rannoch. Towards the end of Prince Charles' wanderings, for the purpose of meeting the prince, he set out for Auchnacary, where he supposed him to be, but missing him there, he retraced his steps, and found him in a miserable hovel with Lochiel, at a place called Mellenauir or Millanuir, on the side of Benalder. On entering the hut, Cluny would have kneeled before the prince, but the latter prevented him, and, giving him a kiss, said, "I am sorry, Cluny, you and your regiment were not at Culloden: I did not hear till very lately that you were so near us that day." The day following Cluny conducted the prince and his attendants to a little shieling about two miles farther into Benalder, and after passing two nights there he took him to a more secure retreat called the Cage, which he had fitted up for him, and where he lay concealed for several weeks till the arrival of the French frigate which conveyed him back to France.

For himself Cluny had several places of concealment on his estate. He lived for nine years in a cave at a short distance from where his house had stood. "This cave," says General Stewart, (*Sketches of the Highlanders*, vol. i. pp. 60, 61,) "was in the front of a woody precipice, the trees and shelving rocks completely concealing the entrance. It was dug out by his own people, who worked by night, and conveyed the stones and rubbish into a lake in the neighbourhood, that no vestige of their labour might betray the retreat of their master. In this sanctuary he lived secure, occasionally visiting his friends by night, or when time slackened the rigour of the search. Upwards of a hundred persons knew where he was concealed, and a reward of £1,000 was offered to any one who should give information against him; and as it was known that he was concealed on his own estate, eighty men were constantly stationed there, besides the parties continually marching into the country, to intimidate his tenantry, and induce them to disclose the place of his concealment." But neither the fear of danger nor the hope of reward could prevail on any of his people to betray him, or even to discontinue their faithful services.

For the purpose of discovering his retreat, Sir Hector Monro, at that time a lieutenant in the 34th regiment, at the head of a large party, continued two years in Badenoch, yet so true were the clan to their chief that not a trace of him could be found. On one occasion, while spending a few hours at night convivially with his friends, he escaped by a back window of the house they were in, just as the soldiery were breaking open the door. He became so cautious that, on parting with his wife, or any of his friends, he never told them to which of his places of concealment he was going, or suffered any one to accompany him, that they might have it in their power to answer, when questioned, that they knew not where he was. He escaped to France in 1755, and died at Dunkirk the following year.

Frequent mention is made in the Stuart papers of a sum of money, amounting to £27,000, which the prince had intrusted to another person, by whom it was lodged in the hands of Cluny. Before quitting Scotland the prince gave Cluny instructions that "not one farthing" was to be assigned away without an order from himself. Another note to him, dated from on board the French vessel in which he embarked for France, directs £750 to be divided among the Macgregors, the Stewarts, the Macdonalds of Glengary and Keppoch, and the "Lokel clan," as the Camerons of Lochiel are called. He likewise directs especial care to be taken of "rings, sels, (seals,) and other trifels" belonging to him, and all lying in certain "boxks," that is, boxes. The last letter that seems to have been written to him by the prince on the subject, dated "Ye 4th September, 1754," and addressed "For C. M. (that is, Cluny Macpherson) in Scotld," is as follows: "Sir, This is to desire you to come as soon as you can conveniently to Paris, bringing over with you all the effects whatsoever that I left in your hand when I was in Scotland, as also whatever money you can come at, for I happen to be at present in great straits, which makes me wish that you should delay as little as possible to meet me for that effect. You are to address yourself when arrived at Paris, to Mr. John Waters, Banker, &c. He will direct you where to find your sincere friend. C. P." This letter is copied from the original draught in Charles' own hand, among the Stuart papers, in possession of her majesty. In the perilous circumstances in which Cluny was then placed, it is not known whether he was able to comply with all the directions he received regarding the application of the money, but it is believed that when he escaped to France he was enabled to give the prince a good account of the same.

Ewen's son, Duncan, was born in 1750, in a kiln for drying corn, in which his mother had taken refuge after the destruction of their house. During his minority his uncle, Major John Macpherson of the 78th foot, acted as his guardian. He received back the estate which had been forfeited, and, entering the army, became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d foot-guards. He married, 12th June, 1798, Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir Evan Cameron of Fassfern, baronet, and on his death, 1st August 1817, was succeeded by his eldest son, Ewen Macpherson of Cluny, the 23d chief from Gillichattan Mor; a captain on halfpay, 42d Highlanders, a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant of Inverness-shire; married 20th December 1832, the youngest daughter of Henry Davidson of Tulloch Castle, Ross-shire, with issue.

In Cluny castle are preserved various relics of the rebellion of 1745; amongst the rest the prince's target and lace wrist ruffles, and an autograph letter from Charles, promising an ample reward to his devoted friend Cluny. There is also the black pipe chanter on which the prosperity of the house of Cluny is said to be dependent, and which all true members of the clan Vuirich firmly believe fell from heaven, in place of the one lost at the conflict on the North Inch of Perth!

The war-cry of the Macphersons was "Craig Dhu," the name of a rock in the neighbourhood of Cluny Castle. The chief is called in the Highlands "Mac Mhurich Chlanaidh," but everywhere else is better known as Cluny Macpherson.

Among the principal cadets of the house of Cluny were the Macphersons of Pitmean, Invereshie, Strathmassie, Breakachie, Essie, &c. The Invereshie branch were chiefs of a large tribe called the *Siol Gillies*, the founder of which was Gillies or Elias Macpherson, the first of Invereshie, a younger son of Ewen Baan or Bane (so called from his fair complexion) above mentioned. Sir Eneas Macpherson of Invereshie, advocate, who lived in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII., collected the materials for the history of the clan Macpherson, the MS. of which is still preserved in the family. He was appointed sheriff of Aberdeen in 1684.

George Macpherson of Invereshie married Grace, daughter of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, and his elder son, William, dying, unmarried, in 1812, was succeeded by his nephew, George, who, on the death of his maternal granduncle, General James Grant of Ballindalloch, 13th April 1806, inherited that estate, and in consequence assumed the name of Grant in addition to his own. He was M.P. for the county of Sutherland for seventeen years, and was created a baronet 25th July 1838. He thus became Sir George Macpherson Grant of Invereshie, Inverness-shire, and Ballindalloch, Elginshire. On his death in November 1846, his son, Sir John, sometime secretary of legation at Lisbon, succeeded as 2d baronet. Sir John died Dec. 2, 1850. His eldest son, Sir George Macpherson-Grant of Invereshie and Ballindalloch, born Aug. 12, 1839, became the 3d baronet of this family. He married, July 3, 1861, Frances Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. Roger Pocklington, Vicar of Walesby, Nottinghamshire.

John Macpherson, of Calcutta, younger son of the Rev. John Macpherson, D.D., a clergyman of the church of Scotland, was appointed a member of the supreme council of Bengal in 1780, and governor-general of India, on the return of Warren Hastings to England in 1784. He was created a baronet Jan. 27, 1786, but the title became extinct on his death, unmarried, Jan. 12, 1821.

The celebrated outlaw, James Macpherson, executed at Banff Nov. 16, 1700, was an illegitimate son of one of the family of Invereshie, by a gipsy woman. He was one of the best violin players of his time, and author of a Lament which passes under his name. He performed at the foot of the gallows, on his favourite instrument, the Rant and Pibroch of his own composition.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, celebrated for his translations of Gaelic poetry, was born in the parish of Kingussie, Inverness-shire, in 1738. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Inverness, and with the view of studying for the church, was sent in 1752 to King's college, Aberdeen, and afterwards to the university of Edinburgh. On leaving college he was for some time schoolmaster of his native village, and subsequently was employed as private tutor in Mr. Graham of Balgowan's family. In 1758 he printed at Edinburgh a poem in six cantos, entitled 'The Highlander,' which shows little indication of poetical talent. About the same period, he wrote an ode on the arrival of the Earl Marischal in Scotland, which he called 'An Attempt in the Manner of Pindar,' with several other poetical pieces, some of which were inserted in the 'Scots Magazine.'

He seems early to have directed his attention to the subject of Gaelic poetry, and the following are the circumstances under which his celebrated collection, called the Poems of Ossian—which led to a lengthened literary controversy as to their genuineness—originated. In the summer of 1759, John Home, the author of Douglas, met Mr. Macpherson at Moffat, when he learned from him that he was possessed of some pieces of ancient Gaelic poetry, and he expressed a wish to see an English translation of them as a specimen. Accordingly Mr. Macpherson furnished him with two fragments, which he showed to Dr. Hugh Blair and other literary friends, who all greatly admired them. Dr. Blair in particular was so much struck with them, that he requested an interview with Macpherson. From him he learned that poems in the same strain as those in his possession were to be found in the Highlands, on which Dr. Blair urged him to translate all the pieces which he had, that they might be published. Dr. Blair informs us that Macpherson was extremely reluctant to comply with his request, saying that no translation of his could do justice to the spirit and force of the original, and that they were so different from the style of modern poetry that he was afraid they would not take with the taste of the public. Macpherson, however, was at length prevailed upon to translate and bring to Dr. Blair the several poetical pieces which he had then in his possession. These were published in a small volume at Edinburgh in the year 1760, under the title of 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gaelic or Erse language;' to which Dr. Blair prefixed an introduction. "These 'Fragments,'" says Dr. Blair in a Letter to Henry Mackenzie, the author of 'The Man of Feeling,' "drew much attention, and excited, among all persons of taste and letters, an earnest desire to recover, if possible, all those considerable remains of Gaelic poetry which were said still to exist in the Highlands."

To encourage Macpherson to undertake the collection of the ancient poetry of the Highlands, many of the first persons of rank and taste in Edinburgh met together at a dinner, to which Mac-

pherson was invited, and Dr. Blair, from whom this account is taken, says that he had a chief hand in convoking the meeting. Among those present were Patrick, Lord Elibank, Principal Robertson, the historian, Mr. John Home, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Dr. Blair himself, and many others. After much conversation with Macpherson, it was agreed that he should, without delay, go through the Highlands for the purpose of collecting all the Gaelic poetry he could find, the expense to be defrayed by a subscription raised from the meeting, with the aid of such other friends as they might apply to with that object.

The same year (1760) Macpherson set off to the Highlands; and, during his tour, he from time to time transmitted to Dr. Blair and his other literary friends, accounts of his progress in collecting, from many different and remote parts, all the remains he could find of ancient Gaelic poetry, either in writing or preserved by oral tradition. In the course of his journey he wrote two letters to the Rev. James M'Lagan, at one period minister of Amulrie, and afterwards of Blair in Athol, in the first of which, dated from Ruthven (in Badenoch), 27th October, 1760, he says, "I have met with a number of old manuscripts in my travels; the poetical part of them I have endeavoured to secure." The second, dated from Edinburgh, 16th January, 1761, contains this passage: "I have been lucky enough to lay my hands on a pretty complete poem, and truly epic, concerning Fingal." This is the first intimation of that remarkable work which was soon to create a most extraordinary sensation in the literary world.

The districts through which Macpherson travelled, in the prosecution of his undertaking, were chiefly the north-western parts of Inverness-shire, the Isle of Skye, and some of the adjoining islands; "places," says the Report of the Committee of the Highland Society, afterwards published, "from their remoteness and state of manners at that period, most likely to afford, in a pure and genuine state, the ancient traditionary tales and poems, of which the recital then formed the favourite amusement of the long and idle winter evenings of the Highlanders."

On his return to Edinburgh, Macpherson immediately set about translating the Gaelic poems which he had collected into English. Soon after, he published the fruits of his mission, in 2 vols. 4to, the first in 1762, under the patronage of Lord Bute, containing 'Fingal, an ancient Epic Poem in six books, with other lesser Poems;' and the second in 1763, with the title of 'Temora, an Epic Poem, in eight books, with other poems.' Both professed to have been composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic prince of the fourth century, and translated from the Gaelic language.

From the first the genuineness of these poems became a matter of dispute, and for some years a violent controversy raged upon the subject. Among those who believed in their authenticity were Dr. Blair, Dr. Gregory, Lord Kames, the Rev. Dr. Graham of Aberfoyle, and Sir John Sinclair, baronet; and amongst the most distinguished of those who denied their genuineness were Mr. Hume the historian, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Dr. Smith of Campbelltown, and Mr. Laing, author of 'Notes and Illustrations' introduced into an edition of Ossian's Poems, published in Edinburgh in 1805. The latter were replied to by Mr. Alexander Macdonald in a work entitled 'Some of Ossian's lesser Poems rendered into verse, with a preliminary discourse in answer to Mr. Laing's Critical and Historical Dissertations on the antiquity of Ossian's Poems,' Liverpool, 1805, 8vo. They were also condemned as spurious in a work entitled 'An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian.' By W. Shaw, A.M. London, 1781. So strong was Dr. Johnson's prejudice against them, that in his 'Journey to the Western Islands,' he declared that "the poems of Ossian never existed in any other form than that which we have seen," meaning in Macpherson's translation, and "that the editor or author never could show the original, nor can it be shown by any other." Sir James Macintosh, too, in his 'History of England,' expresses himself very strongly against their authenticity. At the close of a long and eloquent passage concerning them he says: "Since the keen and searching publication of Mr. Laing, these poems have fallen in reputation, as they lost the character of genuineness. They had been admired by all the nations, and by all the men of genius in Europe. The last incident in their story is perhaps the

most remarkable. In an Italian version, which softened their defects, and rendered their characteristic qualities faint, they formed almost the whole poetical library of Napoleon, a man who, whatever may be finally thought of him in other respects, must be owned to be, by the transcendent vigour of his powers, entitled to a place in the first class of human minds. No other imposture in literary history approaches them in the splendour of their course."

To one of the books or divisions of Temora, Macpherson annexed the original Gaelic, but though often called upon to publish the originals of the remainder of the poems stated to be by Ossian and genuine relics of antiquity, as the only means of setting all the cavil or controversy at rest, this was the only specimen of them ever printed by himself. At his death, however, he left to John Mackenzie of Figtree court, London, £1,000, to defray the expense of the publication of the originals of the whole of his translations, with directions to his executors for carrying that purpose into effect. Various causes contributed to delay their appearance till 1807, when they were published under the sanction of the Highland Society of London.

The investigations that were set on foot by Sir John Sinclair and others sufficiently establish the fact that, long before the name of Macpherson was known to the literary world, a collection of poems in Gaelic did exist which passed as the poems of Ossian, and the publication of the Gaelic manuscripts at length settled the question of their authenticity in the minds of all unprejudiced persons. At the same time, it must be confessed that, in the present advanced state of literature, the 'Poems of Ossian' are no longer looked upon as the wonderful productions which they were esteemed to be when they first appeared, and that their popularity has long been on the wane.

That Macpherson, with the poetical fragments which he translated, took the liberty of adding to, transposing, or completing where he deemed it necessary, there can be no reason to doubt. On this point the Committee of the Highland Society reported that they were inclined to believe that he "was in use to supply chasms, and to give connexion, by inserting passages which he did not find, and to add what he conceived to be dignity and delicacy to the original composition, by striking out passages, by softening incidents, by refining the language, in short, by changing what he considered as too simple or too rude for a modern ear, and elevating what in his opinion was below the standard of good poetry. To what degree, however, he exercised these liberties it is impossible for the committee to determine." And this is all that can now be said on the subject. The following is his portrait.

In 1764 Macpherson obtained the situation of private secretary to Captain Johnstone, on the appointment of the latter as governor of Pensacola, in which capacity he went out to America, but a difference arising between him and the governor, he relinquished his post, and after visiting the West India islands he returned to England in 1766, with a pension of £200 a-year for life. Taking up his residence in London, he resumed his literary labours, and in 1771 published a disquisition on the antiquities of the Scottish Gael or Celtic race, in one volume 4to, under the title of 'An Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland,' which was very bitterly attacked on its appearance, and brought neither profit nor reputation to the author.

In 1773, he issued a prose translation in two volumes, of the 'Iliad of Homer,' which was received with ridicule and abuse, and universally considered a failure. The same year he wrote a threatening letter to Dr. Johnson, in consequence of his remarks on Ossian in his celebrated 'Tour to the Hebrides.' The latter returned a most sarcastic reply, wherein he told him, with the most cutting contempt, that his "abilities since his Homer, were not so formidable." In 1775, Macpherson published 'A History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover,' in 2 vols. 4to: and, along with it, the data on which his statements were founded, in two additional volumes of 'Original Papers,' for which last work he is said to have received the sum of £3,000.

About this time he was employed by the government to write two pamphlets in vindication and support of the measures which led to the American war, and to the ultimate independence of the colonies of North America, now the United States. He was also appointed agent to the nabob of Arcot, in behalf of whom he also published two works. As it was thought requisite that he should have a seat in parliament, in order the more effectually to attend to the nabob's interests, in 1780 he was elected member for Camelford, for which place he was rechosen in 1784, and again in 1790. Declining health induced him to retire to an elegant mansion, named Belleville, which he had built in the parish of Alvie, Inverness-shire, where he died February 17, 1796.

Mr. Macpherson died wealthy. By his will, besides the £1,000 for the publication of the originals of Ossian, and the bequest of several large legacies to his friends, he left £300 for a monument to be erected to his memory at Belleville. He also directed that his body should be conveyed to Westminster abbey, and it was accordingly interred at Poet's corner.

His works are:

The Highlander; an Heroic Poem, in 6 cantos. 1758, 12mo.

Fragments of Ancient Poetry: collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language. 1760. 8vo.

Fingal; an ancient Epic Poem, in six books, together with several other Poems composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal. Translated from the Gaelic Language. London, 1762, 4to

Temora; an ancient Epic Poem, in eight books; together with several other Poems composed by Ossian, son of Fingal. Translated from the Gaelic Language. London, 1763, 4to.

Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1771, 4to. 2d edition revised and greatly enlarged. London, 1773, 4to.

The Iliad of Homer. Translated into Prose. 1773, 2 vols. 4to. 2d edit. London, 1773, 4to.

The History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Ascension of the House of Hanover. London, 1775, 2 vols. 4to. Dublin, 4 vols. 8vo.

Original Papers; containing the Secret History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover. To which are prefixed, Extracts from the Life of James II., as written by himself. Lond., 1775, 2 vols. 4to.

The Rights of Great Britain asserted against the Claims of the Colonies; being an Answer to the Declaration of the General Congress. 1776, 8vo.

A Short History of the Opposition during the last Session of Parliament. 1779, 8vo.

Letters from Mohammed Ali Chan, Nabob of Arcot, to the Court of Directors. To which is annexed, a State of Facts relative to Tanjore; with an Appendix of Original Papers. 1777, 4to.

The History and Management of the East India Company, from its origin in 1600 to the Present Time: vol. I. containing the Affairs of the Carnatic; in which the Rights of the Nabob are explained, and the Injustice of the Company proved. 1779, 4to.

Ode on the Arrival of the Earl Marischal in Scotland. Published in the European Magazine for 1796.

MACPHERSON, David, an industrious historical writer and compiler, was born in Scotland in 1747, and died August 1, 1816. During the latter part of his life he was one of the deputy keepers of the public records. All his works display laborious research, and contain much valuable information. They are

De Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, be Andrew Wyntown, Priour of Sanct Sersis, yuche in Loch Levyn. Now first published, with Notes and a Glossary. Lond. 1795, 2 vols. 4to. The same. Lond. 1795, 8vo.

Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History; containing the Names of Places mentioned in Chronicles, Histories, Records, &c.; with Corrections of the corrupted Names, and Explanations of the difficult and disputed points in the Historical Geography of Scotland. With a Compendious Chronology of the Battles, to 1603. Lond. 1796, 4to.

Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation; with brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them; containing the Commercial Transactions of the British and other countries, from the earliest accounts to the meeting of the Union Parliament in 1801. Comprehending the valuable part of the late Mr. Anderson's History of Commerce, &c. Lond. 1805, 4 vols. 4to.

The History of European Commerce with India. To which is subjoined, a Review of the Arguments for and against the Trade with India, and the management of it by a Chartered Company; with an Appendix of authentic accounts. Lond. 1812, 4to

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Macphie, or Macfie, a contraction of Macduffie, the

name of a clan (in the Gaelic the *Clann Dhubhie*, or the dark coloured tribe,) which held the island of Colonsay in Argyleshire, till the middle of the 17th century, when they were dispossessed of it by the Macdonalds. They were a branch of the ancient Albionic race of Scotland, and like all the tribes that claimed to be so, adopted the pine for their badge. On the south side of the church of the monastery of St. Augustine in Colonsay, according to Martin (writing in 1703), "lie the tombs of Macduffie, and of the cadets of his family; there is a ship under sail, and a two-handed sword engraven on the principal tombstone, and this inscription: 'Hic jacet Malcolumbus Macduffie de Collonsay;' his coat of arms and colour-staff is fixed in a stone, through which a hole is made to hold it. About a quarter of a mile on the south side of the church there is a cairn, in which there is a stone cross fixed, called Macduffie's cross; for when any of the heads of this family were to be interred, their corpses were laid on this cross for some moments, in their way toward the church."

Donald Macduffie is witness to a charter by John, earl of Ross, and lord of the Isles, dated at the earl's castle of Dingwall, 12th April 1463 (*Register of the Great Seal*, lib. vi. No. 17.) After the forfeiture of the lordship of the Isles in 1493, the clan Duffie followed the Macdonalds of Isla. The name of the Macduffie chief in 1531 was Murroch. In 1609 Donald Macfie in Colonsay was one of the twelve chiefs and gentlemen who met the bishop of the Isles, the king's representative, at Iona, when, with their consent, the nine celebrated "Statutes of Icolmkill" were enacted. In 1615, Malcolm Macfie of Colonsay joined Sir James Macdonald of Isla, after his escape from the castle of Edinburgh, and was one of the principal leaders in his subsequent rebellion. He and 18 others were delivered up by Coll Macgillespick Macdonald, the celebrated Colkitto (left-handed) to the earl of Argyle, by whom he was brought before the privy council. He appears afterwards to have been slain by Colkitto, as by the Council Records for 1623 we learn that the latter was accused, with several of his followers, of being "art and pairt guilty of the felonie and cruell slaughter of umquhill Malcolm Macphie of Collonsay."

A branch of the clan Duffie, after they had lost their inheritance, followed Cameron of Lochiel, and settled in Lochaber. At the battle of Culloden several of them were slain.

Collonsay was acquired by the Argyle family after they had expelled the Macdonalds, and in 1700 it came into the possession of the Macneills, by whom it is now held.

Several gentlemen of the name of Macfie have distinguished themselves as merchants, particularly in Greenock and Liverpool. William Macfie, Esq., of Langhouse, who died in Nov. 1854, was for sometime Provost of Greenock.

MACQUARRIE (*Clann Guarie*), the name of a minor clan which possessed the small island of Ulva, one of the Argyleshire Hebrides, with a portion of Mull, and the badge of which was the pine. The Gaelic MS. of 1450 deduces their descent from Guarie or Godfrey, called by the Highland Sennachies, Gor or Gorbred, said to have been "a brother of Fingon, ancestor of the Mackinnons, and Anrias or Andrew, ancestor of the Macgregors." This is the belief of Mr. Skene, who adds, "The history of the Macquarries resembles that of the Mackinnons in many respects; like them they had migrated far from the head-quarters of their race, they became dependent on the lords of the Isles, and followed them as if they had become a branch of the clan."

According to a history of the family, by one of its members, in 1249 Cormac Mhor, then "chief of Ulva's isle," joined Alexander II., with his followers and three galleys of sixteen oars each, in his expedition against the western islands, and after that monarch's death in the island of Kerrera, was attacked by Haco of Norway, defeated and slain His two sons, Allan and Gregor, were compelled to take refuge in Ireland, where the latter, surnamed Garbh or the rough, is said to have founded the powerful tribe of the MacGuires, the chief of which at one time possessed the title of Lord Inniskillen. Allan returned to Scotland, and his descendant, Hector Macquarrie of Ulva, chief in the time of Robert the Bruce, fought with his clan at Bannockburn.

The first chief of whom there is any notice in the public records was John Macquarrie of Ulva, who died in 1473. (*Reg. of Great Seal*, 31, No. 159.) His son, Dunslaff, was chief when the last lord of the Isles was forfeited twenty years afterwards. After that event, the Macquarries, like the other vassal tribes of the Macdonalds, became independent. In war, however, they followed the banner of their neighbour Maclean of Dowart. With the latter, Dunslaff supported the claims of Donald Dubh to the lordship of the Isles, in the beginning of the 16th century, and in 1504, "MacGorry of Ullowaa' was summoned, with some other chiefs, before the Estates of the kingdom, to answer for his share in Donald Dubh's rebellion. The submission of Maclean of Dowart, in the following year, implied also that of Macquarrie, and in 1517, when the former chief obtained his own remission, he stipulated for that of the chief of Ulva and two other chiefs. Dunslaff married a daughter of Macneill of Taynish, the bride's tocher or dower consisting of a piebald horse, with two men and two women.

His son, John Macquarrie of Ulva, was one of the barons and council of the Isles who in 1545 supported the pretensions of Donald Dubh, on his second escape from his forty years' imprisonment. He was also one of the thirteen chiefs, who were denounced the same year for carrying on a traitorous correspondence with the king of England, with the view of transferring their allegiance to him. In 1609 Gillespock Macquarrie of Ulva was one of the island chiefs present in the island of Iona when the nine "Statutes of Icolmkill" were passed. Allan Macquarrie of Ulva was slain, with most of his followers, at the battle of Inverkeithing against the English parliamentary troops, 20th July 1651, when the Scots army was defeated, and a free passage opened to Cromwell to the whole north of Scotland.

According to tradition one of the chiefs of Ulva preserved his life and estate by the exercise of a timely hospitality under the following circumstances: Maclean of Dowart had a natural son by a beautiful young woman of his own clan, and the boy having been born in a barn was named, from his birth-place, *Allan-a-Sop*, or Allan of the straw. The girl afterwards became the wife of Maclean of Torloisk, residing in Mull, but though he loved the mother he cared nothing for her boy, and when the latter came to see her, he was very unkind to him. One morning the lady saw from her window her son approaching and hastened to put a cake on the fire for his breakfast. Her husband noticed this, and snatching the cake hot from the girdle, thrust it into his stepson's hands, forcibly clasping them on the burning bread. The lad's hands were severely burnt, and in consequence he refrained from going again to Torloisk. As he grew up Allan became a mariner, and joined the Danish pirates who infested the western isles. From his courage he soon got the command of one galley, and subsequently of a flotilla, and made his name both feared and famous. Of him it may be said that—

"Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away,
He scoured the seas for many a day,

And now, grown rich with plunder'd store,
He steers his way for Scotland's shore."

The thought of his mother brought him back once more to the island of Mull, and one morning he anchored his galleys in front of the house of Torloisk. His mother had been long dead, but his stepfather hastened to the shore, and welcomed him with apparent kindness. The crafty old man had a feud with Macquarrie of Ulva, and thought this a favourable opportunity to execute his vengeance on that chief. With this object he suggested to Allan that it was time he should settle on land, and said that he could easily get possession of the island of Ulva, by only putting to death the laird, who was old and useless. Allan agreed to the proposal, and, setting sail next morning, appeared before Macquarrie's house. The chief of Ulva was greatly alarmed when he saw the pirate galleys, but he resolved to receive their commander hospitably, in the hope that good treatment would induce him to go away, without plundering his house or doing him any injury. He caused a splendid feast to be prepared, and welcomed Allan to Ulva with every appearance of sincerity. After feasting together the whole day, in the evening the pirate-chief, when about to retire to his ships, thanked the chief for his entertainment, remarking, at the same time, that it had cost him dear. "How so?" said Macquarrie, "when I bestowed this entertainment upon you in free good will." "It is true," said Allan, who, notwithstanding his being a pirate, seems to have been of a frank and generous disposition, "but it has disarranged all my plans, and quite altered the purpose for which I came hither, which was to put you to death, seize your castle and lands, and settle myself here in your stead." Macquarrie replied that he was sure such a suggestion was not his own, but must have originated with his stepfather, old Torloisk, who was his personal enemy. He then reminded him that he had made but an indifferent husband to his mother, and was a cruel stepfather to himself, adding, "Consider this matter better, Allan, and you will see that the estate and harbour of Torloisk lie as conveniently for you as those of Ulva, and if you must make a settlement by force, it is much better you should do so at the expense of the old churl, who never showed you kindness, than of a friend like me who always loved and honoured you."

Allan-a-Sop, remembering his scorched fingers, straightway sailed back to Torloisk, and meeting his stepfather, who came eagerly expecting to hear of Macquarrie's death, thus accosted him: "You hoary old villain, you instigated me to murder a better man than yourself. Have you forgotten how you scorched my fingers twenty years ago with a burning cake? The day has come when that breakfast must be paid for." So saying, with one stroke of his battle-axe he cut down his stepfather, took possession of his castle and property, and established there that branch of the clan Maclean afterwards represented by Mr. Clephane Maclean.

Hector, brother of Allan Macquarrie of Ulva, and second son of Donald the 12th chief of the Macquarries, by his wife, a daughter of Lauchlan Oig Maclean, founder of the Macleans of Torloisk, obtained from his father the lands of Ormaig in Ulva, and was the first of the Macquarries of Ormaig. This family frequently intermarried with the Macleans, both of Lochbuy and Dowart. Lauchlan, Donald's third son, was ancestor of the Macquarries of Laggan, and John, the fourth son, of those of Ballighartan.

Lauchlan Macquarrie of Ulva, the 16th chief in regular succession, was compelled to dispose of his lands for behoof of his creditors, and in 1778, at the age of 63, he entered the army. He served in the American war, and died in 1818, at the age of 103, without male issue. He was the last chief of the Macquarries, and the proprietor of Ulva when Dr. Samuel Johnson and Mr. Boswell visited that island in 1773.

The room where the Doctor spent the night is yet shown in the old mansion of the Macquarries. Dr. Johnson and the chief, whom he was surprised to find a person of great politeness and intelligence, had a conversation about the usage known by the name of *Mercheta mulierum*, which formerly existed in Ulva, and was a fine paid to the chief by his vassals on the marriage of a virgin. In answer to the Doctor's reference to Blackstone, who has expressed his disbelief that any such claim on the part of landlords ever existed, Macquarrie informed the English sage that the eldest children of marriages were not esteemed amongst the Gael as among other nations, most of whom adhered to distinct laws of primogeniture, on account of the parentage of the eldest child, from the above-mentioned custom, being rendered doubtful; hence, brothers were very commonly preferred to the proper heirs apparent. He likewise told him that he himself had been in the habit of demanding a sheep, on occasion of every marriage in Ulva, for which he had substituted a fine of five shillings in money. Dr. Johnson was very forcibly impressed with the following instance of second sight related to him by the Macquarrie chief. He said that once when he was in Edinburgh, an old female domestic of the family in Ulva foretold that he would return home on a certain day, with a new servant in a livery of red and green, which he accordingly did; but he declared that the idea of the servant and the livery occurred to him only when he was in Edinburgh, and that the woman could know nothing of his intentions at the time.

A large portion of the ancient patrimonial property was repurchased by General Macquarrie, long governor of New South Wales, and from whom Macquarrie county, Macquarrie river, and Port Macquarrie in that colony, Macquarrie's harbour, and Macquarrie island in the South Pacific, derive their name. He was the eldest cadet of his family, and was twice married, first, to Miss Baillie of Jerviswood, and secondly, to a daughter of Sir John Campbell of Airds, by whom he had an only son, Lachlan, who died without issue.

The island of Ulva is about two miles long, averaging a mile and a quarter in breadth, and contains about 600 inhabitants. The name is derived from the Scandinavian *Ulffur*, and means the island of wolves, these animals having anciently abounded there.

MACQUEEN, the surname of one of the subordinate tribes of the clan Chattan, the head of which is Macqueen of Corrybrough, Inverness-shire. The founder of this tribe is said to have been Roderick Dhu Revan MacSweyn or MacQueen, who, about the beginning of the 15th century, received a grant of territory in the county of Inverness. He belonged to the family of the lord of the Isles, and his descendants from him were called the clan Revan.

The Macqueens fought, under the standard of Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan, at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. On 4th April 1609, Donald Macqueen of Corrybrough signed the bond of manrent, with the chiefs of the other tribes composing the clan Chattan, whereby they bound themselves to support Angus Macintosh of that ilk as their captain and leader. At this period, we are told, the tribe of Macqueen comprehended twelve distinct families, all landowners in the counties of Inverness and Nairne.

In 1778, Lord Macdonald of Sleat, who had been created an Irish peer by that title two years before, having raised a Highland regiment, conferred a lieutenancy in it on a son of

Donald Macqueen, then of Corrybrough, and in the letter, dated 26th January of that year, in which he intimated the appointment, he says, "It does me great honour to have the sons of chieftains in the regiment, and as the Macqueens have been invariably attached to our family, to whom we believe we owe our existence, I am proud of the nomination." Thus were the Macqueens acknowledged to have been of Macdonald origin, although they ranged themselves among the tribes of the clan Chattan.

MACQUEEN, Robert, of Braxfield, an eminent lawyer and judge, was born May 4, 1722. He was the eldest son of John Macqueen, Esq. of Braxfield, Lanarkshire, for some time sheriff substitute of the upper ward of that county. After receiving the rudiments of education at the grammar school of Lanark, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, and apprenticed to a writer to the signet in that city. In 1744 he was admitted advocate. The many intricate and important feudal questions arising out of the rebellion of 1745, respecting the forfeited estates, in which he had the good fortune to be appointed counsel for the crown, first brought him into notice, and for many years he had a larger practice than any other member of the bar at that period. As a feudal lawyer he was considered the first in Scotland in his time, and he has been known to plead from fifteen to twenty causes in one day.

In November 1776, he was appointed a judge of the court of session, when he assumed the title of Lord Braxfield. In February 1780 he was appointed a lord of justiciary, and in December 1787 was promoted to be lord-justice-clerk. This last office he held during a most interesting and critical period—that between 1793 and 1795. He presided at the memorable political trials of Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Margarot, &c., in 1793-4, conducting himself with great firmness and intrepidity, but is considered to have treated the prisoners with unnecessary harshness. He failed, however, in all his attempts to intimidate them. "It is altogether unavailing," said Skirving to him, "for your lordship to menace me; for I have long learned to fear not the face of man." Even on the bench he spoke the broadest Scottish dialect. "Hae ye ony counsel, man?" he said to Maurice Margarot, when placed at the bar on a charge of sedition. "No," was the answer. "Do you want to hae ony appointit?" "No," replied Margarot, "I only want an interpreter to make me understand what your lordship says!"

Lord Braxfield died May 30th, 1799, in his 78th year. He was twice married, first to Mary Agnew, niece of Sir Andrew Agnew, baronet, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of the lord chief baron Ord, without issue. The elder son, Robert Dundas Macqueen, inherited the estate of Braxfield, and married Lady Lilias Montgomery, daughter of the earl of Eglinton. The second entered the army. The elder daughter, Mary, became the wife of William Honyman, Esq., advocate, afterwards Lord Armadale, a lord of session, created a baronet in 1804. The younger married John Macdonald of Clanronald.

Macrae, a minor clan of Ross-shire, which has from time immemorial been subordinate to the Seaforth branch of the Mackenzies. The badge of the Macraes was the fir-club moss, and they are generally considered of the pure Gaelic stock, although they have also been stated to be of Irish origin, and to have come over to Scotland about the middle of the 13th century. They are said to have fought under Fitzgerald, the supposed founder of the clan Mackenzie at the battle of Largs in 1263. They settled first in the Aird of Lovat, but subsequently emigrated into Glensheil in the district of Kintail, Ross-shire. Dr. Johnson has inserted in his 'Tour to the Western Isles,' a story which he says he heard in the Hebrides, that the Macraes "were originally an indigent and subordinate clan, servants to the Maclennans, who, in the wars of Charles I., took arms at the call of the heroic Montrose, and were, in one of his battles, almost destroyed. The women that were left at home, being thus deprived of their husbands, like the Scythian ladies of old, married their servants, and the Macraes became a considerable race." The writer of the account of the parish of Glensheil, in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, pronounces this an unworthy invention, "destitute of all foundation, and contradicted by ample evidence, written and traditional." Some one had imposed on the credulity of the great lexicographer. At the battle of Auldearn, in May 1645, the Macraes fought under the Mackenzie chief in the ranks of Montrose, and more of their number fell than of the Maclennans. They were defeated at the battle of Glensheil, under William earl of Seaforth in 1719, when a body of 400 Spaniards attempted to make a landing in the Stuart interest. When that nobleman, for his share in the troubles of 1715 and 1719, was obliged to retire to the Continent, and his lands were forfeited, so strong was the attachment of the Macraes and Maclennans to him, that, during the time the forfeiture lasted it baffled all the efforts of government and its commissioner, Ross of Fearne, to penetrate into his territory, or to collect any rents in Kintail. On one occasion Ross and his son with a party of men set off to collect the rents, and fearing some attack on the way, he sent his son forward, on his own horse, when a shot from a rifle laid him dead. The father and his party immediately abandoned their intentions, and returned home in haste. Seaforth's tenants were aided in their resistance by the advice of Donald Murchison of Auchtertyre, who regu-

larly collected the rents, and found means to remit them to Seaforth, then in France.

The chief or head of the *Clann Ic Rath Mholach*, or "Hairy Macraes," called by Nisbet the "Macrachs," and pronounced MacCraws, was Macrae of Inverinate in Kintail. A MS. genealogical account of the Macraes, written by the Rev. John Macrae, minister in Dingwall, who died in 1704, was in possession of the late Lieutenant-colonel Sir John Macrae of Ardintoul. This secluded and primitive tribe were remarkable for their great size and courage, and it is recorded that one Duncan Macrae, who lived in the beginning of the 18th century, had such amazing strength, that he carried for some distance a stone of immense size, and laid it down on the farm of Achnangart, where it is yet to be seen. He rendered himself famous by recovering stolen cattle from the reivers of Lochaber, either belonging to himself or his neighbours. He was the author of several poetical pieces, and was killed, with many of his clan, at Sheriffmuir in 1715. His claymore, long preserved in the Tower of London, was shown as "the great Highlander's sword."

A great number of the clan Macrae enlisted in the Seaforth Highlanders, when that regiment was raised in 1778, and their mutiny at Leith soon after their enrolment gave rise to a memorable occurrence which was called "the affair of the wild Macraws." The regiment had been raised chiefly from among his own tenantry, by the restored earl of Seaforth, grandson of the earl who had been attainted for his participation in the rebellion of 1715. It formed a corps of 1,130 men. Of these, about 900 were Highlanders, 500 of whom were Mackenzies and Macraes, from his lordship's own estate, and the remainder were obtained from the estates of Scatwell, Kilcoy, Applecross, Redcastle, and others belonging to gentlemen of the name of Mackenzie, all of whom had sons or brothers among the officers. Embodied at Elgin in May of the year mentioned, the regiment was inspected by General Skene, when it was found so effective that not one man was rejected. In the month of August the regiment proceeded to Edinburgh, and in September marched to Leith for embarkation to the East Indies; but it had not been long quartered in that town when the men showed signs of discontent, and murmurs began to be expressed amongst them that "they had been sold to the East India Company." They had enlisted to serve only for a limited period, and not out of Great Britain, and they complained of an infringement of their agreement, and that part of their pay and bounty money was in arrear, kept back from them, as they alleged, by their officers.

As they could obtain neither satisfaction nor redress, on Tuesday, 22d September, when the regiment was drawn up on Leith Links, preparatory to entering the boats which were to convey them to the transports lying in Leith roads, about 600 of the men refused to embark, and marching out of Leith, with pipes playing and two plaids fixed on poles instead of colours, took up a position on Arthur's Seat, an eminence 800 feet high, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh. There they remained for three nights, amply supplied in the meantime with provisions by the inhabitants of the capital. Two days were spent in negotiations with them, in which the earls of Dunmore and Seaforth, Lord Macdonald, Sir James Grant of Grant, and other gentlemen connected with the Highlands, took an active and prominent part, and on Friday morning a bond was signed by the duke of Buccleuch, the earl of Dunmore, Sir Adolphus Oughton, and General Skene, the latter two the officers first and second in command of the forces in Scotland, containing the following conditions: A pardon to the Highlanders for all past offences; all levy money and arrears due to them to be paid before embarkation, and that they should not be sent to the East Indies. The soldiers being satisfied, marched down the hill with pipes playing, the earls of Seaforth and Dunmore at their head, and returned to their quarters at Leith. The result of an inquiry which was afterwards made was, that there was no foundation for complaints against the officers on the ground of pay or arrear, and that "the cause of the retiring to Arthur's Seat was from an idle and ill-founded report that the regiment was sold to the East India Company, and that the officers were to leave them on their being embarked on board the transports." The regiment subsequently embarked with the greatest cheerfulness, accompanied by their colonel, the earl of Seaforth, one-half of the men being sent to Guernsey, and the other half to Jersey. In May 1781, having expressed their willingness to go to the East Indies, the regiment embarked at Portsmouth for Madras. The colonel, the earl of Seaforth, died before they reached St. Helena, when his cousin, Lieutenant-colonel Humberston Mackenzie, succeeded to the command. The regiment was first called the 78th, but the number was subsequently altered to the 72d, and in 1823 it got the name of "the duke of Albany's Highlanders."

When the second battalion of the Ross-shire Highlanders, or 78th regiment, was raised in 1804, one gentleman of this name, Christopher Macrae, brought eighteen of his own clan as part of his portion of recruits for an ensigncy. This regiment served in Egypt in 1807, and at El Hamet, a village on the Nile, nearly six miles above Rosetta, a desperate affair took place, the British being attacked by a strong body of Turks, Albanians, and Arabs, and a great number of officers and men were killed. On this occasion, says General Stewart of Garth, in his 'Sketches of the Highlanders,' "Sergeant John Macrae, a young man about twenty-two years of age, but of good size and strength of arm, showed that the broadsword, in a firm hand, is as good a weapon in close fighting as the bayonet. Macrae killed six men, cutting them down with his broadsword, (of the kind usually worn by sergeants of Highland corps,) when at last he made a dash out of the ranks on a Turk, whom he cut down; but as he was returning to the square he was killed by a blow from behind, his head being nearly split in two by the stroke of a sabre. Lieutenant Christopher Macrae, already mentioned as having brought eighteen men of his own name to the regiment as part of his quota of recruits, for an ensigncy, was killed in this affair, with six of his followers and namesakes, besides the sergeant. On the passage to Lisbon in October 1805, the same sergeant came to me one evening (General Stewart was a major in the regiment) crying like a child, and complaining that the ship's cook had called him English names, which he did not understand, and thrown some fat in his face. Thus a lad who in 1805 was so soft and so childish, displayed in 1807 a courage and vigour worthy a hero of Ossian."

Both males and females of the Macraes are said to have evinced an extraordinary taste for poetry and music. John Macrae, better known among his countrymen as Mac Uirtsi, whose family are said to have possessed the gift of poetry for some generations, emigrated to America, in consequence of the innovations on the ancient habits of the Highlanders, and feelingly regretted, in Gaelic verse, his having left his native country. A poem composed by him on a heavy loss of cattle is considered by many equal to anything in the language.

One of this clan was an able governor of Madras, in commemoration of whom a monument is erected on a rising ground in the parish of Prestwick, Ayrshire.

Captain James Macrae of Holmains in April 1790 had the

misfortune to shoot Sir James Ramsay of Bamff, baronet, in a duel at Musselburgh, and was obliged in consequence to leave Scotland. He was cited before the high court of justiciary upon criminal letters to take his trial for murder, in the following July, and outlawed for non-appearance. He had previously conveyed his estate to trustees, who, in conformity with his instructions, executed an entail of it. He died abroad 16th January 1820, leaving a son and a daughter.

MACRIMMON, the surname of a minor sept, (the *Siol Chruimin*,) who were the hereditary pipers of Macleod of Macleod. They had a sort of seminary for the instruction of learners in bagpipe music, and were the most celebrated bagpipe players in the Highlands. The first of whom there is any notice was Ian Odhar, or dun-coloured John, who lived about 1600. About the middle of the 17th century, Patrick Mor MacRimmon, having lost seven sons, (he had eight in all,) within a year, composed for the bagpipe a touching 'Lament for the children,' called in Gaelic *Cumhadh na Cloinne*. In 1745 Macleod's piper, esteemed the best in Scotland, was called Donald Ban MacRimmon. When that chief, who was opposed to Prince Charles, with Munro of Culcairn, at the head of 700 men, were defeated by Lord Lewis Gordon, and the Farquharsons, at Inverury, 12 miles from Aberdeen, Donald Ban was taken prisoner. On this occasion, a striking mark of respect was paid to him by his brethren of the bagpipe, which at once obtained his release. The pipers in Lord Lewis' following did not play the next morning, as was their wont, and on inquiry as to this unusual circumstance, it was found by his lordship and his officers that the pipes were silent because MacRimmon was a prisoner, when he was immediately set at liberty. He was, however, shortly afterwards killed in the night attempt, led by the laird of Macleod, to capture the prince at Moyhall, the seat of Lady Macintosh near Inverness.

On the passing of the heritable jurisdiction abolition bill in 1747, the occupation of the hereditary bagpipers was gone. Donald Dubh MacRimmon, the last of them, died in 1822, aged 91. The affecting lament, *Tha til, tha til, tha til, Mhic Chruimin*, "MacRimmon shall never, shall never, shall never return," was composed on his departure for Canada.

MAC RORY, a surname derived from the name Roderick, called Ruari in the Highlands. The clan Rory were so styled from Roderick, the eldest of the three sons of Reginald, second son of Somerled of the Isles by his second marriage. This Roderick was lord of Kintyre and one of the most noted pirates of his day. His descendants became extinct in the third generation. The clan Donald and clan Dougall sprung from Roderick's brothers.

MACSORLEY, a surname derived from the Norse Somerled, which means Samuel. In the Gaelic it is Somhairle. The Camerons of Glennevis were called MacSorley, while those of Strone were MacGillonies, and those of Letterfinlay were MacMartins. These septs, says Gregory, (*Highlands and Isles*, p. 77,) were all ancient families in Lochaber, and seem to have adopted the surname of Cameron, although not descended of the family.

MACVUIRICH, the surname of a family which for several generations held the office of bard and genealogist to the Macdonalds of Clanranald. Niel MacVuirich, the last of the bardic race, lived to a great age in South Uist, and died in 1726. He wrote in the Gaelic language the history of the Clanranald, as well as collected some ancient poetry, and the annals of past times. All his own compositions have been lost, excepting three pieces which are given in Mackenzie's 'Beauties of Gaelic Poetry,' pp. 65—67.

The following curious and interesting declaration of Lachlan MacVuirich, son of Niel, taken by desire of the Committee of the Highland Society of Scotland, appointed to inquire into the nature and authenticity of the poems of Ossian, wil. throw much light on the bardic office, as well as furnish some information regarding the celebrated Red Book of Clanranald. It is a translation of the original written in Gaelic, and addressed to Henry Mackenzie, Esq., at the time he was writing the Society's report of Ossian. "In the house of Patrick Nicolson, at Torlum, near Castle Burgh, in the shire of Inverness, on the ninth day of August, compeared, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, Lachlan, son of Niel, son of Lachlan, son of Niel, son of Donald, son of Lachlan, son of Niel Mòr, son of Lachlan, son of Donald, of the surname of MacVuirich, before Roderick M'Neil, Esq. of Barra, and declared, That, according to the best of his knowledge, he is the eighteenth in descent from Muireach, whose posterity had officiated as bards to the family of Clanranald; and that they had from that time, as the salary of their office, the farm of Staoiligary, and four pennies of Drimisdale, during fifteen generations; that the sixteenth descendant lost the four pennies of Drimisdale, but that the seventeenth descendant retained the farm of Staoiligary for nineteen years of his life. That there was a right given them over these lands, as long as there should be any of the posterity of Muireach to preserve and continue the genealogy and history of the Macdonalds, on condition that the bard, failing of male issue, was to educate his brother's son, or representative, in order to preserve their title to the lands; and that it was in pursuance of this custom that his own father, Niel, had been taught to read and write history and poetry by Donald, son of Niel, son of Donald, his father's brother.

"He remembers well that works of Ossian written on parchment, were in the custody of his father, as received from his predecessors; that some of the parchments were made up in the form of books, and that others were loose and separate, which contained the works of other bards besides those of Ossian.

"He remembers that his father had a book, which was called the *Red Book*, made of paper, which he had from his predecessors, and which, as his father informed him, contained a good deal of the history of the Highland clans, together with part of the works of Ossian. That none of those books are to be found at this day, because when they (his family) were deprived of their lands, they lost their alacrity and zeal. That he is not certain what became of the parchments, but thinks that some of them were carried away by Alexander, son of the Rev. Alexander Macdonald, and others by Ronald his son; and he saw two or three of them cut down by tailors for measures. That he remembers well that Clanranald made his father give up the Red Book to James Macpherson from Badenoch: that it was near as thick as a Bible, but that it was longer and broader, though not so thick in the cover. That the parchments and the Red Book were written in the hand in which the Gaelic used to be so written of old both in Scotland and Ireland, before people began to use the English hand in writing Gaelic; and that his father knew well how to read the old hand. That he himself had some of the parchments after his father's death, but that because he had not been taught to read them, and had no reason to set any value on them, they were lost. He says that none of his forefathers had the name of Paul, but there were two of them who were called Cathal. He says that the Red

Book was not written by one man, but that it was written, from age to age, by the family of Clan Mhuirich, who were preserving and continuing the history of the Macdonalds, and of other heads of Highland clans.

"After the above declaration was taken down, it was read to him, and he acknowledged it was right, in presence of Donald M'Donald of Balronald, James M'Donald of Garyhelich, Ewan M'Donald of Griminish, Alexander M'Lean of Hoster, Mr. Alexander Nicolson, minister of Benbecula, and Mr. Allan M'Queen, minister of North Uist, who wrote this declaration." The last Lachlan above mentioned as father of Neil *Mòr* and son of Donald, was called for distinction's sake, Lachunn Mòr Mac Mhuirich Albannaich, or Lachlan Mòr Mac Vuirich of Scotland. He lived in the 15th century, and was the author of a remarkable war-song, composed wholly of epithets arranged in alphabetical order, to rouse the clan Donald previous to the battle of Harlaw. (See *Mackenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry*, p. 62, Note.)

Every great Highland family had their bard, whose business it was to recite at entertainments the immense stores of poetry which he had hoarded up in his memory, and to preserve the genealogy and commemorate the military actions of the heroes or chiefs. When Neil MacVuirich, the last of the bards, died in 1726, the bardic order became extinct in Scotland.

MADDERTY, Baron. See STRATHALLAN, Viscount of.

MAIR, or MAJOR, JOHN, a scholastic divine and historian, was born at the village of Gleghornie, parish of North Berwick, in 1469. He went to the university of Paris in 1493, and studied at the colleges of St. Barbe and Montacute. In 1496 he became M.A., and 2 years after removed to the college of Navarre. In 1508 he was created D.D. It appears from some passages in his writings that in the early part of the 16th century he was a member of Christ's college, Cambridge. He returned to Scotland in 1518, in which year he became a member of the university of Glasgow, being then styled canon of the chapel royal and vicar of Dunlop. In 1521 he was professor of theology in the university of Glasgow. He subsequently held also the office of treasurer of the royal chapel of Stirling, and about 1523 he became professor of divinity in the college of St. Salvator, St. Andrews, where he remained five years. He was certainly there in 1528, when, at the dawn of the Reformation in Scotland, a friar who had preached a sermon at Dundee against the licentious lives of the bishops, and against the abuse of cursing from the altar and false miracles, being accused of heresy, "went," says Calderwood, "to Sanct Andrewes, and communicated the heads of his sermoun with Mr. Johne Maior, whose word was then holdin as an oracle in maters of religioun. Mr. Johne said, his doctrine might weill be defended, and conteaned no heresie." The friar ultimately was compelled to fly to England, where he was cast into prison by command of Henry the Eighth.

Mair himself, although he remained a churchman, in consequence of the religious distractions of the times, went back to Paris, when he resumed his lectures in the college of Montacute. While in France he had among his pupils several who were afterwards eminent for their learning. One of the most distinguished of them was his countryman, George Buchanan, who had studied logic under him at St. Salvator's college, and had followed him to Paris. In 1530 he returned once more to Scotland, and resumed his lectures as professor of theology in the university of St. Andrews. He was present, with the other heads of the university, in the parish church of that city, when John Knox, who had been one of his students, preached his first sermon in public in 1547. Mr. Tytler, in his History of Scotland, (vol. v. p. 211) referring to Patrick Hamilton the martyr, speaks of him as having been "educated at St. Andrews, in what was then esteemed the too liberal philosophy of John Mair, the master of Knox and Buchanan." It was no small honour to have infused into the minds of these three men, the foremost, in their respective provinces, of their age, ideas and principles far in advance of the narrow and bigoted tenets of the churchmen. He was thus, perhaps unconsciously to himself, a not unimportant instrument in helping forward the great work of the Reformation in Scotland, and in promoting the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty.

He is said to have died about 1549, at "a great age, for," says Dr. Mackenzie, in his 'Lives of Eminent Scots Writers,' "in the year 1547, at the national council of the Church of Scotland at Linlithgow, he subscribed by proxy, in quality of dean of theology of St. Andrews, not being able to come himself by reason of his age, which was then seventy-eight, and shortly after he died."

His works were all written in Latin. His Logical Treatises form one immense folio. His Commentary on the Physics of Aristotle makes another. His Theological works, among which is

an Exposition of St. Matthew's Gospel, amount to several volumes of the same size. He is best known, however, by his history, 'De Gentis Scotorum,' in which he gives an account of the Scots nation from the earliest antiquity, and rejects many of the fables and fictions of previous historians, such as Wyntoun and Fordoun.

The titles of his works are as follows:

Introductorium in Aristotelicam Dialecticen, totamque Logicam. Par. apud Joannem Lambert.—Quæstio de Complexo Significabili.—Primus Liber Terminorum, cum figura.—Secundus Liber Terminorum.—Summulæ, cum figura quatuor Propositionum et earum Conversionum.—Prædicabilia, cum Arbore Porphyriana.—Prædicamenta, sua, cum figura.—Syllogismi.—Posteriora, cum textu Aristotelis primi et secunda Capitis, libri primi.—Tractatus de Locis.—Tractatus Elenchorum.—Tractatus Consequentiarum.—Abbreviationes Parvorum Logicalium.—Parva Logicalia.—Exponibilia.—Insolubilia.—Obligationes.—Argumenta Sophistica.—Propositum de Infinito.—Analogus inter duos Logicos et Magistrum. The above were all printed in one volume at Lyons, 1514, folio.

In quartum Sententiarum. Commentarius. Par. apud Joannem Granjonium, 1509. Par. 1516. Again, apud Jodocum Badium Ascensium.

In Primum et Secundum Sententiarum totidem Commentarii. Par. apud Jod. Bad. Ascensium, 1510.

Commentarius in Tertium. Paris, 1517.

Commentarius in Secundum. Paris, apud Joannem Granjonium, 1519.

Literalis in Matthæum Expositio, una cum Trecentis et Octo Dubiis et Difficultatibus ad ejus Elucidationem admodum Conducentibus passim insertis; quibus Prelectis, pervia erit quatuor Evangelistarum Series. Paris, apud Joan. Granjonium, 1518.

De Auctoritate Concilii supra Pontificem Maximum liber, Excerptus ex ejus Commentariis in S. Matthæum. Paris, 1518, folio.

De Historia Gentis Scotorum, libri sex, seu Historia Majoris Britanniæ, tam Angliæ quam Scotiæ, è Veterum Monimentis Concinnata. Paris. apud Jod. Badium, 1521. Edin. apud Rob. Freebairn, 1740, 4to.

Commentarius in Physica Aristotelis. Paris, 1526.

Luculentæ in quatuor Evangelia Expositiones, Disquisitiones, et Disputationes, contra Hæreticos; ad Calcem hujusce Operis. Par. 1529, fol.

Catalogus Episcoporum Lucionensium. Apud Antonium Democharem.

MAITLAND, a surname of Norman origin, in early times written Matulant, Mautalent, or Matalan. Nisbet, in mentioning the name, (*Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 292,) adds, *quasi mutilatus in Bello*, as if it had been first given to one maimed or mutilated in war. There can be no doubt that among the followers of William the Conqueror when he came into England, was one bearing this name, whatever may have been its derivation.

The first on record in Scotland was Thomas de Matulant, of Anglo-Norman lineage, the ancestor of the noble family of Lauderdale. He flourished in the reign of William the Lion, and died in 1228. The early history of the family, like that of most of the Anglo-Norman incomers, relates chiefly to the acquirement of lands and donations to some particular abbey or religious house, for they were all great benefactors to the church, and the 'Matulants' formed no exception. Like many Anglo-Norman and Anglo-Saxon families, they settled in Berwickshire. Thomas' son, William de Matulant, was witness to several of the charters of King Alexander II., which proves that he must have been much about the court of that monarch. He died about 1250, leaving a son, Sir Richard Matulant, who, in the reign of Alexander III., was one of the most considerable barons in Scotland, being the owner of the lands and baronies of Thirlestane, Blythe, Tollus, Hedderwick and other properties, all in the shire of Berwick. To Dryburgh abbey, which had been founded little more than a century before, he gifted several lands, "for the welfare of his soul, and the souls of Avicia his wife, his predecessors and successors." His son, William de Mautlant of Thirlstane, confirmed these gifts. He was one of the patriots who joined King Robert the Bruce as soon as he began to assert his right to the crown, and died about 1315.

The son of this baron, Sir Robert Maitland, possessed the lands of Thirlestane in his father's lifetime. Among other charters he had one of the lands of Lethington from Sir John Gifford of Yester, confirmed by King David II., 17th October, in the 17th year of his reign (1345). Just a year afterwards, on the same day of the month, he fell at the battle of Durham, with a brother of his, whose Christian name is not given. By his wife, a sister of Sir Robert Keith, great marischal of Scotland, who was killed in the same battle, he had three sons, John, William, and Robert. The latter married the heiress of Gight, Aberdeenshire, and was ancestor of the Maitlands of Pitrichie.

The eldest son, John, got a safe-conduct to go to England in 1363. He obtained from William, earl of Douglas, upon his own resignation, a charter of the lands of Thirlestane and Tollus, to himself and his son, Robert, by his wife, the Lady Agnes Dunbar, daughter of Patrick, earl of March, and died about 1395. His said son, Sir Robert Maitland, got the charge of the castle of Dunbar, from his uncle, George, earl of March, when that rebellious nobleman withdrew into England, in 1398, in consequence of the contract of marriage between his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Dunbar and David, duke of Rothesay, being cancelled, through the intrigues of Archibald, earl of Douglas, surnamed the Grim. In conjunction with Hotspur and Lord Talbot, the earl soon after returned across the border, and laid waste the lands which, having been forfeited, he could no longer call his own. His nephew, Sir Robert Maitland, having surrendered the castle of Dunbar to the earl of Douglas, escaped being involved in his ruin. He and his family were afterwards designed of Lethington. He died about 1434, leaving three sons. Robert, the eldest, was one of the hostages for James I., on his liberation from England in 1424, when his annual revenue was estimated at 400 merks. As he predeceased his father, without issue, William, the second son, succeeded to the family estates. James, the third son, married Egidia, daughter of James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, and from his grandson, John, descended the Maitlands of Eccles and other families of the name.

The second but elder surviving son, William Maitland of Lethington and Thirlestane, was the first to change the spelling of his name to its present form. He had a charter from Archibald, duke of Turenne and earl of Douglas, to himself and Margaret Wardlaw, his wife, of the lands of Blythe, Hedderwick, Tollus, and Buncleugh, dated at Linlithgow, 23d March, 1432, his father being then alive. His only son, John, died before 1471. His successor, William Maitland of

Lethington, was father of William Maitland of Lethington, described as a man of great bravery and resolution, who was killed at Flodden, with his sovereign, James IV., with whom he was in high favour. By his wife, Martha, daughter of George Lord Seton, he had a son, Sir Richard Maitland, the celebrated collector of the early Scottish poetry, after whom the Maitland Club has been called, and a memoir of whom is given afterwards in larger type. Sir Richard married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cranstoun of Crosbie, and with four daughters, had three sons, the eldest being William, the personage so well known in the history of the reign of the unfortunate Mary, as "Secretary Lethington." Sir John, the second son, was lord high chancellor of Scotland and first lord Maitland of Thirlestane. Of both these brothers memoirs are given subsequently in larger type. Thomas, Sir Richard's third son, was prolocutor with George Buchanan, in his treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos.* The daughters, named Helen, Isabella, Mary, and Elizabeth, all married Berwickshire barons.

Secretary Lethington was twice married. By his first wife, Janet Monteith, he had no issue. By his second wife, Mary, a daughter of Malcolm Lord Fleming, he had, with a daughter, Mary, the wife of the first earl of Roxburgh, a son, James, who, being a Roman Catholic, went to the continent, and died there, without issue. He sold his estate of Lethington, which had been restored to him by a rehabilitation under the great seal, 19th February 1583–4, to his uncle, Sir John Maitland, who carried on the line of the family. A letter from this James Maitland to the learned Camden, is dated from Brussels in 1620.

Sir John, first Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, married Jean, only daughter and heiress of James, lord Fleming, lord high chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary, and by her had a son, John, second Lord Maitland and first earl of Lauderdale (see LAUDERDALE, earl of) and a daughter, Anne, married to Robert, Lord Seton, son of the first earl of Winton.

Connected thus, by frequent intermarriages, with the Seton and Fleming families, who were the most distinguished among the nobles of Scotland for their unswerving attachment to the beautiful and ill-fated Mary, it was no wonder that the Maitlands also signalised themselves by their faithful adherence to her interests, even when her fortunes were at the lowest, and when at last they did transfer their allegiance to her son, they served him with equal truth and loyalty.

The family of Gibson Maitland of Clifton Hall, Mid Lothian, possesses a baronetcy, first conferred, 30th November, 1818, on the Hon. General Alexander Maitland, fifth son of the sixth earl of Lauderdale. Sir Alexander died 14th February 1820. He had, with two daughters, four sons, viz., Alexander Charles, second baronet; William, a midshipman on board the Portsmouth East Indiaman, drowned in the Bay of Bengal in 1781; Augustus, an officer in the army, mortally wounded at Egmont-op-Zee, 6th October, 1797; and Frederick, of Hollywich, Sussex, a general in the army, a member of the board of general officers, a commissioner of the Royal military college, and colonel of the 58th regiment. General Frederick Maitland was married and left a family.

Sir Alexander Charles Maitland, second baronet, born 21st November 1755, married Helen daughter and heiress of Alexander Gibson Wright, Esq. of Clifton Hall, a scion of the Gibsons of Durie in Fifeshire, and with her obtained that estate, and assumed in consequence the name of Gibson. He had, by her, six sons and five daughters. Alexander Maitland Gibson Maitland, the eldest son, an advocate at the Scottish bar, died in September 1828, leaving, by his wife Susan, eldest daughter of George Ramsay, Esq. of Barnton, four sons and two daughters.

On the death of the second baronet, 7th February 1848, his grandson, Sir Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson Maitland, born in 1820, succeeded as third baronet. He married in 1841, Thomasina Agnes, daughter of James Hunt, Esq of Pittencrieff, Fifeshire, with issue.

The Maitlands of Dundrennan Abbey and Compstone, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and Hermand, in Mid Lothian, are descended from an early branch of the Lauderdale family. Their immediate ancestor was William Maitland, a distinguished Scots ecclesiastic during the latter part of the 17th century, who acquired considerable estates in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Thomas Maitland, a lord of session by the judicial title of Lord Dundrennan, born 9th October 1792, passed advocate in 1813, and was solicitor-general for Scotland, under the whig administration in 1840 and 1841, and again from 1846 till the beginning of 1850, when he was appointed a lord of session. In 1845 he was chosen M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire, and died 10th June, 1851. He married, in 1815, Isabella Graham, 4th daughter of James Macdowall, Esq. of Garthland, with issue. His brother, Edward Forbes Maitland, Esq., advocate, was appointed in 1855, and again in 1859, solicitor-general for Scotland. He had previously been depute advocate

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Of the name of Maitland there have been many distinguished naval and military officers. Rear-admiral John Maitland, second son of Colonel the Hon. Sir Richard Maitland, third son of the sixth earl of Lauderdale and uncle of Rear-admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, first saw active service in the West Indies, when he was midshipman on board the Boyne of 98 guns, the flagship of Sir John Jervis, and distinguished himself by his gallantry at Martinique, Guadaloup, &c. He was afterwards lieutenant of the Winchelsea frigate; from which he removed into the Lively, and was in that ship when in 1795 it captured, after an action of three hours, the French ship La Tourterelle. In 1797 he was appointed to the Kingfisher, and on the 1st July succeeded in quelling a mutiny on board his ship, by, with his officers, attacking the mutineers sword in hand, and killing and wounding several of them. This spirited conduct was called "Doctor Maitland's recipe," by the earl of St. Vincent, who recommended its adoption to the fleet on similar emergencies. In command of the Boadicea, he saw much service in the Channel, and on board the Barfleur of 98 guns he served with the Mediterranean fleet until the conclusion of the war with France in 1815. In 1821 he attained the rank of rear-admiral, and died in 1836.

For a memoir of his cousin, Rear-admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, to whom the emperor Napoleon surrendered on board the Bellerophon after the battle of Waterloo in 1815, see page 637 of volume 2d of this work, under the head LAUDERDALE, Earl of.

MAITLAND, SIR RICHARD, a distinguished poet, lawyer, and statesman, the collector of the early poetry of Scotland, was the son of William Maitland of Lethington, and Martha, daughter of George, second Lord Seton, as already mentioned. He was born in 1496, and having finished the usual course of academical education at the uni-

versity of St. Andrews, he went to France to study the law. After his return to Scotland, he recommended himself to the favour of James V., and was employed in various public commissions by that monarch, and afterwards by the regent Arran and Mary of Guise. In March 1551 we find him taking his seat on the bench as an extraordinary lord of session, and soon after he was knighted. He was frequently sent as commissioner to settle matters on the borders, and in 1559 concluded the treaty of Upsettlington, afterwards confirmed by Francis and Mary.

As early as October 1560, Sir Richard had the misfortune to lose his sight, but his blindness did not incapacitate him for business. In November 1561 he was admitted an ordinary lord of session, when he took the title of Lord Lethington. Shortly after he was sworn a member of the privy council, and on 20th December 1562 he was nominated lord privy seal. He continued a lord of session during the troublous times of Queen Mary and the regents, in the minority of James VI. His advice to Queen Mary was that of a judicious and faithful counsellor, that she must see her laws kept, or else she would get no obedience. (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 67).

In 1563 he was appointed one of the commissioners to whom the rights of individuals to the act of oblivion were to be referred, and on 28th December of that year he was one of the committee chosen to frame regulations for the commissaries then about to be established for the discussion of consistorial causes. In 1567 he resigned the office of lord privy seal, in favour of his second son, John, prior of Coldingham, afterwards created Lord Maitland of Thirlestane. On the 1st July 1584, his great age compelled him to resign his seat on the bench, in favour of Sir Lewis Bellenden of Auchnoull, being allowed the privilege of naming his successor. He had been more than seventy years employed in the public service, and the letter from the king to the court of session on occasion of his retirement from the bench, recorded in the Books of Sederunt, states that he "hes dewlie and faithfully servit our grandshir, gud sir, gud dam, muder, and ourself, being oftentymes employit in public charges, quhereof he dewtifullie and honestlie acquit himself, and being ane of you ordinar number thir mony yeiris, hes diligentlie with all sincerity and integrity servit therein, and now being of werry greit age, and altho' in spreit and jugement able anew to serve as appertenis: be the great age, and being unwell, is sa dibilitat that he is not able to mak sic continual residens as he wald give, and being movit in conscience that be his absence for laik of number, justice may be retardit and parties frustrat, hes willinglie demittit," &c. Sir Richard died March 20, 1586, at the advanced age of 90. For his marriage and children see previous page.

With the single exception of a passage in Knox's History, which imputes to him the having taken bribes to assist Cardinal Bethune to escape from his imprisonment at Seton, but for which it would appear there was no good ground, Sir Richard Maitland is uniformly mentioned by contemporary writers with respect. He collected the "Decisions of the Court of Session from December 15, 1550, to the penult July, 1565," the manuscript of which is preserved in the Advocates' Library. His Collections of Early Scottish Poetry, in two volumes, a folio and a quarto, were, with other MSS., presented by the duke of Lauderdale to Samuel Pepys, Esq., secretary of the admiralty to Charles II. and James II., and the founder of the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge, in which they now remain. A selection from these will be found in Pinkerton's valuable collection of 'Ancient Scottish Poems,' published in 1786. Sir Richard's own Poems were for the first time printed in 1830, in a quarto volume, for the Maitland Club, which takes its name from him. The best of his poetical pieces are his 'Satyres,' 'The Blind Baron's Comfort,' and a 'Ballat of the Creatioun of the World,' the latter of which was inserted in Allan Ramsay's 'Evergreen.' Sir Richard's 'Cronicle and Historie of the House and Sirname of Seaton unto the moneth of November ane thousand five hundred and fifty aught yeires,' with a continuation by Alexander, Viscount Kingston, was printed for the Maitland Club in 1829.

MAITLAND, William, accounted the ablest statesman of his age, historically known as "Secretary Lethington," eldest son of the preceding, was one of the principal characters of his time in

Scotland. He was born about 1525, and after being educated at the college of St. Andrews, he travelled on the Continent, where he studied civil law. In his youth, instead of following the usual pursuits and amusements of young men of his rank, he applied himself to politics, and became early initiated into all the craft and mystery of statesmanship. Though his political career was vacillating and unsteady, his enterprising spirit, great penetration, and subtle genius are mentioned with admiration by contemporary writers of every party.

He was one of the first to attend the private preaching of John Knox at Edinburgh, about the end of 1555, when he became a convert to the reformed doctrines. When Knox began to reason against the mass, Erskine of Dun invited the Reformer to supper, to resolve some doubts on the subject, "where were assembled," says Calderwood, (v. i. p. 305) "David Forresse, Mr. Robert Lokhart, John Willocke, and William Matlane of Lethington, younger." All their objections against giving up the mass were so fully answered by Knox that Maitland said, "I see perfytely that thir shifts will serve for nothing before God, seing they stand us in so small stead before men." So the mass, which had been attended by many from custom, and "the eschewing of slander," was disowned by the Reformed party from that time.

On 4th December 1558, during the regency of Mary of Guise, Maitland was, by that princess, appointed secretary of state. The violent proceedings of the queen regent against the Reformers, and fears for his life, from his being known to favour the reformed doctrines, induced him, in October of the following year, to join the lords of the congregation, who had taken possession of Edinburgh. The queen regent and the Romish party withdrew to Leith, but within a month the lords fled to Stirling, and the regent re-entered the capital in triumph. Calderwood says, "William Matlane of Lethington, younger, secretarie to the queen, perceaving himself to be suspected as one that favoured the congregatioun, and to stand in danger of his life if he sould remaine at Leith, becaus he spaired not to utter his minde in controversies of religioun, conveyed himself out of Leith, a little before Allhallow Eve, and randered himself to Mr. Kirkaldie, Laird of Grange. He assured the lords there was nothing but craft and falshood in the queene." (*Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 553). He was gladly received by the lords, who marked their sense of this his open adhesion to their cause, by sending him to England to lay their position and prospects before Queen Elizabeth, and to crave her aid. She at once sent a fleet to the frith of Forth, to prevent farther assistance being sent from France to the regent, and gave secret instructions to the duke of Norfolk to meet with the Scots commissioners at Berwick, to arrange the conditions on which her assistance was to be given. The commissioners appointed by the lords of the congregation to represent them at Berwick on this occasion were, lord James Stewart, afterwards the Regent Moray, Lord Ruthven, the masters of Maxwell and Lindsay, the laird of Pitarrow, Henry Balnaves of Hallhill, and the secretary Maitland. After a great deal of negotiation, a treaty was concluded between Elizabeth and the leaders of the congregation, called the treaty of Berwick, in consequence of which, on the 28th March, an English force under Lord Grey marched into Scotland, and joined the army of the congregation.

Maitland acted as speaker of the parliament in August 1560 which abolished the power and supremacy of the Pope in Scotland, Huntly the chancellor having declined to attend. It is well known that when Queen Mary in the following year was about to sail direct from France to Scotland Elizabeth despatched a fleet into the Channel with the avowed purpose of clearing the sea from pirates, but really with the view of intercepting Mary and carrying her prisoner to England. Secretary Maitland and the queen's brother, Lord James Stewart, are charged with recommending this measure to the English minister. On Mary's arrival, however, they were chosen her principal advisers, and on 12th November of the same year (1561) Maitland was made an extraordinary lord of session. According to Calderwood (vol. ii. p. 160), the ratification of the Book of Discipline by the queen met with strong objections from Maitland, who, when it was proposed, sneered, and asked "how many of those who had subscribed it would be subject to it." It was answered, "All

the godly." "Will the duke?" (Chatelherault), said Maitland. "If he will not," said Ochiltry, "I wish he were scraped out, not only out of that book, but also out of our number and company; for to what purpose shall travail be taken to set the church in order, if it be not kept, or to what end shall men subscribe, if they never mean to perform?" Maitland answered, "Many subscribed them, *in fide parentum*, as the bairns are baptized." "Ye think that stuff proper," said Knox, "but it is as untrue as unproper. That book was read in public audience; and the heads thereof reasoned upon diverse days, as all that sit here know very well, and yourself cannot deny. No man, therefore, was desired to subscribe that which he understood not." The ratification, however, was refused.

Soon after Maitland was sent as Mary's ambassador to the court of Elizabeth, to salute the latter in his mistress' name, and to make known her good will towards her. After his return to Scotland, he accompanied the queen, in August 1562, in her expedition to the north against the earl of Huntly and the Gordons. On their arrival at Old Aberdeen, we are told there was such a scarcity of accommodation that he and Randolph, the English ambassador, were obliged to sleep together in the same bed. He was present at the battle of Corrichie where Huntly was defeated. On this occasion he exhorted every man to call upon God, to remember his duty, and not to fear the multitude, and made the following prayer: "O Lord, thou that ruleth the heaven and the earth, look upon thy servants whose blood this day is sought, and to man's judgment is sold and betrayed. Our refuge is now unto thee, and our hope is in thee. Judge then, O Lord, this day betwixt us and the earl of Huntly. If ever we have sought unjustly his or their destruction and blood, let us fall on the edge of the sword. If we be innocent, maintain and preserve us, for thy great mercy's sake."

A short time after this Maitland was again sent ambassador to England, and in his absence the nobility blamed him for serving the queen to the prejudice of the commonwealth. On his return therefore he deemed it necessary to strengthen his hands by making friends to himself, and by endeavouring to shake the credit of the earl of Moray at court. In 1563, when Knox appeared before the queen and council to answer a charge of treason, for writing a circular letter to the principal protestant gentlemen, requesting them to meet at Edinburgh, to be present at the trial of two men for a riot at the popish chapel at Holyrood, Mr. Secretary Maitland conducted the prosecution against him. On this occasion he showed himself bitterly hostile to the reformer. When Knox was acquitted by the council, Maitland, who had assured the queen of his condemnation, was enraged at the decision. He brought her majesty, who had retired before the vote, again into the room, and proceeded to call the votes a second time in her presence. This attempt to overawe them incensed the nobility. "What!" said they, "shall the laird of Lethington have power to command us? Shall the presence of a woman cause us offend God? Shall we condemn an innocent man against our conscience, for the pleasure of any creature?" And greatly to the mortification of the queen and the discomfiture of the secretary, they indignantly repeated their former votes, absolving Knox from the charge.

He seems after this to have thought that the reformed clergy assumed too much in their public rebukes, and after a sermon of Knox's colleague, Mr. Craig, against the corruptions of the times, Lethington, says Calderwood, "in the presence of many, gave himself to the devil, if after that day he should regard what should become of ministers, but should do what he might that his companions have a skaire with him, let them bark and blow as much as they list." Knox declaimed against him from the pulpit, on which Maitland mockingly said, "We must recant, and burn our bill, for the preachers are angry."

At a conference with the leading members of the General Assembly, held in June 1564, a long debate ensued between Maitland and Knox, on those points of the reformed doctrines which gave offence to the court, but chiefly as regards the Reformer's mode of prayer for the Queen, and on obedience to her authority. In this memorable disputation, although Maitland had the worst of the argument, he is acknowledged to have acquitted himself with all the acuteness and ingenuity of

a practised disputant. An account of this conference will be found at length in Calderwood's History of the Kirk of Scotland, vol ii. pp. 252—280.

In January 1565, Maitland was appointed an ordinary lord of session, and in April the same year he was despatched to England, to intimate to Elizabeth the intention of Mary to marry the Lord Darnley. In 1566 he joined the conspiracy against Rizzio, "partly finding himself prejudged by this Savoyard in the affairs of his office as secretary, and partly for the favour he then carried to the earl of Moray, then in exile." After Rizzio's murder, he was, for his participation in it, deprived of his office of secretary, and obliged to retire into concealment in Lauderdale, while the other conspirators fled to England, but, before the end of the year, he was restored to favour and allowed to return to court.

On the night of Sunday, February 9, 1567, occurred the murder of Darnley, by the blowing up of the house of the Kirk of Field, which had been procured by Maitland for the King's accommodation, he having been won over by the earl of Bothwell to his designs. With the earl of Morton he solicited and obtained from several lords of Moray's faction, and from eight bishops a declaration in writing, avowing their belief of Bothwell's innocence of the murder, and recommending him as a proper husband for the queen. It is alleged that the queen had previously consented to this marriage; but her defenders deny this, and aver that the writing which she was said to have signed was a forgery of the secretary Maitland. He joined the confederacy of the nobles for the removal of Bothwell, and after the surrender of the queen at Carberry Hill, and her imprisonment in the castle of Lochleven, he wrote to her, offering his service, and using as an argument the apologue of the mouse delivering the lion taken in the net. He also proposed that, after providing for the safety of the young prince and the security of the protestant religion, the queen should be re-established in her authority. He, however, attended the coronation of King James VI., on 29th July 1567, and although he was one of the secret advisers of the escape of the queen from Lochleven castle, he yet fought against her on the field of Langside.

In September 1568, when the regent Moray was called to the conferences at York, Maitland was one of the nine commissioners chosen to accompany him. The regent, says Spottiswood, (*Hist.* p. 218,) was unwilling to take him, but more afraid to leave him in Scotland. On the other hand, Calderwood says, (vol. ii. p. 429,) Secretary Lethington was very reluctant to go, but he was induced by fair promises of lands and money, "for it was not expedient to leave behind them a factious man, that inclined secretly to the queen." While in England so great was his duplicity that, we are told, almost every night he had secret communication with Mary's chief commissioners, and forewarned them of the regent's intentions. He went out to the fields with the duke of Norfolk, under the pretence of hunting, but in reality to consult with him as to the best means of forwarding the queen's interests, and he it was who first conceived the fatal project of a marriage between Mary and the duke, as a probable means of restoring her to liberty, if not of replacing her on the throne.

He was one of the two commissioners selected by Moray, about the end of October, to proceed to London to Queen Elizabeth, Mr. James Mackgill of Rankeillour being the other, and he was sent with him not so much to assist him as to watch his proceedings. After his return to Scotland, by his secret intrigues he prevailed upon Lord Home, Kirkaldy of Grange, and several of his former associates, to join the queen's faction, and retired to Perth for a time with his friend the earl of Athol. The regent, suspecting him to be the contriver of all the plots and conspiracies, in favour of Mary, in England and Scotland, sent to him to attend a council at Stirling, and while sitting in council he was arrested, on 3d September 1569, by Captain Thomas Crawford, a retainer of the earl of Lennox, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of the king's father, Lord Darnley. Security to answer the charge having been offered and refused, he was committed a prisoner to the castle of Stirling, whence he was removed to Edinburgh, and given into the custody of Alexander Hume of North Berwick. Kirkaldy of Grange, governor of the castle, went to Hume's house at night, and by pretending a warrant from

the regent, induced him to deliver Maitland to him, when he was carried to the castle.

On the 21st November, the day appointed for Maitland's trial, a great number of his friends came to Edinburgh, and he not being forthcoming, the regent found himself compelled to postpone his trial. Kirkaldy offered to produce him, if there were any one present to accuse him, and, as none appeared, the secretary's brother, John, afterwards Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, protested that as there was no prosecutor he was entitled to his liberty.

After the murder of the regent Moray in January 1570, the lords assembled to consult upon the affairs of the country, when Maitland had the address to obtain from them a declaration acquitting him of all the charges against him. The Lord Ochiltree desired him to give his oath for their greater satisfaction, which he did. He and Kirkaldy now exerted themselves to effect a compromise between the rival factions, but all their endeavours were unavailing. He was the author of the letter sent by the queen's lords to Elizabeth, towards the end of March, in behalf of Mary, and among the signatures appears his as "William Matlane, Comptroller." At this time he was the life and soul of the queen's party, and there was great resort to him of all who favoured her cause. His house was, therefore, called the school, and himself the schoolmaster, and such as repaired to him his disciples.

Retiring into Athol, he attended the council of the queen's friends held there, which was called the council of Balloch. He and two of his brothers were summoned to take their trial at Edinburgh, but as they did not appear, they were denounced rebels. He was deprived of his office of secretary by the regent Lennox, who sent troops to ravage his lands as well as those of his father, Sir Richard Maitland. At this time he himself was corresponding with Mary, sending her letters to be subscribed by her and forwarded to the kings of France and Spain, the emperor of Germany and the Guises, that they might exert themselves on her behalf. He now resolved to join Kirkaldy in Edinburgh castle. He therefore arrived at Leith, the 10th April 1571, and was carried up to the castle by six workmen, says Bannatyne in his Journal, (p. 130,) "with sting and ling, (that is, by poles like a litter,) and Mr. Robert Maitland (dean of Aberdeen and a lord of session) holding up his head; and when they had put him in at the castell yeat, ilk ane of the workmen gat iii shil: which they recevit grudginglie, hoping to have gottin mair for their labouris."

In a parliament held at the head of the Canongate, May 14, 1571, Maitland was proclaimed a traitor to his country, and attainted, with his two brothers, John and Thomas. He was the principal speaker on the queen's side in the discussion which, soon after, took place with certain of the king's party, who had gone to the castle with the view, if possible, of bringing the two factions to an agreement, but which came to nothing. It was by his fatal counsels that Kirkaldy of Grange resolutely held out that fortress for Queen Mary, in the hope of receiving succours from France, even after the Hamiltons, with Huntly, and the other nobles friendly to her cause, had submitted to the regent. He, also, like the deluded but chivalrous knight of Grange, brought "a railing accusation" against Knox, as a short time before the Reformer's death, he sent to the kirk session of Edinburgh, a complaint against him, for having publicly in his sermons and otherwise, slandered him as an atheist and enemy to all religion; in that he had charged him with saying in the castle that there was neither heaven nor hell, which were only devised to frighten children, "with other such language, tending to the like effect." His letter thus continues:

"Which words, before God, never at anie time proceeded from my mouth; nor yitt anie other sounding to the like purpose, nor whereof anie suche sentence might be gathered. For, praised be God, I have beene brought up from my youth, and instructed in the feare of God; and to know that he hath appointed heaven for the habitation of the elect, and hell for the everlasting dwelling place of the reprobat. Seing he hath thus ungentlie used me, and neglected his duetie, vocatioun, the rule of Christian charitie, and all good order, maliciouslie and untruelie leing on me, I crave redresse therof at your hands: and that yee will take suche order therewith, that he may be compelled to nominat his authors, and prove his alledgance (or allegation); to the end that, if it be found true, as I am weill assured he sall not be able to verifie it in anie sort, I may worthilie be reputed the man he painteth me out to be. And if (whereof I have no doubt) the contrarie fall out, yee may use him accordingly: at least, that heereafter ye receave not everie word proceeding from his mouth as oracles; and know that he is but a man subject to vanitie, and manie times doeth utter his owne passiouns and

other men's inordinate affections, in place of true doctrine. It is convenient that, according to the Scriptures, yee beleeve not everie spirit, but that yee trie the spirits whether they are of God or not. (Signed) WILLIAM MATLANE."

In his reply, given literally from his deathbed, and verbally, Knox declared that the works of Maitland and those who acted with him testified that they denied there was any God, or heaven or hell, wherein virtue should be rewarded or vice punished. He declined to name his authors, as required by Maitland, and referring to that part of his complaint which affirmed that he was "a man subject to vanity," and that the words from his mouth should not be received as oracles, &c., he said that the words which he had spoken would be found as true as the oracles which had been uttered by any of the servants of God before; for he had said nothing but that whereof he had a warrant out of the word, namely, that the justice of God should never be satisfied till the blood of the shedders of innocent blood were shed again, or God moved them to unfeigned repentance. He added that Maitland was the chief author of all the troubles raised both in England and Scotland. When Mr. David Lindsay went to the castle, by Knox's request, to communicate the Reformer's memorable dying prediction to Kirkaldy, Maitland sent out the sneering message to him, "Go, tell Mr. Knox he is but a dirty prophet." Lindsay reported this to Knox, who said, "I have been earnest with my God anent the two men. For the one (meaning Kirkaldy) I am sorry that so shall befall him, yet God assureth me that there is mercy for his soul. For the other (meaning Maitland) I have no warrant that ever he shall be weill." Just a week thereafter, Knox died.

At length, the castle being closely besieged by the regent Morton, and an English force under Sir William Drury, marshal of Berwick, surrendered to the latter, after a month's obstinate resistance, May 29th, 1573. Kirkaldy and his brother were hanged at the cross of Edinburgh, but Maitland escaped this ignominious fate by dying in prison in Leith, June 9th, 1573. Calderwood (vol. iii. p. 285) says he "poisoned himself, as was reported," and Melville (p. 256) "that he died at Leith befor that the rest wer delyuerit to the shamles; some supposing he took a drink, and died as the auld Romans wer wont to do." He is said to have lain so long unburied that the vermin came from his corpse, creeping out under the door of the house where he was lying.

Calderwood (vol. iii. page 285) thus sums up his character: "This man was of a rare witt, but sett upon wrong courses, which were contrived and followed out with falsehood. He could conforme himself to the times, and therefore was compared by one, who was not ignorant of his courses, to the chameleon. A discourse went from hand to hand, before the siege of the castell, intituled, The Chameleon, wherein all his wyles and tricks were described." He thus concludes, after showing that he had trafficked with all parties: "At the parliament holdin after the taking of the queene, he, with some others, partakers of the murther (of Darnley), would have had her putt to death. When that purpose wrought not, he solicited some private men to hang her in her owne bed, with her belt, that he, and his partners in the murther, might be out of feare of suche a witnesse. When this counsell was not heard, then he turned himself to flatter the queene, and sent to Lochlevin the apologue of the lyoun delivered by the mouse out of the snare."

Buchanan it was who portrayed the character of Secretary Lethington in his tract called 'The Chameleon.' Bannatyne calls him "the father of traitors," and designates him "Mitchell Wylie," a corruption doubtless of Macchiavelli.

MAITLAND, SIR JOHN, a distinguished statesman, the first Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, second son of Sir Richard Maitland, the poet, and younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1537. After being educated at home by his father, he was sent, as was the custom in those days, to France, where he studied the law. On his return, through the influence of his brother, the secretary, he obtained the abbacy of Kelso *in commendam*, which he soon exchanged with Francis Stewart, afterwards earl of Bothwell, the queen's nephew, for the priory of Coldingham. The queen's ratification of this transaction took place in February 1567. On the 20th April of the same year, he was appointed lord privy seal, on his father's resignation of that office in his favour, and he was confirmed in it by the regent

Moray on the 26th of the following August. On the 2d June 1568, he was constituted one of the spiritual lords of session.

Like his brother, Secretary Lethington, the prior of Coldingham ranged himself on the regent's side, on the dethronement of Queen Mary, but after Moray's assassination he joined the lords who met on the queen's behalf at Linlithgow, and thereafter remained steady in his attachment to her cause. He was denounced rebel by the king's faction in the end of 1570, and forfeited, with his two brothers, in the parliament which met in the Canongate in the following May. He was deprived of the office of lord privy seal, which was given to George Buchanan, while the priory of Coldingham was bestowed on George Home of Manderston. He then retired to the castle of Edinburgh, then held by Kirkaldy of Grange for the queen, and continued with him till its surrender on 29th May 1573. The regent Morton sent him prisoner to Tantallan castle, on the sea-coast of Haddingtonshire, where he was confined for nine months. His ward was then enlarged, and he was allowed to reside at Lord Somerville's house of Cowthally, with the liberty of two miles around it, under a penalty of £10,000, if he went beyond these bounds. He was subsequently permitted the range of the counties of Ayr and Renfrew.

On the fall of Morton, he was set at full liberty by an act of council in 1578. He then went to court, and soon obtained the favour of the king. On 26th April, 1581, he was restored to his seat on the bench. He was shortly afterwards knighted and sworn a privy councillor, and 18th May 1584 made secretary of state. His forfeiture was rescinded in the parliament which met on the 22d of that month, and in the following year, he succeeded, greatly to the satisfaction of the king, in effecting a reconciliation with the exiled nobles, on their return to Scotland. On 31st May 1586 he was appointed vice-chancellor of the kingdom.

In 1587, Sir John Maitland was accused by Captain Stewart, some time earl of Arran, and then chancellor, to whom he had at one time adhered, but had latterly deserted, of being accessory to the execution of Queen Mary and of intending to betray the king into the hands of Elizabeth. Stewart was ordered to enter within the palace of Linlithgow, there to abide the issue of his accusation, but disobeyed the command. He was, in consequence, deprived of the office of lord high chancellor, which was immediately conferred upon Maitland.

Two years afterwards, the earls of Huntly, Crawford, and Bothwell, personal enemies of the chancellor, formed a design to march, with their followers, to Holyrood-house, make themselves masters of the king's person, and put the chancellor to death. On the night in which it was to be carried into effect, however, the king remained in the same house with the chancellor, and thus frustrated their intentions. All their subsequent plots against him were likewise defeated. On the 22d October of the same year (1589) Sir John Maitland, as chancellor, embarked with the king at Leith on his voyage to Norway, to bring home his bride, the princess Anne of Denmark, who had been driven in there by contrary winds. The royal party spent the ensuing winter at Copenhagen, where Maitland became intimately acquainted with Tycho Brahe, the celebrated Danish astronomer, to whom he addressed several complimentary verses. While in Denmark, he wrote some letters on state affairs to Mr. Robert Bruce at home, to whom had been intrusted the care of the country in the king's absence. These letters, as well as those of James to the same faithful and energetic minister, were dated from the castle of Cronenburgh, and the last of Maitland's from Elsinore.

He returned with the king and queen on the 1st of May 1590, and on the 17th of the same month, the coronation day of the latter, he was created a peer, by the title of Lord Maitland of Thirlestane. In the procession to the abbey kirk, where the ceremony took place, he carried the queen's matrimonial crown. The title was granted to him and the heirs male of his body, by letters patent, dated 18th May 1590. The following year he resigned his office of secretary of state, which was conferred on his nephew, Sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington. In February 1592 occurred the murder at Donibristle in Fife of the "bonny earl of Moray" by the earl of Huntly. The king and the chancellor were suspected of having been previously aware of Huntly's inten-

tion, and Maitland is said to have "hounded on" that nobleman to the cruel deed. "Camden in his annals," says Calderwood, (vol. iv. p. 145,) "layeth the whole burden upon the chancellor to clear the king; but it is known that these his annals were composed at the king's direction and pleasure." So great was the murmuring of the citizens of Edinburgh on the occasion that the king and the chancellor found themselves obliged to go, for a time, to Lord Hamilton's house of Kinneil in Linlithgowshire, and it was with great difficulty that the provost and magistrates restrained the crafts of the city from taking arms to prevent their departure. The pay of the soldiers of the king's guard being in arrear, they seized the chancellor's trunks and coffers, which had been placed on horseback, and did not restore them till a solemn promise was made that they should be duly paid all that was due to them.

The turbulent earl of Bothwell, who kept the king and court in constant fear and turmoil, and whose bitter hostility had frequently been directed against the chancellor, had favourers even in the palace, and the queen herself was brought to lend her powerful influence against Maitland. On the penult day of March 1592, he was commanded to remove from court, on which he retired to Lethington, but was soon restored to favour. It was principally by his advice that the king was induced to consent to the act of parliament, passed in June of the same year, for the ratification of the liberty of the presbyterian church, in other words, for its legal establishment. His object in persuading the king to this measure is said to have been to ingratiate himself with the ministers and people, and to strengthen himself against his enemy Bothwell. With the queen he had a dispute relative to the lands of Musselburgh, which caused his retirement from court for a whole year. On her coming to Scotland, the abbey of Dunfermline, with its lands and privileges, had been conferred upon her by the king. Among these was the manor of Musselburgh, a grant of which had been made to the abbey of Dunfermline by David I., that "sair saunt to the croon." The regality of Musselburgh and the property connected with it had, some years before the queen's marriage, come into the possession of Chancellor Maitland, and as he refused to resign them to the queen, her animosity was but the more increased against him. By the king's advice he passed the following year in the country, but in May 1593 he returned to court, and was restored to the exercise of his office. The vast estate, it may be stated, of the lordship of Musselburgh, or of the whole of the ancient Great Inveresk and Little Inveresk, continued in the family till 1709, when it was purchased by Anne, duchess of Buccleuch, the widow of the duke of Monmouth, from John, fifth earl of Lauderdale, who died the following year. Subjoined is the chancellor's portrait, from an engraving in Smith's Iconographia Scotica.

The keeping of the young prince Henry had been intrusted by the king to the earl of Mar, but as the queen wished to remove him from Mar's charge, the chancellor, willing to make a friend of her majesty, entered into her plans. This roused the anger of James, who reproved him very sharply for his interference in a matter with which he had nothing to do. Deeply mortified, he retired to Lauder, where, after two months' illness, he died, October 3d, 1595. He was visited on his deathbed by Andrew Melville and his nephew, Robert Bruce, and had he lived it is thought that

the evils with which, soon after, the national church was assailed, would have been averted. The king regretted him much, and composed an epitaph to his memory.

Lord Thirlestane, like his father, has obtained a high character from his contemporaries, for his eminent abilities and amiable disposition. Spotswood says: "He was a man of rare parts and of a deep wit, learned, full of courage, and most faithful to his king and master. No man did ever carry himself in his place more wisely, nor sustain it more courageously against his enemies."

Besides a satire 'Against Slanderis Tongues,' and 'An Admonition to the Earl of Mar,' published by Pinkerton, and described by him as the best state poem which he had ever read, he wrote several Latin epigrams, inserted in the second volume of the 'Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum.' The poems attributed to him have been printed with those of his father, Sir Richard Maitland, by the Maitland Club, in a volume issued in 1829.

MAITLAND, JOHN, second earl and only duke of Lauderdale, see vol. ii. page 634.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM, an historical and antiquarian writer, was born at Brechin about 1693. His original occupation was that of a hair merchant, in which character he travelled in Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, and by his business he appears to have acquired some wealth. At length, settling in London, he turned his attention to the study of antiquities, and produced several compilations, which were well received at the time, but are now of small repute. In 1733, he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and in 1735 a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, but resigned the latter honour in 1740, on his return to Scotland. He died at Montrose, July 16, 1757. His works are:

The History of London, from its foundation by the Romans, to the year 1739. Also Westminster, Middlesex, Southwark, and other parts within the Bills of Mortality. Illustrated with numerous plates. London, 1739, fol. The same, continued to the year 1760. Lond. 1760, 2 vols. fol. An edition considerably enlarged and improved, was publshed in 1765, 2 vols. fol. by Mr. Entick.

The History of Edinburgh, from its foundation to the present time; containing a faithful relation of the public transactions of the citizens; accounts of the several Parishes; its Government, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military; Incorporations of Trades and Manufactures; Courts of Justice; state of Learning; Charitable Foundations, &c.; with the several Accounts of the Parishes of the Canongate, St. Cuthbert, &c.; and the ancient and present state of Leith. In nine books, with plates. Edin. 1753, fol.

The History and Antiquities of Scotland. Lond. 1757, 2 vols. fol.

Of the Number of Inhabitants in London. Phil. Trans. Abr vii 257. 1738.

MALCOLM, a surname originally Gillecolane or Gillechallum, derived from two Gaelic words signifying the servant of St. Columba. Somerled, thane of Argyle, had a son of this name, who was slain with him near Renfrew in 1164.

The chief of the clan Challum or the MacCallums, an Argyleshire sept, originally styled the clan Challum of Ariskeodnish, is Malcolm of Poltalloch, whose family has been settled from a very early period in that county. One of this house, called Zachary Uad Donald Mor of Poltalloch, was killed May 25, 1647, at Ederline, in South Argyle, in single combat with Sir Alexander Macdonald, called Allaster Mac Collkittoch, or left-handed. He was in the force of the marquis of Argyle when General David Leslie advanced into Kintyre to drive out the royalists, and was renowned in his day for his great strength. It is alleged that he slew seven of his assailants before he was himself slain. He was getting the better of Colkitto, when a Maclean came behind him with a scythe and hamstrung him; he was then easily overpowered.

In 1414, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow granted to Reginald Malcolm of Corbarron, certain lands of Craignish, and on the banks of Loch Avich, in Nether Lorn; with the office of hereditary constable of his castles of Lochaffy and Craignish. This branch became extinct towards the end of the 17th century, as Corbarron or Corran is said to have been bequeathed by the last of the family to Zachary MacCallum of Poltalloch, who succeeded his father in 1686.

Dugald MacCallum of Poltalloch, who inherited the estate in 1779, appears to have been the first to adopt permanently the name of Malcolm as the family patronymic. Besides Poltalloch, the family possesses Kilmartin house and Duntroon castle, in the same county.

John Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch, born in 1805, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Argyleshire and Kent, succeeded his brother, Neill, in 1857. Educated at Harrow and Oxford, he became B.A. in 1827 and M.A. in 1830. He married 2d daughter of the Hon. John Wingfield, Stratford, son of 3d Viscount Powerscourt, with issue. Heir, his son, John Wingfield.

The Malcolms of Balbeadie and Grange, Fifeshire, possess a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred in 1665. In the reign of Charles I., Sir John Malcolm, eldest son of John Malcolm of Balbeadie, acquired the lands of Lochore in the same county. A branch of the Malcolms of Lochore and Innertiel settled in Dumfries-shire.

In 1746, Sir Michael Malcolm, baronet, being related to the last Lord Balmerino, was sent for to be present at his execution on Tower-hill. A daughter of Lord Chancellor Bathurst saw him on the scaffold, and fell in love with him. He subsequently married her.

Sir Michael sold the estate of Lochore, which subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Jobson, whose daughter married the 2d Sir Walter Scott, baronet.

On Sir Michael's death, the title devolved upon James Malcolm of Grange, and at the death of the latter in 1795, upon John Malcolm of Balbeadie, descended from the youngest brother of the first baronet. Sir John's son, Sir Michael

Malcolm, married in 1824, Mary, youngest daughter of John Forbes, Esq., of Bridgend, Perth, and with three daughters, had one son, Sir John Malcolm, born April 1, 1828, who succeeded to the baronetcy, on the death of his father in 1833.

MALCOLM I., King of Scots, was the son of Donal IV., who reigned from 893 to 904. On the abdication of Constantine III., Malcolm succeeded to the throne in 944. In 945, Edmund, the Saxon king of England, ceded Cumberland and part of Westmoreland to him, on condition that he would defend that northern territory, and become the ally of England. Edred, the brother and successor of Edmund, accordingly applied for, and obtained the aid of Malcolm against Anlaf, king of Northumberland, which latter country he wasted, and carried off the inhabitants with their cattle.

In the time of Malcolm I., the people of the province of Moray, in the north-east of Scotland, were a mixed race, formed of Scandinavian settlers, with Scottish and Pictish Celts. Turbulent and rebellious, they were continually at war with the sovereign, and an insurrection having occurred under Cellach, maormor of Garmoran, Malcolm marched north to reduce them to obedience. He slew Cellach, but was, some time thereafter, assassinated in 953 at Ulurn, supposed by Shaw to be Auldearn, after a reign of nine years. Other accounts state his death to have taken place at Fodresach or Forres. He was succeeded by Indulph, the son of Constantine II., and Indulph had for his successor, Duff, the son of Malcolm, who mounted the throne in 961. Another son of Malcolm I., Kenneth III., succeeded in 971, after an intermediate possessor of the throne named Culen, the son of Indulph.

MALCOLM II., King of Scots, the son of Kenneth III., succeeded to the throne in 1003, and had a troublous reign of about thirty years. He defeated and slew Kenneth IV. at Monzievaird in Strathearn, and in consequence became king. His first annoyance came from the Danes who, in previous reigns, had made several attempts to effect a settlement in Scotland, but had been defeated in them all. They had secured a firm footing in England, and the year after Malcolm's accession to the throne, they commenced the most formidable preparations, under their celebrated king, Sweyn, for a new expedition to the Scottish coasts. He ordered Olaus, his viceroy in Norway, and Enet in Denmark, to raise a powerful army, and to fit out a suitable fleet for the enterprise.

The coast of Moray was chosen as the scene of the menaced invasion. Effecting a descent near Speymouth, the Danes carried fire and sword through that province, and laid siege to the fortress of Nairn, then one of the strongest castles in the north of Scotland. They were forced to raise the siege for a time by Malcolm, who hastening against them with an army, encamped in a plain near Kilflos or Kinlos. In this position he was attacked by the Danes, and forced to retreat, after being seriously wounded. The fortress of Nairn then capitulated to the invaders, but in violation of an express condition that their lives should be saved, the whole garrison were immediately hanged.

To expel the Danes from Moray, Malcolm mustered all his forces, and in the spring of 1010, with a powerful army he encamped at Mortlach. The Danes advanced to give him battle, and a fierce and sanguinary conflict ensued, the result of which was long doubtful. Three of the Scottish commanders fell at the very commencement of the engagement, when a panic seized their followers, and the king was borne along with them in their retreat till he was opposite the church of Mortlach, then a chapel dedicated to St. Molach. There, while his army were partially pent up in their flight by the contraction of the vale and the narrowness of the pass, he made a vow to endow a religious house on the field of battle should he obtain the victory. Then, rallying and rousing his troops by an animated appeal to their patriotism, and placing himself at their head, he wheeled round upon the Danes, threw Enotus, one of the Danish generals, from his horse, and killed him with his own hand. The Scots, catching his spirit, made an impetuous onset on the enemy, whom they drove from the field, thickly strewing the ground with their corpses. In gratitude to God for this signal victory, Malcolm got the church of Mortlach converted into a cathedral, and the village into the seat of a diocese, said to have been the earliest bishopric in Scotland. His endowment of it was confirmed by Pope Benedict, but in 1139

the bishopric was removed to Aberdeen. In the order of precedence, while this see lasted, it ranked next to that of St. Andrews. It was long thought that, during their occupation of Moray, the Danes had fortified Burgh Head, but the remains there found are now believed to be either of Roman or Pictish construction.

To revenge this defeat and other disasters which, at this time, the invaders experienced on the coasts of Angus and Buchan, Sweyn, the Danish king, despatched Camus, one of the ablest of his generals, to the Scottish shores. He had scarcely, however, effected a landing on the coast of Angus, in the neighbourhood of Carnoustie, when he was attacked in the plains of Barrie by Malcolm, at the head of a considerable army, and, after a bloody contest, defeated with great loss. He sought safety in flight, but was closely pursued, and killed. The place of his overthrow is indicated by a monumental stone, called the Cross of Camus, which stands on a small tumulus at Camustown, a village which has been named after him, in the parish of Monikie. The tumulus, according to tradition, contains the remains of Camus, and the story of the old chroniclers is that, after his defeat, he fled northwards, with a view to escape to Moray, where were some of his ships, but was pursued and overtaken here by Robert, the remote ancestor of the earls Marischal, who killed him by cleaving his skull with his battle-axe. About the year 1620, the tumulus was opened by order of Sir Patrick Maule, afterwards first earl of Panmure, when a skeleton of large dimensions in good preservation was discovered, with part of the skull wanting.

The Danes, however, were not to be deterred even by the repeated defeats which they had sustained, from their long cherished but often baffled scheme of the conquest of North Britain. And as for the Scots, the spirit which animated them has been well expressed in the lines of Home:

> "The Danes have landed, we must beat them back,
> Or live the slaves of Denmark.

In 1014, another Danish force landed on the coast of Buchan, about a mile west from Slaines castle, in the parish of Cruden. The Danes on this occasion were led by Sweyn's celebrated son, Canute, afterwards king of England and Denmark, and again they experienced a signal overthrow. The site of the field of battle has been ascertained by the discovery of human bones left exposed by the shifting or blowing of the sand. Some writers assert that a treaty was entered into with the Danes, by which it was stipulated that the field of battle should be consecrated by a bishop as a burying-place for those of their countrymen who had fallen, and that a church should be there built and priests appointed in all time coming, to say masses for the souls of the slain. It is certain that a chapel was erected in this neighbourhood, dedicated to St. Olaus, the site of which has become invisible by being covered with sand. Another and far more important stipulation, it is said, was made by which the Danes agreed to quit every part of the Scottish coasts, and this was followed by the final departure, the same year, of these ruthless invaders from Scotland.

Malcolm was next engaged in war with the Northumbrians, and having, in 1018, led his army to Carham, near Werk, on the southern bank of the Tweed, he was met there by Uchtred earl of Northumberland, when a desperate battle took place. The victory was claimed by Uchtred, who was, soon after, assassinated, when on his way to pay his obeisance to the great Canute. To prevent an invasion of his territories, Eadulph, his brother and successor, in the year 1020, ceded to Malcolm the fertile region of Lodonia, or Lothian. That extensive and beautiful district had formerly been a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, which in the time of Edwin, from whom Edinburgh derives its name, and who began his reign in 617, had extended from the Humber to the Avon; but ever after it had thus been acquired by Malcolm II., it formed an integral portion of the Scottish dominions. On this occasion, Malcolm gave oblations to the churches and gifts to the clergy, who, in return, bestowed on him the proud designation of *vir victoriosissimus*.

In 1031, Canute, the Danish king of England, the most powerful monarch of his time, invaded Scotland, to compel Malcolm to do homage for Cumbria, which he had refused, on the ground that Canute was a usurper; but, after some negotiations, Duncan, Malcolm's grandson, afterwards

king, agreed to fulfil the conditions on which that territory had been granted to the Scots, and Canute immediately returned to England

Malcolm died in 1033, and was buried at Iona, the usual place of sepulchre, for many centuries, of the Scottish kings

IONA.

Both Boece and Fordun assert that Malcolm II. was murdered in the central tower of the castle of Glammis in Forfarshire, which seems to have been his usual place of residence. Wyntoun states that the cause of the insurrection which led to his assassination was that he had ravished a virgin. His words are:

"——— he had rewyist a fayre May
Of the land there lyand by."

Tradition still pretends to point out a passage in the castle, with blood-stains on the floor, where the fatal act was perpetrated. It avers also that the ground being covered with snow, the assassins, in their flight, mistook their way, and unconsciously entered on the loch of Forfar, when the ice broke, and they were drowned; a very convenient method of getting rid of imaginary murderers. The whole story is a fiction of that fertile inventor of Scottish history, Hector Boece, and is totally incredible, even although no less than three obelisks, with symbolic characters, representative of the conspiracy and the pursuit of the fancied regicides, have for centuries stood in different parts of the parish of Glammis, to commemorate it. Pinkerton (*Enquiry*, vol. ii. p. 192) contends that Malcolm died a natural death, which is more likely than the fabulous account of his assassination

The authenticity of the pretended laws of Malcolm, called the *Leges Malcolmi*, has been denied by Lord Hailes. He, however, introduced many improvements into the internal policy of his kingdom, and in him the church always found a guardian and benefactor.

Malcolm's daughter, Bethoc, married Crinan, abbot of Dunkeld, and this marriage gave a long line of kings to Scotland, ending with Alexander III. Their son, Duncan, succeeded his maternal grandfather on the throne, and was "the gracious Duncan," murdered by Macbeth. Crinan is styled

by Fordun, *Abthanus de Dull ac Seneschallus Insuiarum.* The title of abthane appears to have belonged to an abbot who possessed a thanedom. It was peculiar to Scotland, and only three abthaneries are named in ancient records, namely, those of Dull in Athol, Kirkmichael in Strathardle, and Madderty in Strathearn. The title of thane, previously known in England, was not used in Scotland till the introduction of the Saxon policy into the latter kingdom by Edgar, who began his reign in 1097. The three thanedoms mentioned under the name of abthaneries appear to have been vested in the crown, and were conferred by Edgar on his younger brother, Ethelred, who was abbot of Dunkeld. On Ethelred's death they reverted to the crown.

In the time of Crinan, "there was certainly," says Mr. Skene, "no such title in Scotland, but it is equally certain that there were no charters, and although Crinan had not the name, he may have been in fact the same thing. He was certainly abbot of Dunkeld, and he may have likewise possessed that extensive territory which, from the same circumstance, was afterwards called the abthanedom of Dull. Fordun certainly inspected the records of Dunkeld, and the circumstance can only be explained by supposing that Fordun may have there seen the deed granting the abthanedom of Dull to Ethelred, abbot of Dunkeld, which would naturally state that it had been possessed by his *proavus* Crinan, and from which Fordun would conclude that as Crinan possessed the thing, he was also known by the name of *Abthanus de Dull.* From this, therefore, we learn the very singular fact that the race which gave a long line of kings to Scotland, were originally lords of that district in Athol lying between Strathtay and Rannoch, which was afterwards termed the *Abthania de Dull.*" (*Skene's Highlands of Scotland*, vol. ii. pp. 137, 138.)

Departing from the generally received history of Scotland at this remote and confused period of our annals, Mr. Skene is of opinion, from the remarkable coincidence which he found between the Irish annals and the Norse Sagas, that two Malcolms of different families reigned in Scotland during the thirty years allotted to one, the second of these Malcolms being in possession of the throne the last four years of that time. From his account of the second Norwegian kingdom in the north of Scotland, which lasted only seven years, that is, from 986 to 993, (vol. i. p. 108,) we learn that Sigurd, the 14th iarl of Orkney, after having defeated a Celtic army under Kenneth and Melsnechtan, maormors of Dala (Argyle) and Ross, in an attempt on their part to recover Caithness, in which Melsnechtan was slain, was obliged to retire to the Orkneys, by the approach of Malcolm, maormor of Moray, with a large Scottish force, and he was never afterwards able to regain a footing on the mainland of Scotland. He had previously made himself master of the districts of Ross, Moray, Sutherland, and Argyle, but had been driven out of them by a sudden rising of their maormors. These districts were left in possession of Malcolm, who was enabled, by his increased power and influence, and great personal talents, even to seat himself on the throne itself. In what his title to the crown consisted is not known, but whatever it was, he was supported in it by the Celtic inhabitants of the whole of the north of Scotland. His descendants, for many generations afterwards, constantly asserted their right to the throne, and as invariably received the assistance of the Celtic portion of its inhabitants. "In all probability," says Mr. Skene, "the Highlanders were attempting to oppose the hereditary succession in the family of Kenneth M'Alpin, and to introduce the more ancient Pictish law." Kenneth III. is said to have got a law passed by his chiefs, on the moot-hill of Scone, that the son, or nearest male heir of the king, should always succeed to the throne, and when not of age, that a regent should be appointed to rule the kingdom in his name until he attained his fourteenth year, when he should assume the reins of government. As the sovereignty was not transmitted by the strict line of hereditary descent, brothers, by the law of tanistry, being preferred to sons in the succession, rival contests and civil wars for the crown were frequent. Kenneth's law, if passed at all, of which there is no evidence, seems not to have been acted upon, as two princes, Constantine IV., the son of Culen, (mentioned on page 84,) and Kenneth IV. the son of Duff, succeeded to the crown before Malcolm; that is, on the hitherto received suppo-

sition that Malcolm II. was the son of Kenneth III., and grandson of Malcolm I. If such was the case, Kenneth IV., the son of Duff, was his cousin, and, during his reign, Malcolm stood in the position of heir presumptive to the crown, and was *regulus* or prince of Cumberland.

According to Skene, however, he was maormor of Moray, and so far as appears, not allied to the royal family at all. He seems to have made war on Kenneth IV., but by the interposition of Fothad, one of the Scottish bishops, a treaty was agreed to between them, by which it was stipulated that Kenneth should remain king for life, and that Malcolm and his heirs should succeed after him. Impatient to possess the crown, however, Malcolm again took the field, and in a bloody battle at Monzievaird in Strathearn, Kenneth, after a brave resistance, was killed. According to the register of St. Andrews, Kenneth was slain "at Moieghvard," in 1001. Other accounts make it 1003.

Soon after becoming king of Scotland, to conciliate Sigurd, earl of Orkney, called the Stout, and described as "a great chieftain and wide-landed," Malcolm gave him his daughter for his second wife. The issue of this marriage was four sons. The eldest, Thorfinn, is said in the Orkneyinga Saga, to have been "a great chieftain, one of the largest men in point of stature, ugly of aspect, black haired, sharp featured, and somewhat tawny, and the most martial looking man; he was a contentious man, and covetous both of money and dignity; victorious and clever in battle, and a bold attacker. He was then five winters old when Malcolm, king of the Scots, his mother's father, gave him an iarl's title, and Caithness to rule over, but he was fourteen winters when he prepared maritime expeditions from his country, and made war on the domains of other princes." He thus early began his career as a Vikingr. It was on the death of his father Sigurd, who was slain in 1014, at the battle of Clontarf in Ireland, fighting against the renowned Brian Borohime, that King Malcolm bestowed on him the district of Caithness, his eldest half-brother, Einar, having succeeded to the iarldom of the Orkneys.

In the Irish annals, under the year 1029, it is recorded that "Malcolm, son of Maelbrigde, son of Rory, King of Alban, died." His reign would thus appear to have lasted only twenty-six, instead of thirty years. On his death, the Scottish portion of the nation succeeded in placing upon the throne the son of Kenneth IV., also named Malcolm, for whom, according to Mr. Skene's view, he has been mistaken. In the Orkneyinga Saga he is known by the name of Kali Hundason, and in the history of Scotland, of Malcolm II.

This third Malcolm commenced his reign by attempts to reduce the power of the Norwegians in Scotland, but found them too strong for him. Thorfinn having refused to pay him tribute for the territories on the Scottish mainland, which he had received from his grandfather, Malcolm gave Caithness to Moddan, his nephew, with the title of iarl. To enable him to take possession of his new territory, Moddan raised an army in Sutherland, but Thorfinn collected his followers, and having been joined by Thorkell Fostri, with a large force from the Orkneys, presented such a strong front, that Moddan found himself obliged to retire without hazarding a battle. On this Thorfinn subjected to himself Sutherland and Ross, and carried his arms far and wide in Scotland. He then returned to Caithness.

Malcolm, on his part, with a fleet of eleven ships, sailed towards the north, but was attacked and defeated in the Pentland Frith by Thorfinn, and his fleet completely dispersed. This sea-fight took place a little way east of Durness. Malcolm fled to the Moray Frith, followed by Thorfinn and Thorkell. The latter, however, was soon despatched to Thurso, to attack Moddan, who had arrived there with a large army. He reached Thurso at night, and having set fire to the house in which Moddan slept, that chieftain leapt down from the beams of an upper story, and was slain by Thorkell, who cut off his head. After a brief fight, during which a great number were killed, his army surrendered to Thorkell, who, with additional forces, then rejoined Thorfinn in Moray.

In the meantime, Malcolm had levied forces both in the east and west of Scotland, and having been joined by a number of Irish auxiliaries, he marched to give battle to Thorfinn. The opposing armies met in 1033, on the southern shore of the Beauly Frith, when Malcolm was totally defeated.

and, according to some accounts, slain. Others state that he escaped by flight, and died the following year. Thorfinn thereafter conquered the whole of Scotland, all the way south to Fife. He then returned to his ships.

The only portion of the territory of the northern Picts that had not been subjected to his power was the district of Athole and the greater part of Argyle, and here the Scots, on the death of Malcolm, sought for a king; Duncan, (see vol. ii., page 82,) the son of Crinan, abbot of Dunkeld, and grandson of Malcolm II., being raised to the vacant throne.

MALCOLM III., better known in history by the name of Malcolm *Cean Mor*, or great head, was the elder of the two sons of Duncan, king of Scots, by his queen, a sister of Siward, earl of Northumberland. He was born about 1024, before his father was called to the throne, and, when the latter in 1039, after a reign of six years, was assassinated by Macbeth, Malcolm, then only fifteen years of age, fled to Cumberland, whilst his brother, Donald Bane, took refuge in the Hebrides.

On the accession of Edward the Confessor to the throne of England in 1043, Malcolm was placed by his father-in-law Siward, under his protection, when he became a resident at the English court. In his absence various attempts were made by his adherents in Scotland to dispossess Macbeth of the throne, in one of which Malcolm's grandfather, the aged Crinan, abbot of Dunkeld, was slain in 1045. Nine years thereafter, namely in 1054, Malcolm obtained from Edward the assistance of an Anglo-Saxon army, under the command of Earl Siward, to support his claims to the crown. This force he accompanied into Scotland, and a furious battle is said to have ensued, in which Macbeth lost 3,000 men, and the Anglo-Saxons 1,500, including Osbert, the son of Siward. Macbeth fled northwards, leaving Lothian in possession of Siward, who placed Malcolm as king over that district, where the Saxon influence prevailed. Supported, however, by the Celtic inhabitants of the north of Scotland, and by the Norwegians of the districts under the sway of Thorfinn, the powerful earl of Orkney, Macbeth was still enabled to retain possession of the throne.

In 1056, another English army was sent to the assistance of Malcolm. At this time Thorfinn, and the son of the king of Norway, had gone to the south, with the strength of the Norwegian power in Scotland, to attempt the subjugation of England, but, according to the Irish annals, "God was against them in that affair," and their fleet was dispersed in a storm. Macbeth, deprived of Thorfinn's aid, was not able to withstand this new array against him. He was driven north to Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, where he was overtaken and slain, December 5th, 1056. The attempt of his stepson, Lulach, to succeed him on the throne, was, after a struggle of four months, put an end to by his defeat and death at Essie in Strathbogie, on the 25th of the following April.

Malcolm was soon after crowned at Scone. Except the territories possessed by Thorfinn, consisting, besides Orkney and the Hebrides, of the nine districts or earldoms of Caithness, Ness, Sutherland, Ross, Moray, Garmoran, Buchan, Mar, and Angus, he was master of all the rest of Scotland. His first care was to recompense those who had supported him in his struggle for the crown. His next, to recover those northern districts which still remained under Norwegian rule. The most remarkable reward which he bestowed was on Macduff, maormor of Fife (see art. FIFE, page 209, vol. ii. of this work.) The titles of earl and thane which Malcolm is said to have introduced, were not known in Scotland till after the Saxon colonization in Edgar's time, the Norwegian title iarl being confined to the Orkneys and to Caithness.

Shakspere's immortal tragedy of Macbeth, founded on the fables of Boece and the traditions of the times, has thrown an interest round the character of the principal personages concerned in it, which could never have been created by the facts of sober history; but there is sufficient in the events of Malcolm's reign to render it one of the most important in our annals. Gratitude to the king of England, as well as the unsettled state of his own kingdom, led Malcolm to cultivate the alliance of Edward the Confessor, and he paid that monarch a visit in 1059. He had contracted an intimate friendship with Tostig, who had been created earl of Northumberland. He was the son

of the celebrated Earl Godwin and brother of Harold, the last king of Saxon England. They were for a time esteemed "sworn brothers," but a quarrel having taken place between them in 1061, Malcolm made a hostile incursion into Northumberland, and after laying that country waste, he even violated the peace of St. Cuthbert, in Holy Island.

On the death of Thorfinn in 1064, his Norwegian kingdom in Scotland, which had lasted thirty years, fell to pieces, and the different districts he had conquered reverted to their native chiefs, "who were territorially born to rule over them," (*Orkneyinga Saga*). Malcolm married Thorfinn's widow, Ingioborge, and by her he had a son, Duncan II. (see vol. ii. p. 83.) This marriage, however, does not seem in the slightest to have advanced his interests in the north. The chiefs of the districts formerly in subjection to the Norwegians refused to acknowledge his sovereignty, and chose a king for themselves, Donald, the son of Malcolm, maormor of Moray, and king of Scotland (see page 87 of this volume). It took Malcolm twenty-one years to reduce the northern districts under his dominion. In 1070, he is said to have obtained a victory over his opponents, but it was not decisive. In 1077, as the Saxon Chronicle informs us, he overthrew Maolsnechtan, maormor of Moray, the son of Lulach, and in 1085 he got rid of both his rivals by death. The Irish annals say that in that year, "Malsnectai, son of Lulach, king of Moray, died peacefully. Donald, son of Malcolm, king of Alban, died a violent death."

Long previous to this, however, events in connexion with England had occurred which exercised an important influence on his reign, and which may now be briefly detailed. Edward the Confessor died 5th January 1066, and was succeeded by Harold. Tostig, the brother of the latter, had, from his extortions and his violence, so irritated the people of Northumberland, that they rose against him and drove him from his earldom. This happened a few years previous to the death of Edward the English king. Harold found it prudent to abandon his brother's cause, on which Tostig became his bitterest enemy. He first took refuge in Flanders, with Baldwin, his father-in-law, and afterwards visited William, duke of Normandy. On Harold's accession, he collected about sixty vessels in the ports of Flanders, and committed some depredations on the south and east coasts of England. He next sailed to Northumberland, and was there joined by Harold Halfager, by some called Hadrada, king of Norway, with 300 sail. Entering the Humber, they disembarked the troops, but were defeated and put to flight, when Tostig proceeded into Scotland. It is not known whether Malcolm received him at his court, or aided, or countenanced in any way, his projects against his brother, the new king of England. Lord Hailes thinks it probable that he was not received by Malcolm, but only remained at anchor in some Scottish bay, with the remains of his fleet, till joined by reinforcements from Norway. On receiving these he and Hadrada again invaded England, and were both slain at the battle of Stamford Bridge, 25th September 1066. The battle of Hastings took place on the 14th of the following October, when Harold was killed and William the Conqueror became king of England.

Two years thereafter, Edgar Atheling, grandson of Edmund Ironside, and the heir of the Saxon line, with his mother, the princess Agatha, and his two sisters, Margaret and Christina, arrived in Scotland. In their train came many Anglo-Saxons, and among them Gospatrick and other nobles of Northumberland. Some authors say that it was their intention to proceed to Hungary, the native country of Edgar and his two sisters, when they were driven by a storm into the Frith of Forth. Malcolm then resided at the tower which still bears his name, on the small peninsular mount, in the glen of Pittencrieff, near Dunfermline, in Fifeshire. On hearing of the arrival of the illustrious strangers, he hastened to invite them to his royal tower. There they were hospitably entertained, and as he was at this time a widower, there his nuptials with the princess Margaret were, soon after, celebrated with unwonted splendour.

Margaret was one of the most pious and accomplished princesses of her day, and her character and influence tended much to improve and refine

the rude manners of her husband's subjects. On her husband himself her virtues and gentleness exercised a most salutary power. We learn from Turgot, her confessor and biographer, that Malcolm liked and disliked whatever she did, and that such was his veneration for her worth and piety, that being unable to read, he was in the habit of kissing her missals and prayer-books, which, in token of his devotion, he caused to be splendidly bound and adorned with gold and precious stones. She persuaded him to pass the night in fervent prayer, much to the astonishment of his courtiers. "I must acknowledge," adds Turgot, "that I often admired the works of the divine mercy, when I saw a king so religious, and such signs of deep compunction in a laic."

Into the court of Malcolm she introduced unusual splendour. She encouraged the importation of rich dresses of various colours for himself and his nobles, which led to the commencement of a trading intercourse with foreign countries, and to this reign may be assigned the introduction of the wearing of tartan, which came afterwards to distinguish the clans. In her own attire she was magnificent, and she increased the number of attendants on the person of the king. Under her guidance the public appearances of the sovereign were attended with more parade and ceremony than had ever previously been the case. She also caused the king to be served at table in gold and silver plate; "at least," says Turgot, afraid of going beyond the truth, "the dishes and vessels were gilt or silvered over."

Malcolm seems to have intrusted the care of matters respecting religion and the internal polity of the kingdom, entirely to her. Anxious for the reformation of the church, she held frequent conferences with the clergy. On one of these occasions the proper season for celebrating Lent was the subject of discussion between them. The clergy knew no language but the Gaelic, and the king, who had spent fifteen years in England, and understood the Saxon as well as his own native language, acted as interpreter. "Three days," says Turgot, "did she employ the sword of the Spirit in combating their errors. She seemed another St. Helena out of the Scriptures convincing the Jews." At last the clergy yielded to her views. She was also the means of inducing them to restore the celebration of the Lord's supper, which had fallen into disuse, and to keep sacred the Sabbath, which was scarcely distinguishable from any other day of the week.

Malcolm espoused the cause of his brother-in-law with great ardour. In September 1069, with the assistance of the Danes, and accompanied by Edgar Atheling, the Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian nobles, led by Gospatrick, invaded England, and having taken the castle of York by storm, they put the Norman garrison to the sword. Instead, however of following up their success, the Northumbrians departed to their own territory, while the Danes retired to their ships. The secret of this change in their proceedings was that William had gained over Gospatrick, by conferring on him the earldom of Northumberland, and had bribed Osberne the Danish commander, to quit the English shores. Edgar Atheling and his few remaining adherents were, in consequence, obliged to retreat to Scotland.

The following year, Malcolm led a numerous army into England, by the western borders, through Cumberland. If it had been intended that he was to support the movements of Edgar, and his Danish and Northumbrian allies, he came too late. Nevertheless, his operations were energetic enough. After wasting Teesdale, he defeated an Anglo-Norman army that attempted to oppose his progress, at a place called Hinderskell, penetrated into Cleveland, and thence advanced into the eastern parts of the diocese of Durham, spreading desolation and dismay wherever he appeared. He spared neither age nor sex, and even the churches, with those who had taken refuge in them, were burnt to the ground. While thus engaged, he received intelligence that his own territory of Cumberland was laid waste by Gospatrick, who, as already stated, had gone over to King William's interest.

On his return, Malcolm led captive into Scotland such a multitude of young men and women, that, says the English historian, Simeon of Durham, "for many years they were to be found in every Scottish village, nay, even in every Scottish hovel." In 1072, William retaliated by invading Scotland both by land and sea. He pene

trated as far as the Frith of Forth, but finding the conquest of Scotland not so easy a task as had been that of England, a peace was concluded at Abernethy, the old Pictish capital, when Malcolm consented, in accordance with the feudal custom of the Normans, to do homage for the lands which he held in England. Among the hostages which he gave on this occasion was his eldest son, Duncan, who thus had the benefit of living many years under the Norman monarchs of England. By this peace, Malcolm, in a manner, abandoned the cause of his weak-minded brother-in-law, Edgar Atheling, and that personage, after making his peace with the English monarch, received from him a handsome pension, and went to reside at Rouen in Normandy.

With Edgar Atheling, Malcolm had refused to give up to the English king, the exiled nobles and others who had taken refuge in Scotland. With the double view of strengthening his power by the influx of so many brave and skilful strangers, and of benefiting his subjects by the introduction among them of those who possessed a higher civilization than, in their rude and unsettled state, they had ever known, he even encouraged them to come into his kingdom. Among them were persons of Norman as well as of Anglo-Saxon lineage, who had fled from the exactions and tyranny of the Conqueror, or had been refused promised rewards for their services. Malcolm received and welcomed them all, and to these Norman knights and adventurers who thus came flocking across the border, he gave lands and heritages, to induce them to remain. They thus became the progenitors of many of our noble families. Thousands of the poorer English, too, to escape the grinding oppressions of their Norman rulers, sought a refuge in Scotland, some even selling themselves for slaves, to obtain a subsistence.

Gospatrick, having incurred the suspicions of William, was deprived of the earldom of Northumberland, and returning into Scotland, succeeded in being reconciled to Malcolm, from whom he obtained the manor of Dunbar, and other lands in the Merse and Lothian. He was the ancestor of the earls of Dunbar and March. In 1079, in the absence of William in Normandy, Malcolm again invaded Northumberland, and wasted the country as far as the river Tyne. The following year, Robert, the eldest son of William, entered Scotland, but was obliged to retreat. To check the incursions of the Scots into England, he erected a fortress near the Tyne, at a place called Moncaster or Monkchester, from its being the residence of monks, but the name of which was thereafter in consequence changed to Newcastle.

At the request of his queen, who has been canonized in the Romish Calendar as St. Margaret, and of her confessor, Turgot, Malcolm founded and endowed a monastery, in the vicinity of his residence, for thirteen Culdees, which, with its church or chapel, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. This was the origin of the abbey of Dunfermline.

The latter portion of Malcolm's reign was occupied in a struggle with William Rufus, the son and successor of the Conqueror on the throne of England. Cumberland and his other English possessions having been withheld from him by the English king, Malcolm, assembling his forces, broke across the borders, in May 1091, when he penetrated as far as Chester, on the Wear; but on the approach of the English, with a superior force, he prudently retreated without hazarding a battle, and thus secured his booty and his captives. In the autumn of the same year, Rufus led a numerous army into Scotland. Malcolm advanced to meet him. By the intercession, however, of Edgar Atheling, who accompanied the Scottish army, and of Robert, duke of Normandy, the eldest brother of the English king, a peace was concluded, without the risk of a battle, Rufus consenting to restore to Malcolm twelve manors in England which he had held under the Conqueror, and to make an annual payment to him of twelve marks of gold, and Malcolm, on his part, agreeing to do homage for the same, under the same tenure of feudal service as before.

In 1092, William Rufus began to fortify the city of Carlisle and to build a castle there. As this was an encroachment on Malcolm's territory of Cumberland he remonstrated against it, when the English king proposed a personal interview on the subject. Malcolm, in consequence, proceeded to Gloucester, 24th August 1093. As a preliminary measure Rufus required him again to do

nomage to him there, in presence of the English barons. This Malcolm absolutely refused, but although he had done homage to Rufus for his English lands not much above a year before at Abernethy, he now offered to do it, as formerly had been the custom, on the frontiers of the two kingdoms, and in presence of the chief men of both. Some of his councillors advised Rufus to detain the Scottish king, now that he had him in his power, till he had complied with his request; but although he had the grace to reject this base proposal, it was with the most unkingly contumely that he dismissed him from his court. Malcolm returned home, burning with indignation and vowing revenge, and hastily assembling a tumultuous and undisciplined army, he burst into Northumberland, which he wasted, then, sweeping onwards to Alnwick, he laid siege to the castle. He had not been many days there, however, before he was surprised by Robert de Moubray, at the head of a strong Norman and English force. A fierce engagement ensued, when Malcolm was slain, with his eldest son. This fatal fight took place 13th November 1093. Malcolm's fourth son, Edgar, who was also in the battle, escaped, and three days after reached the castle of Edinburgh, where his mother lay dying. On his appearance, she in a faint voice eagerly enquired, "How fares it with your father, and your brother, Edward?" The youth was silent. "I know all," she cried; "I adjure you by this holy cross, and by your filial affection, that you tell me the truth." He answered, "your husband and your son are both slain." Raising her eyes and hands to heaven, the dying queen said, "Praise and blessing be to thee, Almighty God, that thou hast been pleased to make me endure so bitter anguish in the hour of my departure, thereby, as I trust, to purify me, in some measure, from the corruption of my sins. And thou, Lord Jesus Christ, who, through the will of the Father, hast enlivened the world by thy death, O deliver me!" and straightway expired. So great was the benevolence of this truly excellent princess that she secretly paid the ransom of many of her Saxon countrymen in bondage in Scotland, when she found their condition too grievous to be borne.

The character of Malcolm Canmore is that of an able, wise, and energetic monarch, who, after subjecting to his sovereignty the various rude and discordant tribes that inhabited his kingdom, was successful in maintaining its independence unimpaired during a long reign of 37 years, and that against two such formidable opponents as William the Conqueror and his son, William Rufus. As an instance of his personal intrepidity the following incident is related: Having received intelligence that one of his nobles had formed a design against his life, he took an opportunity, when out hunting, of leading him into a solitary place, then, unsheathing his sword, he said, "Here we are alone, and armed alike. You seek my life. Take it." The astonished noble, overcome by this address, threw himself at the feet of the king, and implored his clemency, which was readily granted.

The removal of his court from Abernethy to Dunfermline, about the year 1063, and the encouragement which, after the Norman conquest of England and his marriage with Queen Margaret, he gave to the immigration of Anglo-Saxons and Norman adventurers into the kingdom, had the effect of causing the Gaelic population to retire inland from the plains, and to divide themselves into clans and tribes, with the institution of separate chiefs, and the preservation of all those feelings and usages which long kept them a peculiar and distinct race from the other inhabitants of Scotland. In the reign of Malcolm Canmore, the whole of the country south of the Forth was possessed by the Scots, and those who spoke the Saxon language, while the Celtic portion of the nation occupied the remaining districts. Tenacious of their native language and ancient customs, the latter viewed with equal scorn and disgust the introduction of foreign manners and races into the kingdom, and hence began that long struggle between the Scottish and Celtic communities which lasted for nearly seven hundred years, and was only terminated on the field of Culloden in 1746. "The people," says General Stewart of Garth, referring to the Gaelic inhabitants (*Sketches*, vol. i. p. 20), "now beyond the reach of the laws, became turbulent and fierce, revenging in person those wrongs for which the administrators of the laws were too distant and too feeble to afford re-

dress. Thence arose the institution of chiefs, who naturally became the judges and arbiters in the quarrels of their clansmen and followers, and who were surrounded by men devoted to the defence of their rights, their property, and their power; and accordingly the chiefs established within their own territories a jurisdiction almost wholly independent of their liege lord."

Malcolm had by his queen, Margaret, six sons and two daughters. The sons were, Edward, who was slain with his father near Alnwick; Ethelred, who was bred a churchman and became Culdee abbot of Dunkeld; Edmund; Edgar, Alexander, and David. The three last were successively kings of Scotland. The elder daughter, Maud, married Henry I. of England, a marriage which united the Saxon and the Norman dynasties, and Mary, the younger, became the wife of Eustace, count of Boulogne.

MALCOLM IV., King of Scots, born in 1141, was the son of Prince Henry, son of David I., and succeeded his grandfather, May 24, 1153, a year after his father's death, being then only twelve years old. The same year he was crowned at Scone. He acquired the name of Malcolm the Maiden, either from the effeminate expression of his features, or from the softness of his disposition. In the following November Somerled, thane of Argyle, invaded the Scottish coasts, at the head of all the fierce tribes of the isles. The accession of a new king, and he a mere boy, appears to have been deemed by this formidable chief a favourable time to endeavour to advance the cause of his grandsons, the sons of the monk Wimond (see vol. ii. p. 24) otherwise Malcolm MacHeth, who claimed the earldom of Moray, and who had been imprisoned in Roxburgh castle by David I. as an impostor. In 1156, Donald, a son of Wimond, was discovered skulking at Whithorn in Galloway, and sent to share the captivity of his father. After harassing the country for some years, Somerled was at last forced back to his own territories, by Gilchrist, earl of Angus, and a treaty of peace was concluded with him in 1157, which was considered of so much importance at the time as to form an epoch in the dating of Scottish charters.

Malcolm had no sooner accommodated matters with Somerled, than a demand was made upon him by Henry I. of England, for those parts of the English territory which the Scottish kings held in that kingdom. On this account Malcolm had an interview with Henry at Chester, when he did homage to him for the same, as his predecessors had done, "reserving all his dignities." Malcolm was then only sixteen years of age, and Henry, taking advantage of his inexperience, easily prevailed upon the youthful monarch, to surrender to him Cumberland and Northumberland, at the same time bestowing upon him the earldom of Huntington. Fordun says that the English king had, on this occasion, corrupted his councillors.

In 1158, desirous of obtaining the honour of knighthood from the king of England, Malcolm repaired to Henry's court at Carlisle, for the purpose, but Henry refused to bestow upon him an honour, probably on account of his youth, which was highly prized in that age, and Malcolm returned home greatly disappointed. In the following year, Malcolm passed over to France, where the English monarch then was, and after serving under his banner he was at length knighted by him. The Scots, indignant at his subserviency to Henry, and apprehensive that he would become the mere vassal of England, sent a deputation to remonstrate with Malcolm on his conduct. "We will not," said they, "have Henry to rule over us." Malcolm, in consequence, hastened back to Scotland, and on his arrival assembled a parliament at Perth.

The fierce nobles who, as governors of their respective provinces, were bound to maintain the independence of the kingdom, availed themselves of this opportunity to attempt to seize the king's person. Accordingly, Ferquhard, earl of Strathern, and five other earls assaulted the tower in which Malcolm had taken refuge, but were repulsed. On the interference of the clergy, a reconciliation took place between the young king and his offended nobles.

Fortunately for Malcolm an occasion almost immediately occurred to give employment to them and their followers. Fergus, lord of Galloway, the most potent feudatory of the Scottish crown, and the son-in-law of Henry I., threw off his allegiance, and stirred up an insurrection against

Malcolm. At the head of a powerful army, the king entered Galloway, and though twice driven back, he at length succeeded, in 1160, in overpowering its rebellious lord. He then compelled Fergus to resign his lordship, and to give his son, Uchtred, as an hostage for the peace concluded between them; after which Fergus retired to the abbey of Holyrood, where he died of a broken heart.

In 1161, a still more formidable insurrection broke out among the inhabitants of the province of Moray, which comprehended all what is now Elginshire, all Nairnshire, a considerable part of Banffshire, and the half of continental Invernessshire. The pretext was the attempt on Malcolm's part to intrude the Anglo-Norman jurisdiction upon their Celtic customs, and the settling of Flemish colonists among them. The men of Moray were never wanting in an excuse for rising in arms They were the most unruly and rebellious of all the subjects of the sovereigns of Scotland. According to Fordun, "no solatiums or largesses could allure, or treaties or oaths bind them to their duty." On this occasion the insurgents laid waste the neighbouring counties, and so regardless were they of the royal authority that they actually hanged the heralds who were sent to summon them to lay down their arms. Malcolm despatched against them a strong force under that Earl Gilchrist who had been sent against Somerled, but he was routed, and forced to recross the Grampians.

This defeat roused all the energy of Malcolm's character, and with the whole array of the kingdom he marched against them. He found them assembled on the muir of Urquhart, near the Spey, ready to give him battle. After crossing that river, Malcolm's nobles, seeing their strength, advised him to negotiate with the rebels, and to promise them that if they submitted, their lives would be spared. The Moraymen accepted the offer, the king kept his word, and now occurred the extraordinary circumstance of different parts of the country exchanging their populations. To put an end, at once and for ever, to the frequent insurrections which occurred in the province, Malcolm ordained that all who had been engaged in the rebellion should remove out of Moray, and that their places should be supplied with people from other parts of the kingdom. In consequence, some transplanted themselves into the northern, but the greater number into the southern districts, as far as Galloway. The older historians say that the Moraymen were almost totally cut off in an obstinate battle, and strangers put in their place, but this statement is at variance with the register of Paisley. Among the new families brought in to replace those who were removed, the principal were the powerful earls of Fife and Strathern, with the Comyns and Bissets, and among those who remained were the Inneses, the Calders and others. After thus removing the rebels, and colonizing the province with a quieter race, Malcolm, as well as his successor, William the Lion, appear to have frequently resided in Moray, for from Inverness, Elgin, and various other of its localities, several of their charters are dated.

In July 1163, Malcolm did homage to the king of England and his infant son at Woodstock. The following year he founded and richly endowed an abbey for Cistertian monks at Coupar-Angus. He had previously, in 1156, founded the priory of Emanuel near Linlithgow, for nuns of the same order.

In 1164, Somerled, the ambitious and powerful lord of the Isles, made another and a last attempt to overthrow the king's authority. Assembling a numerous army from Argyle, Ireland, and the Isles, he sailed up the Clyde with 160 galleys, and landed his forces near Renfrew, threatening, as some of the old chroniclers inform us, to make a conquest of the whole of Scotland. Here, according to the usual accounts, he was slain, with his son, Gillecolane, after a battle, in which he was defeated by an inferior force of the Scots. Tradition, however, states that he was assassinated in his tent by an individual in whom he placed confidence, and that his followers, deprived of their leader, hastened back to the Isles, without hazarding an engagement.

Malcolm died at Jedburgh, of a lingering disease, December 9, 1165, at the early age of 24, and was succeeded by his brother William, styled William the Lion.

MALCOLM, Sir Pulteney, a distinguished naval officer, an elder brother of Sir John Mal-

colm, the subject of the following notice, was born at Douglan, near Langholm, Dumfries-shire, February 20, 1768. His father, George Malcolm, farmer, Burnfoot, had, by his wife, the daughter of James Pasley, Esq. of Craig and Burn, 17 children. Robert, the eldest son, at his death was high in the civil service of the East India Company; James, Pulteney, and John, the next three sons, were honoured with the insignia of knights commanders of the Bath at the same time, the first for his distinguished services in Spain and North America, when commanding a battalion of royal marines, and Sir John, for his military and diplomatic services in India. The younger sons were Gilbert, rector of Todenham; David, in a commercial house in India; and Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, of whom a memoir is given at page 99.

Pulteney entered the navy, October 20, 1778, as a midshipman on board the Sybille frigate, commanded by his maternal uncle, Captain Pasley, with whom he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope; and on his return thence, removed with him into the Jupiter, of which he was appointed lieutenant in March 1783. At the commencement of the French revolutionary war, he was first lieutenant of the Penelope at Jamaica; in which ship he assisted at the capture of the Inconstante frigate, and Gaelon corvette, both of which he conducted to Port Royal in safety. He also commanded the boats of the Penelope in several severe conflicts, and succeeded in cutting out many vessels from the ports of St. Domingo. In April 1794 he was made a commander, when he joined the Jack Tar; and upon Cape Nichola Mole being taken possession of by the British, he had the direction of the seamen and marines landed to garrison that place. In October 1794 he was promoted to the rank of post captain, and the following month was appointed to the Fox frigate, with which he subsequently served in the North Sea. Having proceeded with a convoy to the East Indies, he captured on that station La Modeste, of 20 guns. In 1797 the duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, of the 33d regiment, took a passage with Captain Malcolm, in the Fox, from the Cape of Good Hope to Bengal. He afterwards served in the Suffolk, the Victorious, and the Royal Sovereign; and in March 1805 was appointed to the Donegal, in which he accompanied Lord Nelson in the memorable pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain to the West Indies.

On his return to the Channel, Captain Malcolm was sent to reinforce Admiral Collingwood off Cadiz. Four days previous to the battle of Trafalgar, the Donegal, being short of water, and greatly in need of a refit, was ordered to Gibraltar. On the 20th October Captain Malcolm received information that the enemy's fleets were quitting Cadiz. His ship was then in the Mole nearly dismantled, but by the greatest exertions he succeeded in getting her out before night, and on the 23d joined Admiral Collingwood in time to capture El Rayo, a Spanish three-decker. Towards the close of 1805 the Donegal accompanied Sir John Duckworth to the West Indies, in quest of a French squadron that had sailed for that quarter; and in the battle fought off St. Domingo, February 6, 1806, Captain Malcolm greatly distinguished himself. On his return to England, he was honoured with a gold medal for his conduct in the action, and, in common with the other officers of the squadron, received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

In the summer of 1808 he escorted the army under General Wellesley from Cork to Portugal, and for his exertions in disembarking the troops, he received the thanks of Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley. The Donegal was subsequently attached to the Channel fleet under the orders of Sir John Gambier; and after the discomfiture of the French ships in Aix Roads in April 1809, Captain Malcolm was sent with a squadron on a cruise. He next commanded the blockade of Cherbourg, on which station the ships under his orders captured a number of privateers, and on one occasion drove two frigates on shore near Cape La Hogue. In 1811 the Donegal was paid off, when Captain Malcolm was appointed to the Royal Oak, a new 74, in which he continued off Cherbourg until March 1812, when he removed into the San Josef, 110 guns, as captain of the Channel fleet under Lord Keith. In the subsequent August he was promoted to the rank of colonel of marines, and December 4, 1813, was appointed rear-admiral. In June 1814 he hoisted his flag in the Royal Oak, and proceeded to North

America with a body of troops, under Brigadier-general Ross. Soon after his arrival, he accompanied Sir Alexander Cochrane on an expedition up the Chesapeake, when the duty of regulating the collection, embarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops employed against Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, devolving upon him, he performed it in a manner that obtained the warmest acknowledgments of the commander-in-chief. He was afterwards employed at the siege of Fort Boyer, on Mobile Point, the surrender of which, by capitulation, on February 14, terminated the war between Great Britain and the United States.

At the extension of the order of the Bath into three classes, January 2, 1815, Admiral Malcolm was nominated, with his two brothers, a knight commander. After his arrival in England, on the renewal of hostilities with France, in consequence of the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval force ordered to co-operate with the duke of Wellington and the allied armies, on which service he continued until after the restoration of the Bourbons. His last appointment was to the important office of commander-in-chief on the St. Helena station, where he continued from the spring of 1816 until the end of 1817. By the cordiality of his disposition and manners, he not only obtained the confidence, but won the regard of the emperor Napoleon. "Ah! there is a man," he exclaimed in reference to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, "with a countenance really pleasing: open, frank, and sincere. There is the face of an Englishman—his countenance bespeaks his heart; and I am sure he is a good man. I never yet beheld a man of whom I so immediately formed a good opinion as of that fine soldier-like old man. He carries his head erect, and speaks out openly and boldly what he thinks, without being afraid to look you in the face at the time. His physiognomy would make every person desirous of a further acquaintance, and render the most suspicious confident in him." One day when fretting at the unjust treatment he received, he exclaimed to he admiral, "Does your government mean to detain me upon this rock until my death's day?" Sir Pulteney replied, "Such I apprehend is their purpose." "Then the term of my life will soon arrive," said Napoleon. "I hope not, Sir," answered Sir Pulteney, "I hope you will survive to record your great actions, which are so numerous, and the task will insure you a term of long life." Napoleon felt the compliment and acknowledged it by a bow, and soon recovered his good humour. On his deathbed he paid a well-merited tribute to the generosity and benevolence of Sir Pulteney, whose conduct at St. Helena is described by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Life of Napoleon,' in a manner highly honourable to him. He was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral July 19, 1821, and of admiral January 10, 1837. He died July 20, 1838. A monument has been erected to his memory. Subjoined is his portrait:

Sir Pulteney Malcolm married, January 18, 1809, Clementina, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.

MALCOLM, Sir John, a distinguished soldier and diplomatist, a younger brother of the subject of the foregoing memoir, was born May 2, 1769, on the farm of Burnfoot, near Langholm, in Dumfries-shire. In 1782 he went out to the East Indies as a cadet in the Company's service. On his arrival he was placed under the care of his uncle,

Dr. Gilbert Pasley, and assiduously applied himself to the study of the manners and languages of the East. The abilities which he displayed at the siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, attracted the notice of Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him Persian interpreter to a body of British troops in the service of one of the native princes. In 1794, in consequence of bad health, he revisited his native country; but the following year he returned to India on the staff of Field-marshal Sir Alured Clarke; and for his conduct at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, he received the public thanks of that officer. In 1797 he obtained a captain's commission. In 1799 he was ordered to join the Nizam's contingent force in the war against Tippoo Saib, with the chief command of the infantry, in which post he continued till the surrender of Seringapatam, where he highly distinguished himself. He was then appointed joint secretary, with Captain, afterwards Sir Thomas Munro, to the commissioners for settling the new government of Mysore. In the same year he was sent by Lord Wellesley on a diplomatic mission to Persia, a country which no British ambassador had visited since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Captain Malcolm returned to Bombay in 1801, when he was appointed private secretary to the governor-general, who stated to the secret committee that "he had succeeded in establishing a connection with the actual government of the Persian empire, which promised to British natives in India political and commercial advantages of the most important description." In January 1802 he was promoted to the rank of major; and on the death of the Persian ambassador, who was accidentally shot at Bombay, he was again sent to Persia to make the necessary arrangements for the renewal of the embassy. In February 1803 he was appointed Resident with the rajah of Mysore; and in December 1804 he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In June 1805 he was nominated chief agent of the governor-general, in which capacity he continued to act till March 1806, during which period he concluded several important treaties with native princes.

On the arrival in India, in April 1808, of the new governor-general, Lord Minto, he dispatched Colonel Malcolm on a mission to Persia, with the view of endeavouring to counteract the designs of Napoleon, who then threatened an invasion of India from that quarter. In this difficult embassy, however, he did not wholly succeed. He returned in the following August, and soon after proceeded to his residency at Mysore. Early in 1810, owing to a change in the policy of the Persian court, he was again appointed ambassador to Persia, where he remained till the nomination of Sir Gore Ouseley as minister plenipotentiary. On his departure the shah conferred upon him the order of the Sun and Lion, presented him with a valuable sword, and made him a khan and sepahdar of the empire.

In 1812 Colonel Malcolm again visited England, and soon after his arrival received the honour of knighthood. The same year he published, in one volume, 'A Sketch of the Sikhs, a singular Nation in the province of the Punjaub, in India.' In 1815 appeared his 'History of Persia,' in 2 vols. 4to, which is valuable from the information it contains, taken from oriental sources, regarding the religion, government, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of that country, in ancient as well as in modern times. He returned to India in 1817, and on his arrival was attached, as political agent of the governor-general, to the force under Sir Thomas Hislop in the Deccan. With the rank of brigadier-general, he was appointed to the command of the third division of the army, and greatly distinguished himself in the decisive battle of Mehidpoor, when the army under Mulhar Rao Holkar was completely routed. For his skill and valour on this occasion he received the thanks of the house of commons, on the motion of Mr. Canning, who declared that "the name of this gallant officer will be remembered in India as long as the British flag is hoisted in that country." His conduct was also noticed by the prince regent, who expressed his regret that the circumstance of his not having attained the rank of major-general prevented his being then created a knight grand cross, which honour, however, was conferred on him in 1821.

After the termination of the war with the Mahrattas and Pindarries, he received the military and political command of Malwa, and succeeded in establishing the Company's authority, both in

that province and the other territories adjacent, which had been ceded to them.

In April 1822 he returned once more to Britain with the rank of major-general. Shortly after, he was presented by the officers who had acted under him in the late war with a superb vase, valued at £1,500. The court of directors of the East India Company likewise testified their sense of his merits by a grant to him of £1,000 a-year. In July 1827 he was appointed governor of Bombay, which important post he resigned in 1831, and finally returned to Britain. On quitting India, he received many gratifying instances of the esteem and high consideration in which he was held. The principal European gentlemen of Bombay requested him to sit for his statue, which was executed by Chantrey, and erected in that city; the members of the Asiatic Society requested a bust of him for their library; the native gentlemen of Bombay solicited his portrait, to be placed in the public room; the East India Amelioration Society voted him a service of plate; and the United Society of Missionaries, including English, Scots, and Americans, acknowledged with gratitude the assistance they had received from him in the prosecution of their pious labours.

Subjoined is Sir John Malcolm's portrait:

Soon after his arrival in England in 1831, he was elected M.P. for Launceston, and took an active part in the proceedings in the house of commons upon several important questions, particularly the Scottish reform bill, which he warmly opposed. After the dissolution of parliament in 1832 he offered himself for Carlisle, but being unsuccessful, he retired to his seat near Windsor, and employed himself in writing a Treatise upon 'The Government of India,' with the view of elucidating the difficult questions relating to the renewal of the East India Company's charter, which was published only a few weeks previous to his death. His last address in public was at a meeting in the Thatched House Tavern, London, for the purpose of forming a subscription to buy up the mansion of Abbotsford for the family of the great novelist; and on that occasion his concluding sentiment was "that when he was gone, his son might be proud to say that his father had been among the contributors to that shrine of genius." On the day following he was struck with paralysis, and died at London, May 31, 1833. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, and also an obelisk, 100 feet high, on Langholm hill, in his native parish of Westerkirk. He married, in June 1807, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., by whom he had five children.

Sir John Malcolm's works are:

Sketch of the Political History of India, from the Introduction of Mr. Pitt's Bill, A. D. 1784, to the present date. London, 1811, 8vo.

Sketch of the Sikhs, a nation who inhabit the provinces of the Punjaub, situated between the rivers Jumna and Indus in India. London, 1812, 8vo.

Observations on the Disturbances in the Madras Army in 1809: in 2 parts. London, 1812, 8vo.

History of Persia, from the most early period to the present time, containing an account of the religion, government, usages, and character of the inhabitants of that kingdom. London, 1815, 2 vols. 4to.

A memoir of Central India, including Malwa and adjoining Provinces, with the history and copious illustrations of the past and present condition of that country. London, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Political History of India from 1784 to 1823. Lond., 1826, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Government of India. London, 1833, 8vo.

The Life of Robert, Lord Clive, collected from the Family Papers, communicated by the earl of Powis. London, 1836, 3 vols. 8vo. Posthumous.

MALCOLM, Sir Charles, an eminent naval

officer, the tenth son of George Malcolm of Burnfoot, and youngest brother of the preceding, was born at Burnfoot, Dumfries-shire, in 1782, and entered the navy in 1791, when only nine years old. In 1798, he was master's mate of the Fox, of 32 guns, commanded by his brother, Pulteney, when, with the Sybille, of 38 guns, that ship entered the Spanish harbour of Manilla, the capital of the Philippines, under French colours, and in the face of three ships of the line and three frigates, succeeded in capturing seven boats, taking prisoner 200 men, and carrying off a large quantity of ammunition and materials of war. In 1807, he got the command of the Narcissus, 32. On board this ship he attacked a convoy of 30 sail in the Conquet Roads, on which occasion he was slightly wounded. In 1809, he assisted in the capture of Les Saintes, islands in the West Indies. In June of the same year he was appointed to the Rhine, 38, in which he actively co-operated with the patriots on the north coast of Spain.

Subsequently he served in the West Indies, and on the coast of Brazil. On July 18, 1815, he landed and stormed a fort at Corrigion near Abervack, which was the last exploit of the kind achieved during the war. In July 1822, he was nominated to the command of the William and Mary, royal yacht, lying at Dublin, in attendance on the lord-lieutenant; and in 1826, to the Royal Charlotte, yacht, on the same service. In 1827 he was knighted by the Marquis Wellesley, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Soon after he was appointed superintendent of the Bombay marine.

During the ten years that he held that office, he effected a complete reform in the administration of the service, and converted its previous system into that of the Indian navy. He also instituted many extensive and important surveys, and was prominently concerned in the establishment of steam navigation in the Red Sea. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and in 1847 to that of vice-admiral. He died at Brighton, June 14, 1851, aged 69. He married first in 1808, his cousin, Magdalene, daughter of Charles Pasley, Esq., issue, one daughter; and, 2dly, in 1829, Elmira Riddell, youngest daughter of Major-general Shaw, and by her had three sons, two of whom entered the navy.

MALLET, David, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Crieff, in Perthshire, about 1700. His father, said to have been a descendant of the proscribed clan Gregor, was named James Malloch, and kept a small public-house in that town. It is uncertain where he got his early education, but he appears to have studied for some time under a professor Ker in Aberdeen, and during his residence in that city, he wrote a pastoral and a few other short pieces, which attracted some notice. He afterwards removed to Edinburgh, and in 1720 was employed as a tutor in the family of a Mr. Home of that city. At the same time he attended the university, and in 1723 he was recommended by the professors as tutor to the two sons of the duke of Montrose, with whom he made the tour of Europe.

On their return to London, he continued to reside in the family of the duke, through whom he got introduced to the best society of the day. He now began to cultivate his poetical talents with great assiduity. In July 1724 he published in Aaron Hill's 'Plain Dealer,' No. 36, his beautiful ballad of 'William and Margaret,' which at once procured him a high poetical reputation. On settling in London he had Anglicised his name to Mallet. Having, says Dr. Johnson, "by degrees cleared his tongue from his native pronunciation, so as to be no longer distinguished as a Scot, he seemed inclined to disencumber himself from all adherences of his original, and took upon him to change his name from Scotch *Malloch* to English *Mallet*, without any imaginable reason of preference which the eye or ear can discover." Dennis, the Critic, used in derision to call him Moloch, which was possibly one reason for the change. In 1728 he published a poem, entitled 'The Excursion,' being a series of landscape descriptions in blank verse, in the style of Thomson's Seasons, but greatly inferior to that noble poem. In 1731 he produced a tragedy, entitled 'Eurydice,' which was acted at Drury Lane theatre, but without success.

His employment as tutor in the family of the duke of Montrose having come to an end, he went to reside with a Mr. Knight at Gosfield, it is supposed, as a teacher. About this time he formed an acquaintance with Pope, and to court the favour

of that eminent poet, he published his poem on 'Verbal Criticism.' Pope introduced him to Lord Bolingbroke, and he was soon after appointed under secretary to Frederick, prince of Wales, at that time at variance with his father, with a salary of £200 a-year. In 1739, his tragedy of 'Mustapha' was produced, and owed its temporary success to some political allusions in it to the king and Sir Robert Walpole. To serve and gratify his patron, the prince, he exhibited Sir Robert under the character of Rustan the vizier, and the king as Solyman the Magnificent. On the first night of its representation the heads of the opposition attended, and by their plaudits sustained the performance throughout. In the following year, in conjunction with Thomson, he wrote, by command of the prince, the masque of 'Alfred,' in honour of the birthday of his royal highness' eldest daughter. The same year (1740) he wrote a life of Bacon, prefixed to an edition of his works, which was of very little merit, and is now forgotten. In 1747 he published his 'Hermit, or Amyntor and Theodora,' a poem which has been praised by Johnson for copiousness of language and vigour of sentiment, and censured by Warton for nauseous affectation.

On the death of Pope in 1744, Mallet, who was indebted to him for his introduction to Lord Bolingbroke, was by the latter employed to defame the character of his former friend, who, in a letter to Mr. Knight had once thus kindly spoken of him: "To prove to you how little essential to friendship I hold letter-writing, I have not yet written to Mr. Mallet, whom I love and esteem greatly, nay, whom I know to have as tender a heart, and that feels a friendly remembrance as long as any man." Mallet performed his ungracious task with the utmost malignity, in his preface to the revised edition of Bolingbroke's 'Patriot King,' Pope's offence being that he had allowed the first version of that work to be surreptitiously printed. Bolingbroke rewarded him with a bequest of all his writings, published and unpublished, and Mallet immediately began to prepare them for the press. "His conduct," says Chalmers, "at the very outset of this business affords another illustration of his character. Francklin, the printer, to whom many of the political pieces written during the opposition to Walpole, had been given, as he supposed, in perpetuity, laid claim to some compensation for those. Mallet allowed his claim, and the question was referred to arbitrators, who were empowered to decide upon it, by an instrument signed by the parties; but when they decided unfavourable to Mr. Mallet, he refused to yield to the decision, and the printer was thus deprived of the benefit of the award, by not having insisted upon bonds of arbitration, to which Mallet had objection as degrading to a man of honour. He then proceeded, with the help of Millar, the bookseller, to publish all he could find; and so sanguine was he in his expectations that he rejected the offer of £3,000 which Millar offered him for the copyright, although he was, at this time, so distressed for money that he was forced to borrow some of Millar to pay the stationer and printer. The work at last appeared in 5 vols. 4to, and Mallet had soon reason to repent his refusal of the bookseller's offer, as this edition was not sold off in twenty years. As these volumes contained many bold attacks on revealed religion, they brought much obloquy on the editor, and even a presentment was made of them by the grand jury of Westminster."

In the beginning of 1757 Mallet was hired by the Newcastle administration to assist in directing the public indignation, for the disgrace brought on the British arms in the affair of Minorca, towards the unfortunate Admiral Byng; and, accordingly, while that officer was on his trial, he wrote a letter of accusation, under the character of "A Plain Man," which, printed on a large sheet, was circulated with great industry. "The price of blood," says Dr. Johnson, "was a pension which he retained till his death." Mallet was unprincipled enough to accept of a legacy of £1,000, left by Sarah duchess of Marlborough at her death in 1744, as the price of a Life of her illustrious husband, of which he never wrote a line. Besides this bequest, he received also an annual sum from the second duke, to encourage him to proceed with it, but he never even commenced the work.

On Lord Bute becoming premier, Mallet wrote his 'Truth in Rhyme.' He also wrote 'Edwin and Emma,' a ballad. His tragedy of 'Elvira,'

produced at Drury Lane in 1763, was written with the design of promoting the political views of the new administration. As a recompense, he was appointed keeper of the Book of Entries for ships in the port of London. He died April 21, 1765. A collected edition of his poems was published by himself in three vols. in 1759; but most of his writings are now only known by name. He was an avowed infidel, and a venal writer of the very worst description. He was twice married. Of his first wife, by whom he had several children, nothing is known. One daughter, named Cilesia, who married an Italian of rank, and died at Genoa in 1790, wrote a tragedy called 'Almida,' which was acted at Drury Lane. His second wife was a Lucy Elstob, a freethinker like himself, the daughter of Lord Carlisle's steward, with whom he received a considerable fortune.

MAN. JAMES, an antagonist of Ruddiman, was born at Whitewreath, in Elginshire, about 1700. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1721. Soon after leaving college he became schoolmaster of the parish of Tough in Aberdeenshire, but though licensed to preach, it never was his fortune to obtain a church. In 1742 he was appointed Master of the Poor's Hospital in Aberdeen. In 1751 he published at Aberdeen an octavo work, entitled 'A Censure and Examination of Mr. Thomas Ruddiman's Philological Notes on the Works of the Great Buchanan, more particularly on the History of Scotland; in which also most of the Chronological and Geographical, and many of the Historical and Political Notes are taken into consideration. In a Letter to a Friend. Necessary for restoring the true readings, the graces, and beauties, and for understanding the true meaning of a vast number of passages of Buchanan's writings, which have been so foully corrupted, so miserably defaced, so grossly perverted and misunderstood. Containing many curious particulars of his life, and a Vindication of his Character from many gross calumnies.' This work was answered by Ruddiman the following year, in a publication entitled 'Anticrisis, or a Discussion of the Scurrilous and Malicious Libel, published by one James Man of Aberdeen.' Among other literary projects, Mr. Man made collections for an edition of Dr. Arthur Johnston's Poems, and contemplated a 'History of the Church of Scotland,' which he was prevented from accomplishing by his death in October 1761. He had some time previous sent his edition of Buchanan's History to the press, the last sheets of which were corrected by Professor Gerard, and it was published in 1762. By frugality he had saved about £155, of which he bequeathed £60 to his relations, and settled the remainder on the Poor's Hospital for apprentice fees to the boys educated in that useful institution.

MANSFIELD, earl of, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom possessed by the viscount Stormont, (see STORMONT, Viscount,) and first conferred, in 1776, on the celebrated lawyer and statesman, William Murray (see MURRAY, WILLIAM, first earl of Mansfield).

MAORMOR, the highest title of honour amongst the Highlanders of Scotland, in the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, the persons bearing it having been the patriarchal chiefs of the great tribes into which the Celtic population was then divided. They had jurisdiction and authority over extensive districts, as Athole, Moray, Ross, Garmoran, Mar, and Buchan. The word seems to have been derived from the Gaelic *maor*, steward, and *mhòr*, great, and its office and dignity appear to have been next to that of the king. So great indeed was the power of the maormors and so extensive the territories which they ruled over, that they sometimes were enabled to wage independent war even against the sovereign himself. The succession to the maordom was strictly hereditary in the male line. In proof of this, Mr. Skene (*Highlanders*, vol. i. p. 79) instances the succession of the maormors of Moray. In 1032, the Annals of Ulster mention the death of Gilcomgain Mac Maolbride, maormor of Mureve. In 1058, they record the death of Lulach Mac Gilcomgain, king of Scotland, and in 1085, that of Maolsnechtan Mac-Lulach, king or maormor of Mureve. Thus showing, that although Lulach had been driven from the throne, his son succeeded to the maordom of Moray in his place.

The title of maormor was peculiar to the Scottish Gael, and was altogether unknown among the Irish, although they too were a Celtic race. It was exclusively confined to the north of Scotland, and was never held by any of those Saxon or Norman barons who obtained extensive territories by grant, or succeeded, as they sometimes did, by marriage to the possessions and power of the maormors. When the line of the ancient maormors gradually sank under the ascendant influence of the feudal system, the clans forming the great tribes became independent, and their leaders or chiefs were held to represent each the common ancestor or founder of his clan, and derived all their dignity and power from the belief in such representation. The chief possessed his office by right of blood alone, as that right was understood in the Highlands; neither election nor marriage could constitute any title to this distinction; it was purely hereditary, nor could descend to any person, except to him who, according to the Highland rule of succession, was the nearest male heir to the dignity.

MAR, Earl of. See MARR.

MARCH, Earl of, a title which, with that of earl of Dun-

bar, was long enjoyed by the descendants of Cospatrick, earl of Northumberland, who came into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore (see art. DUNBAR, vol. ii. p. 73). On the forfeiture of George, 11th earl of Dunbar and March, in 1434, it was vested in the crown. In 1478, the earldom of March was conferred by King James III. on his brother, Alexander, duke of Albany, on whose forfeiture it was again annexed to the crown by act of the estates, 1st October, 1487. It continued in the crown till 1582, when, with the lordship of Dunbar, it was conferred on Robert Stuart, granduncle of James VI., on his relinquishing the earldom of Lennox to his nephew, Esme Stuart of Aubigny (see vol. ii. p. 651). On his death, without legitimate issue, in 1586, the title once more reverted to the crown.

Lord William Douglas, second son of the first duke of Queensberry, was created earl of March, 20th April 1697. He succeeded as second duke, and on the death, without issue, of his grandson, William, fourth duke of Queensberry and third earl of March, in December 1810 (see QUEENSBERRY, duke of), the latter title, with the great estates of the Queensberry family in the county of Peebles, devolved on the sixth earl of Wemyss, whose great-grandfather married, for his first wife, Lady Ann Douglas, eldest daughter of the first duke of Queensberry, and sister of the first earl of March (see WEMYSS, earl of).

The word March or Merse, signifying boundary or limit, anciently more particularly applied to the eastern part of the Scottish border, is now confined to Berwickshire. Chalmers, however, thinks it more probable that the frontier province got its name from the Anglo-Saxon *merse*, a marsh, or from *mariscus*, a naked plain.

MARCHMONT, earl of, a title (dormant since 1794) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by William III. on Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth (a memoir of whom is given at page 502 of vol. ii.) He was descended from Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, comptroller of Scotland from 1499, when he was knighted, to 1502, second son of David Home, younger of Wedderburn. The comptroller's great-grandson, Patrick Home of Polwarth, was a chief promoter of the Reformation in Scotland, and one of those who in 1560 entered into an association to protect the preachers of the gospel. The eldest son of this gentleman, Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, was, in 1591, appointed master of the household to King James VI., one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, and warden of the marches. He died 10th June 1609. Sir Patrick Home, his son, had a pension of £100 sterling from James VI., from whom he received several other marks of favour. By Charles I. he was created a baronet in 1625, soon after his accession to the throne. He died in April 1648. His eldst son was the first earl of Marchmont, so created 23d April 1697. He had previously, 26th December 1690, been raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Polwarth. The patent of the earldom was to him and his heirs male whatsoever, and the secondary titles were viscount of Blasonberrie and Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greenlaw. This nobleman, it is well known, when Sir Patrick Home, suffered much for his patriotism, during the persecution in Scotland in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII., and had many narrow escapes of being taken. When he had decided upon leaving his place of concealment (see vol. ii. p. 503) for the continent, he set out during night accompanied by a trustworthy servant named John Allan, who was to conduct him part of his way to London. In travelling towards the Tweed, they unconsciously separated, Sir Patrick having somehow quitted the proper road without being aware of it till he reached the banks of the river. This mistake proved his safety; for his servant Allan was overtaken by those very soldiers who were in pursuit of him. In the assumed capacity of a surgeon Sir Patrick got safely to London. Thence he proceeded to Holland, and returned to Scotland at the Revolution. He had four sons and five daughters. His eldest daughter, Grizel, afterwards Lady Grizel Baillie (see vol. ii. p. 486) was the heroine who, when only twelve years of age, supplied her father with food and other necessaries, at the time he was under concealment in the family burial-vault, beneath the parish church of Polwarth. His eldest son, Lord Polwarth, predeceased him in 1710. His second son, the Hon. Captain Robert Home, also died young, without issue.

The third son, Alexander, was the second earl of Marchmont. Born in 1675, he was admitted advocate 25th July 1696. He married in July 1697, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, Ayrshire, and having been knighted, he assumed the name of Sir Alexander Campbell. He was elected member in the Scots parliament for Berwickshire, and on 16th October 1704, appointed a lord of session, taking his seat as Lord Cessnock. He was at the same time made a commissioner of the court of exchequer, and sworn a privy councillor. He supported the Union in parliament, and in November 1714 he resigned his seat in the court of session in favour of his younger brother, the Hon. Sir Andrew Home of Kimmerghame, Berwickshire. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he raised 400 of the Berwickshire militia, on the side of the government, and marched with three battalions to join the duke of Argyle at Stirling. The same year he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the courts of Denmark and Prussia. In December 1716, he became lord-clerk-register. In 1721 he was appointed first ambassador to the congress at Cambray, and in March of that year made his public entry into that city in a style of splendour and magnificence becoming the representative of the British nation. He succeeded his father as earl of Marchmont, August 1, 1724, and the following year was invested with the order of the Thistle. In 1726 he was sworn a privy councillor, and in 1727 chosen one of the sixteen representative Scots peers. In 1733 he joined the opposition against Sir Robert Walpole, and in consequence he was, in May of that year, dismissed from his office of lord-clerk-register. He died at London February 27, 1740, in his 65th year, and was buried in Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh. In the Scots Magazine for March 1740, is a high character of this nobleman. He had four sons and four daughters. The two eldest sons died young. The two youngest, Hugh, third earl, and the Hon. Alexander Home, were twins, born at Edinburgh 15th February 1708. At the general election of 1734 the latter was chosen M.P. for Berwickshire, and constantly rechosen till his death 19th July 1760. He took an active part in parliamentary business, and was an eminent barrister in London. In 1741 he was appointed solicitor to the prince of Wales, and 27th January 1756, lord-clerk-register of Scotland.

Hugh, third earl of Marchmont, became eminent for his learning and brilliant genius. At the general election of 1734, he was chosen M.P. for Berwick, and in the House of Commons he made himself so formidable to the government as one of the leaders of the opposition, that Sir Robert Walpole, then prime minister, declared that there were few things he more ardently desired than to see that young man at the head of his family; which would have had the effect of removing him from parliament altogether. On the death

of his father in February 1740, he became third earl of Marchmont.

By his contemporaries his lordship was held in high estimation. He formed an intimate friendship with Lord Cobham, who gave his bust a place in the Temple of Worthies at Stow, and with Pope, who introduced his name into the well-known inscription in his grotto at Twickenham:

"There the bright flame was shot through Marchmont's soul."

He was one of the executors of Pope, and also of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, both of whom died in 1744. The latter left him a legacy of £2,500. In 1750 he was elected one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and rechosen at every general election till 1784. During the 34 years that he sat in the house of Lords, he took an active part in the business of the house, few of their lordships possessing a greater amount of parliamentary information and experience. In 1747 he had been appointed first lord of police, a department long since abolished, and on 28th January 1764, keeper of the great seal of Scotland. He died at Hemel-Hempstead, Hertfordshire, 10th January 1794, in his 86th year, when the earldom of Marchmont became dormant. He built Marchmont House, in the parish of Polwarth, Berwickshire, and on his death Sir Hugh Purves, sixth baronet of Purves Hall, great-grandson of Lady Anne Purves, eldest sister of the third earl of Marchmont, assumed the names of Hume and Campbell on succeeding to the estates.

His lordship married, first, in May 1731, Miss Anne Western, London, by whom he had a son, Patrick, Lord Polwarth, who died young, and three daughters. The youngest daughter, Lady Diana Home, married, 18th April, 1754, Walter Scott of Harden, Berwickshire, M.P., who died at Tonbridge, 25th January, 1793, and had one son, Hugh Scott of Harden, who, in 1835, made good his claim to the title of Lord Polwarth in the Scottish peerage (see POLWARTH, lord). Lady Diana was the only one of the earl's daughters who left surviving issue, and the Polwarth peerage, when conferred on the first earl of Marchmont, was with remainder to the heirs male of his body, and failing these to the heirs general of such heirs male. His countess having died 9th May 1747, the earl married, secondly, at London, 30th January 1748, Miss Elizabeth Crompton, daughter of a linendraper in Cheapside. By this lady he had one son, Alexander, Lord Polwarth, born in 1750, married 16th July 1772, Lady Annabella Yorke, eldest daughter of Philip, second earl of Hardwicke. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Hume of Berwick, 14th May, 1776. He died, without issue, 9th March 1781, in his 31st year, when his British title became extinct.

Lord Marchmont bequeathed his library, consisting of one of the most curious and valuable collections of books and manuscripts in Great Britain, to his sole executor, the Right Hon. George Rose, whose son, Sir George Henry Rose, published in 1831, 'A Selection from the papers of the Earls of Marchmont, illustrative of Events from 1685 to 1750,' in 3 vols. 8vo.

MARISCHAL, Earl, a title (attainted in 1716) in the Scottish peerage, conferred by James II., before 4th July 1458, on Sir William Keith, great marischal of Scotland (see vol. ii. p. 587). The first earl died before 1476. His son, William, second earl, joined the confederacy against King James III., in 1488, and sat in the first parliament of King James IV., the same year. He had four sons. From John, the youngest son, descended the Keiths of Craig, to which family belonged Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., British ambassador to Vienna, St. Petersburgh, and Copenhagen; his brother, Sir Basil Keith, governor of Jamaica; and their sister, Mrs. Murray Keith, the well-known Mrs. Bethune Baliol of Sir Walter Scott, notices of whom are given at page 587 of vol. ii. of this work.

William, the eldest son, succeeded as third earl Marischal. In 1515, when the castle of Stirling was surrendered by the queen-mother to the regent Albany, the young king, James V., and his infant brother, the duke of Ross, were committed to the keeping of the earl Marischal, with the lords Fleming and Borthwick, whose fidelity to the crown was unsuspected; and in 1517, when Albany went to France, the young king was conveyed to the castle of Edinburgh, and intrusted to the charge of Lord Marischal and Lord Erskine. The earl died about 1530. With four daughters he had four sons. Robert, Lord Keith, and his brother, William, the two eldest sons, fell at the battle of Flodden, 13th September 1513. The pennon of the earl Marischal borne in that fatal battle, having on it three stags' heads, and the motto, "Veritas Vincit," is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Lord Keith had, with three daughters, two sons; William, fourth earl Marischal, and Robert, commendator of Deer, whose son, Andrew Keith, was created Lord Dingwall, in 1587, but died without issue (see vol. ii. p. 38). From the earl's youngest son, Alexander Keith, descended Bishop Robert Keith, author of the Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, a memoir of whom is given at page 591 of vol. ii.

William, fourth earl, the elder of the two sons of Lord Keith, succeeded his grandfather in 1530. He accompanied King James V., on his matrimonial expedition to France in 1536, and was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, 2d July 1541. At the meeting of the Estates, 12th March 1543, he was selected, with the earl of Montrose, and the lords Erskine, Ruthven, Lindsay, Livingston, and Seton, to be keepers of the young Queen Mary's person, and nominated one of the secret council to the regent Arran. Sir Ralph Sadler, the English ambassador in Scotland, describes him at this time, in a letter to his sovereign, as "a goodly young gentleman," and as well inclined to the project of the marriage of Queen Mary with Prince Edward. He also mentions him as one "who hath ever borne a singular good affection" to Henry. In the list of the English king's pensioners in Scotland, we find the earl Marischal, John Charteris and the Lord Gray's friends in the North, set down at 300 marks. On the 18th December of the same year (1543), his place in the council, with that of the earls of Angus, Lennox, and Glencairn, was filled up, on the ground that they were absent and would not attend. He was one of the principal nobles who signed the agreement in the following June, to support the authority of the queen-mother as regent of Scotland, against the earl of Arran, declared by that instrument to be deprived of his office. (*Tytler's Hist. of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 369, Note.)

The earl seems early to have been well inclined towards the doctrines of the Reformation, and he was doubtless induced, with the other nobles favourable to the proposed matrimonial alliance with England, to give it his support, in the belief that it would tend to the introduction into Scotland of a purer faith and a more simple form of worship, than the Roman Catholic. In 1544, when George Wishart, the martyr, preached in Dundee, and denounced from the pulpit the judgments of heaven against that town for having been interdicted by the civic authorities from preaching there any more, lord Marischal and several other noblemen were present,

and endeavoured to induce him to remain, or go with them, but he preferred proceeding to Edinburgh. Tytler mentions the earl Marischal as one of the persons associated with the earl of Cassillis in his conspiracy to assassinate Cardinal Bethune, by the hands of one Forster, an Englishman, commissioned thereto by Henry VIII. The plot, he says, he discovered during his researches in the secret correspondence of the State Paper office, and that it was previously unknown to any Scottish or English historian. (*Hist. of Scotland*, vol. v., p. 387). His lordship fought at Pinkie in 1547, when several of his followers were slain. In September 1550 he accompanied the queen dowager to France.

In May 1556, when Knox was summoned to appear before the bishops in the church of the Blackfriars at Edinburgh, "the earl of Glencairn," says Calderwood, "allured the earl Marischal, with his counseller, Harie Drummond, to hear his exhortation in the night;" when they were so well pleased with what they heard that they induced the Reformer to write a letter to the queen regent, in the hope that she might be persuaded to listen to his preaching. He accordingly sent by Glencairn a long epistle to her majesty, which is printed in Calderwood's History, (vol. i. pages 308—316) and is the same which called from her the sneering remark, on delivering it to Bethune, bishop of Glasgow, "Please you, my lord, to read a pasquil!" Lord Marischal was one of the noblemen in the suite of the queen regent when she made her entry into Perth, 29th May 1559; and with the earls of Argyle and Glencairn, and the lord James Stuart, afterwards the regent Moray, he was called to the deathbed of that princess in June 1560, when she expressed her sorrow for the calamities under which Scotland was at that time suffering, and earnestly exhorted them to send both the French and English armies out of the country, and to continue their allegiance to their lawful sovereign.

When the Confession of Faith was ratified by the three estates of the kingdom at Edinburgh, 17th July 1560, the earl Marischal made the following remarkable speech: "It is long since I had some favour into the truth, and was somewhat jealous of the Roman religion; but, praised be God, I am this day fully resolved; for seeing my lords the bishops who by their learning can, and for the zeal they owe to the truth, would, as I suppose, gainsay anything repugnant to the same, yet speak nothing against the doctrine proponed, I cannot but hold it the very truth of God, and the contrary of it false and deceavable doctrine. Therefore, so far as in me lyeth, I approve the one, and condemn the other, and do farther ask of God, that not only I, but also my posterity, may enjoy the comfort of the doctrine that this day our ears have heard. Farther, I protest if any persons ecclesiastical shall hereafter oppose themselves to this our confession, that they have no place nor credit, considering that time of advisement being granted to them, and they having full knowledge of this our confession, none is now found in lawful, free, and quiet parliament to oppose themselves to that which we profess. And, therefore, if any of this generation pretend to do after this, I protest he be reputed rather one that loveth his own commodity and the glory of the world, than the glory of God, and salvation of men's souls." (*Calderwood's Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 37). He was one of the twenty-four lords selected by the estates, from among whom the crown was to choose eight and the estates six, for the government of the country. He also subscribed the Book of Discipline.

On the return of Queen Mary from France in August, 1561, he was sworn one of the lords of her privy council. He took an active part in all questions respecting religion, and in the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh in December 1563, he was one of the committee appointed to revise the Book of Discipline. He did not, however, interfere much in political matters, and when the nation came to be divided against itself, on the death of Darnley and the imprisonment of the queen, he retired to his castle of Dunnottar, on the seacoast of Kincardineshire, whence he so seldom stirred that he acquired the name of William of the Tower. So extensive was his landed property at that time that his yearly rental amounted to 270,000 marks. It was situated in so many different counties that it is said he could travel from Berwick to the northern extremity of Scotland, eating his meals and sleeping every night on his own estates. (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 192.) He died 7th October 1581. By his countess, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Keith of Inverugie, Banffshire, he had, with seven daughters, two sons, William, Lord Keith, and Robert, Lord Altrie. (See vol. i. p. 122.)

William, Lord Keith, the elder son, was taken prisoner, in an inroad into England in 1558, and placed in the custody of the earl of Northumberland, but allowed to go home in December 1559 on bond. The exorbitant sum of £2,000 was demanded for his ransom. He died 10th August 1580, leaving four sons and four daughters.

His eldest son, George, fifth earl Marischal, the founder of Marischal College, Aberdeen, succeeded his grandfather in October 1581. Of this nobleman a memoir is given at page 588 of vol. ii. His eldest son, William, succeeded as sixth earl on his death, April 2, 1623. The latter was a member of the Scottish privy council, under Charles I., and in 1634, he fitted out a fleet which he sent to Uladislaus VII., king of Poland. He died 28th October 1635, leaving four sons and three daughters. The two eldest sons, William and George, succeeded as seventh and eighth earls. John, the fourth son, was the first earl of Kintore. (See KINTORE, earl of, vol. ii. page 611.)

William, seventh earl, was a staunch Covenanter. When the earl of Montrose, in March 1639, went to Aberdeen to force the covenant on the inhabitants of that city, the earl Marischal, according to Spalding, had one of the five colours carried by his well appointed army on that occasion. Sometime after its departure to the south, the Covenanters of the north appointed a committee meeting to be held at Turriff, a small town in Aberdeenshire, on the 24th April, consisting of the earls Marischal and Seaforth, the Lord Fraser, the Master of Forbes, and some others. The meeting was afterwards postponed till the 26th of April, and subsequently adjourned to Aberdeen, to be held on the 20th of May. A body of about 2,000 Covenanters having assembled at Turriff as early as the 13th, the Gordons resolved to attack them before they should be joined by more, and having surprised them on the morning of the 14th, they were soon dispersed, and a few taken prisoners. The loss on either side in killed and wounded was very trifling. This skirmish is called by the writers of the period, "the Trot of Turray," and is distinguished as the place where blood was first shed in the civil wars.

Marching to Aberdeen, the Gordons expelled the Covenanters from the town, and being joined there by a larger force, they sent John Leith of Harthill and William Lumsden, advocate in Aberdeen, to Dunnottar, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the earl Marischal, in relation to their proceedings, and whether they might reckon on his friendship. The earl intimated that he would require eight days to advise with his friends. This answer was considered quite unsatisfactory, and the chiefs of the army were at a loss how to act. Robert Gordon of Straloch and James Burnet of

Craigmile, a brother of the laird of Leys, proposed to enter into a negotiation with the earl, but Sir George Ogilvy of Banff would not listen to such a proceeding, and, addressing Straloch, he said, "Go, if you will go; but prythee, let it be as quarter-master, to inform the earl that we are coming." After having had an interview with the earl, Straloch and Burnet returned with the answer that his lordship had no intention to take up arms, without an order from the Tables, as the boards of representatives, chosen respectively by the nobility, country gentry, clergy, and inhabitants of the burghs, were called, that if the Gordons would disperse he would give them early notice to re-assemble, if necessary, for their own defence, but that if they should attack him, he would certainly defend himself.

On receiving this answer the Gordons disbanded their army on the 21st May. The depredations of the Highlanders upon the properties of the Covenanters were thereafter carried on to such an extent that the latter complained to the earl, who immediately assembled a body of men out of Angus and the Mearns, with which he entered Aberdeen on the 23d May. Two days afterwards he was joined by Montrose, at the head of 4,000 men, an addition which, with other accessions, made the whole force assembled at Aberdeen exceed 6,000. This army was soon after marched into the Mearns by Montrose.

On the approach to Stonehaven from Aberdeen of a royalist force under the viscount of Aboyne, on the 14th June, the earl Marischal posted himself with 1,200 men and some pieces of ordnance from Dunnottar castle, on the direct road which Aboyne had to pass. As the latter descended the Meagre hill, on the morning of the 15th, the earl opened a heavy fire upon him, which threw his men into complete disorder, and in a short time his whole army gave way. This affair was called "the Raid of Stonehaven."

The earl Marischal and Montrose now advanced towards the Dee with all their strength, and as Aboyne was anxious to prevent their passage of that river, a battle took place at the Bridge of Dee, in which the royalists were defeated and their army obliged to fly. The next day, the 20th June, 1639, the tidings arrived of the pacification of Berwick, concluded two days before, when both parties disbanded their forces.

The earl was one of the association which Montrose had formed at Cumbernauld in January 1641, for supporting the royal authority. In September 1644, however, he joined the army of the earl of Argyle, on its route to the north, to oppose the royalist forces under Montrose, after the battle of Aberdeen. In the following October he was one of the committee of the Estates sitting in that city, when Montrose entered Angus, and on hearing of his approach, they issued, on the 10th of that month, a printed order, to which the earl Marischal's name was attached, ordaining all persons, of whatever age, sex, or condition, having horses of the value of forty pounds Scots or upwards, to send them to the Bridge of Dee, the appointed place of rendezvous, on the 14th October, with riders fully equipped and armed; with certification, in case of failure, that each landed proprietor should be fined £1,000; every gentleman not a landed proprietor, £500 Scots; and each husbandman 100 merks, besides confiscation of their horses. With the exception, however, of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the marquis of Huntly, who brought three troops of horse, and Captain Alexander Keith, brother of the earl Marischal, who appeared with one troop at the appointed place, no attention was paid to the order of the committee by the people, who had no desire to expose themselves again to the vengeance of Montrose and his troops. In the battle of Fyvie which followed, the only person of note who was killed was the above-named Captain Keith.

The earl was now to find a bitter opponent in his former associate and friend, the marquis of Montrose. The latter took up his quarters at Stonehaven on 19th March 1645, and the following day he wrote a letter to Lord Marischal, who with sixteen ministers and some persons of distinction, had shut himself up in his castle of Dunnottar. The bearer of the letter, however, without being suffered to enter within the gate, was sent away without an answer. It is said that he was advised to this line of conduct by his countess and the ministers who had taken refuge in Dunnottar. Highly incensed at the earl's silence, Montrose desired Lord Gordon to write to George Keith, the earl's brother, who had an interview with Montrose at Stonehaven, when the latter informed him that all he wanted from the earl was that he should serve the king his master against his rebellious subjects, and that if he failed to do so, he would feel his vengeance. But the earl declined to comply, as he said "he would not be against the country." (*Spalding*, vol. ii. p. 306.)

In consequence of this refusal, Montrose at once subjected his property to military execution. On the 21st of March he set fire to the houses adjoining the castle of Dunnottar and burnt the grain stacked in the barn-yards. He next set fire to the town of Stonehaven. The lands and houses of Cowie shared the same fate. The woods of Fetteresso were also burnt, and the whole of the lands in the vicinity ravaged A ship in the harbour of Stonehaven, after being plundered, was also set fire to, with all the fishing boats. The vassals and dependents of the earl crowded before the castle of Dunnottar, and with loud cries of pity, implored him to save them from ruin. No attention was paid to their supplications, and the earl witnessed from his stronghold the total destruction of the properties of his tenants without making any effort to prevent it. He is said, however, deeply to have regretted his rejection of Montrose's proposals, when he beheld the smoke ascending all around him; "but the famous Andrew Cant, who was among the number of his ghostly company, edified his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that that reek would be a sweet smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising, as it did, from property which had been sacrificed to the holy cause of the covenant."

In 1648, the earl raised a troop of horse for the "Engagement," formed by the duke of Hamilton for the release of the king from his captivity, and was present at the rout of Preston, but escaped. In 1650, he entertained King Charles II., in the castle of Dunnottar, and on 6th June 1651, his castle of Dunnottar was selected by the Scots Estates and privy council, as the fittest place for the preservation of the regalia of Scotland (see KINTORE, earl of, vol. ii. p. 611). He was one of the committee of the Estates arrested by a detachment of English horse from Dundee, on 28th August, 1651, when sitting at Alyth in Angus. Carried prisoner to the Tower of London, he remained there till the Restoration, having been excepted from Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 12th April, 1654. He was sworn one of the privy councillors of Charles II., and appointed keeper of the privy seal of Scotland. He died in 1661.

His brother, George, succeeded as eighth earl. In his younger years this nobleman served in the French army, and rose to the rank of colonel. At the commencement of the civil wars in Scotland, he returned home, and at the battle of Preston in 1648, he commanded a regiment of foot under the duke of Hamilton. At the battle of Worcester in 1651, he had the charge of three regiments appointed to guard a par-

ticular post, when, being overpowered by numbers, he was made prisoner. At the Revolution he seems to have taken no part on either side. In a letter from Viscount Dundee to the earl of Melfort, dated June 27, 1689, giving an account of the position and views of several of the Scots nobility and gentry in regard to the struggle for the throne, Dundee says of him, "Earl Marshall is at Edinburgh, but does not meddle." The earl died in 1694.

His only son, William, ninth earl, took the oaths and his seat in the Estates, 19th July 1698, and always opposed the measures of King William's reign. In the parliament of 6th May 1703, he protested against the calling of any of the earls before himself. He voted against the Union on every occasion when any question regarding it was before the house, and when the treaty was agreed to, he entered a solemn protest against it. As heritable keeper of the regalia of Scotland, he ordered the same to be delivered up to the earl of Glasgow, treasurer-depute, to be lodged in the castle of Edinburgh, protesting, at the same time, that this should not invalidate his right as keeper thereof, and that if it should be found necessary, at any future time, to transport the regalia to any other place within the kingdom, this should not be done till intimation be made to him or his successors. The principal instrument, attested by seven notaries public, in the hands of Alexander Keith of Dunnottar, is printed in the second volume of Nisbet's System of Heraldry. At the general election, 10th November 1710, the earl was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. He died 27th May 1712. By his countess, Lady Mary Drummond, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Perth, high chancellor of Scotland at the Revolution, he had two sons and two daughters. George, the elder son, succeeded as tenth earl Marischal. James Francis Edward, the younger son, was the celebrated Marshal Keith, a memoir of whom is given at page 576 of vol. ii. Lady Mary Keith, the elder daughter, married the sixth earl of Wigton, and was the mother of Lady Clementina Fleming, wife of the tenth Lord Elphinstone, one of whose sons, Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K.B., was created Viscount Keith. (See vol. ii. p. 139.) Lady Anne, the younger daughter, became countess of Galloway.

George, tenth earl, was born about 1693. Of the once vast property of his family all that he inherited were the estates of Dunnottar, Fetteresso, and Innerugie, the remainder having been dilapidated in the time of Cromwell, or given as provision to the younger branches. From Queen Anne, his lordship received the command of a troop of horse, and on the death of lieutenant-general the earl of Crawford (see vol. i. p. 716) he was appointed, 3d February 1714, captain of the Scottish troop of horse grenadier guards. He signed the proclamation of George I., August 1, the same year; but not being acceptable to the duke of Argyle, he was deprived of his command, at the same time that his cousin the earl of Mar was dismissed from his office of secretary of state. Lord Marischal, on his way back to Scotland, met his brother James, the future Marshal Keith, at York, hastening to London, to apply for promotion in the army. They returned home together, and instigated by their mother, who was a Jacobite and a Roman Catholic, they at once engaged in the rebellion of 1715.

The earl was one of the disaffected nobles who attended the pretended hunting match, summoned by the earl of Mar at Aboyne in Aberdeenshire, when he unfolded his plans in favour of the Chevalier to those assembled, and he afterwards proclaimed "King James VIII." at Aberdeen. At the battle of Sheriffmuir he had the command of two squadrons of horse. On his arrival in Scotland 22d December, the Chevalier passed the next night at Newburgh, a seat of the earl Marischal, and at Fetteresso, the principal seat of the earl, he remained several days, suffering from ague. Here he held a reception, when the earl of Mar, the earl Marischal, and about thirty other noblemen and gentlemen, were introduced to him, and had the honour of kissing his hand. When the Chevalier made his public entry into Dundee, on 6th January 1716, the earl of Mar rode on his right hand and the earl Marischal on his left. After the failure of the enterprize, the earl escaped to the continent, but his titles, with the hereditary office of Marischal of Scotland, which had been in the family since the days of Malcolm Canmore, were attainted, and his estates forfeited to the crown.

In 1719, the earl returned to Scotland, with the Spanish troops sent by Cardinal Alberoni, prime minister of the king of Spain, to make another attempt in the Pretender's favour. This small force landed in the western Highlands, and was joined by some Highlanders, chiefly Seaforth's men. A difference arose between the earl Marischal and the marquis of Tullibardine about the command, but this dispute was put an end to by the advance of General Wightman from Inverness, with a body of regular troops. The Highlanders and their allies had taken possession of the pass at Glenshiel; but, on the approach of the government troops, they retired to the pass at Strachell, which they resolved to defend. General Wightman attacked and drove them from one eminence to another, when, seeing no chance of making a successful resistance, the Highlanders dispersed during the night, and the Spaniards on the following day surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Marischal, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, with the other officers, retired to the western isles, and thereafter escaped to the continent.

On the rupture between Great Britain and Spain in 1740, the Chevalier despatched Lord Marischal to Madrid to induce the Spanish court to adopt measures for his restoration. Alluding to his expectations of assistance from France, the Chevalier, in a letter written to Lord Marischal on 11th January 1740, while his lordship was on his way to the Spanish capital, says, "I am betwixt hopes and fears, tho' I think there is more room for the first than the last, as you will have perceived by what Lord Sempil (so an active agent of James was called) has, I suppose, writ to you. I conclude I shall some time next month see clearer into these great affairs." The original is among the Stuart papers in her Majesty's possession. In 1743, the earl was at Boulogne, and in the following year, when the French government were meditating an invasion of Great Britain in support of the Pretender, a small force in connection with it was to be landed in Scotland under his lordship's command. In a letter, however, to the Chevalier from Lord Marischal, dated Avignon, 5th September 1744, his lordship insinuates that there existed a design, on the part of the French ministry, or of the Chevalier's agents at Paris, to exclude both the duke of Ormond and himself from any share in the expedition.

The earl took no part in the attempt of Prince Charles in 1745. Having gone to reside in Prussia, he gained the confidence of Frederick the Great, who, in 1750, appointed him his ambassador extraordinary to France. He also invested him with the Prussian order of the Black Eagle, and bestowed on him the government of Neufchatel. In 1759, the earl was ambassador from Prussia to Spain, and discovering, while at the court of Madrid, the secret of the "Family Compact," by which the different branches of the house of Bourbon had bound themselves to assist each other, he communicated that important intelligence to Mr. Pitt, then

prime minister of England, afterwards the first earl of Chatham. The latter having represented his case to George II., a pardon was granted to him 29th May 1759. The earl thereupon quitted Madrid, but had not been gone 36 hours before intelligence was received of the communication he had made to England.

Arriving in London he was introduced to George II., 15th June 1760, and most graciously received. An act of parliament passed the same year, to enable him to inherit any estate that might descend to him, notwithstanding his attainder, and he was thus enabled to possess the entailed estates of the earl of Kintore, on his death in 1761 (see KINTORE, earl of, vol. ii. p. 611). He took the oaths to the government in the court of king's bench 26th January, 1761. His own estates had been sold in 1720 to the York Building Company for £41,172, and his castle of Dunnottar dismantled, but in 1761 an act of parliament was passed to enable his majesty, George III. to grant to him out of the principal sum and interest remaining due on his forfeited estate, the sum of £3,618, with interest from Whitsunday 1721. In 1764, Lord Marischal purchased back part of the family estates, with the intention of taking up his residence in Scotland. The king of Prussia, however, was urgent for his return to Berlin. In one of his letters he said, "If I had a fleet, I would come and carry you off by force." The earl, in consequence, went back to Prussia, where he spent the remainder of his days. A traveller, who visited Berlin about 1777, thus writes: "We dined almost every day with the Lord Marischal, who was then 85 years old, and was still as vigorous as ever both in body and mind. The king had given him a house adjoining the gardens of Sans Souci, and frequently went thither to see him. He had excused himself from dining with him, having found that his health would not allow him to sit long at table, and he was of all those who had enjoyed the favour of the king the only one who could truly be called his friend, and who was sincerely attached to his person. Of course, every body paid court to him. He was called the king's friend, and was the only one who had merited that title, for he had always stood well with him without flattering him." His lordship died, unmarried, at Potsdam, 28th May 1778, in his 86th year. An 'Eloge de My lord Marèchal' by D'Alembert, was published at Berlin in 1779.

MARJORIBANKS, a territorial surname, from the lands of Ratho-Marjorie, Renfrewshire. See p. 114 of this volume.

MARR, or MAR, earl of, a title in the Scots peerage, now possessed by the family of Erskine. The ancient district of Aberdeenshire of this name, lying chiefly between the Don and the Dee, was one of the old maormordoms into which the north of Scotland was divided, whose origin is lost in antiquity. The first mention of it is in 1065, when Martachus, maormor of Marr, was witness to a charter of Malcolm Canmore in favour of the Culdees of Lochleven. His son, Gratnach, witnessed in 1114 the foundation charter of the monastery of Scone by Alexander I. Properly, Gratnach may be considered the first earl of Marr, and not Martachus, as stated by Douglas in his Peerage, the Saxon title of earl not being known in Scotland in Malcolm Canmore's days. He had a son, Morgundus, who witnessed a grant of lands by David I., to the monks of Dunfermline, and was father of Gillocher, witness to a charter of the same monarch in 1093. Gillocher's son, Morgund, received from King William the Lion in 1171, a grant of the renewal of the investitures of the earldom of Marr. He had five sons, the three eldest of whom, Gilbert, Gilchrist, and Duncan according to Douglas, were successively earls of Marr, but the succession, as given in the Index to Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ*, runs as follows: 1. Gratnach; 2. Morgund; 3. Gilchrist; 4. Duncan, his brother; 5. William; 6. Donald; 7. Gratney; 8. Donald II.; 9. Thomas, &c. Earl Duncan died before 1234.

His son, William, fifth earl, according to the above enumeration, was, in 1258, during the minority of Alexander III., appointed one of the regents of Scotland. In 1264 he obtained the office of great chamberlain, and in 1270 he was sent on a special mission to Henry III. of England. He died the same year. By his countess, Elizabeth, daughter or William Comyn. earl of Buchan, he had two sons, Donald and Duncan.

Donald, the sixth, usually called the tenth earl of Marr, was knighted at Scone, by Alexander III., 29th September 1270, and witnessed a charter of that monarch to the fourth earl of Lennox in 1272. He was also a witness to the marriage contract of the princess Margaret of Scotland with Eric, king of Norway, in 1281, and one of the Scots nobles who, in the parliament of Scone, 5th February 1283-4, swore to acknowledge the Maiden of Norway as their sovereign in the event of the death of Alexander III. He was present in the assembly at Brigham 12th July 1290, when the treaty for the marriage of the Maiden of Norway, Alexander's grand-daughter and successor, with the prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. of England, was concluded, but her death at Orkney, on her passage from Norway, put an end to that project for the union of the two kingdoms.

Donald, earl of Marr, was one of the nominees chosen on the part of Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, in his competition for the Scottish crown in 1190. He died in 1294, leaving a son, Gratney, who succeeded him, and two daughters. Isabella, the elder, as the wife of Robert the Bruce, was queen of Scotland. Mary, the younger, married Kenneth, third earl of Sutherland.

Gratney, 7th, called 11th earl, married the lady Christian Bruce, sister of Robert I., the Bruce and Marr families being thus doubly united. With a son, Donald, his successor, he had a daughter, Lady Elyne Marr, the wife of Sir John Menteith, and mother of a daughter, Christian, married to Sir Edward Keith. Lady Keith's daughter, Janet, married Sir Thomas Erskine, and her son by him, Sir Robert Erskine, in her right, claimed the earldom of Marr. The Lady Christian Bruce brought to the family of Marr the magnificent castle of Kildrummie, in Aberdeenshire, which, at an early period, was royal property. In 1335, when besieged by the earl of Athole, whom the Baliol faction had made governor of the kingdom, it was under her charge. After Earl Gratney's death, the countess married Sir Christopher Seton of Seton, and afterwards Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell.

Donald, 8th, called 12th earl, was very young at his father's death. On the defeat of his uncle, Robert the Bruce, at Methven in 1306, the earl of Mar was taken prisoner by the English. During the long and arduous struggle for Scotland's independence, he remained a captive in England. When, however, it had at last been achieved on the field of Bannockburn, he obtained his liberty, being, with the wife, sister, and daughter of Bruce, and the bishop of Glasgow, exchanged for the earl of Hereford. He was present in the parliament of Scone in 1318, but as he appears to have chiefly resided in England during the uneasy reign of Edward II., his name does not appear at the famous letter of the Scottish nobles to the Pope in 1320. He was appointed by King Edward guardian of the castle of Bristol, and in September 1326, when the English queen Isabella, with her paramour, Lord Mortimer, landed in England from France, with an army, against her

husband and his favourites the Despensers, he delivered up the castle to her, and returned to Scotland. In the following year he held a subordinate command in the Scottish army which, under Randolph and Douglas, invaded England.

On the death of Randolph, July 30, 1332, the earl of Marr, on 2d August, was chosen regent in his stead, his principal recommendation being that he was the nephew of the late king, as he was every way unfitted for an office so arduous. He held the appointment, however, only for ten days. On the very day of his election he received notice that Edward Baliol, accompanied by the lords Beaumont and Wake, had appeared with a fleet in the Frith of Forth. After defeating a small force which had hastily collected to oppose his landing at Kinghorn, Baliol marched to Perth, and encamped near Forteviot, having the river Earn in his front. The earl of Marr drew up his army, of 30,000 men, upon Dupplin moor, on the opposite bank of the river. Baliol's force did not exceed 3,000 men, but he had friends in the Scottish camp. Many of the Scots nobles, whose relatives had been disinherited by Bruce, secretly favoured his pretensions, as offering a chance of their being restored to their estates. Despising so small a force as Baliol commanded, the Scots abandoned themselves to careless security, and after spending the day in drunkenness, went to rest, without taking the common precaution even of placing sentinels. During the night of the 12th of August, the English crossed the river by a ford pointed out to them by Andrew Murray of Tullibardine, one of the disaffected Scottish barons, and attacking the Scots army in their sleep, put them to complete rout. Among the killed was the earl of Marr. He left a son, Thomas, ninth earl, and a daughter, Lady Margaret, who succeeded her brother.

Thomas, ninth called thirteenth earl, was one of the ambassadors sent to treat with England, for the temporary release in 1351 of David II., from his English captivity; and in 1357, when that weak king was at length set at liberty, he was one of the seven great lords from whom three were to be selected as hostages for the payment of his ransom. In 1358, the earl of Marr was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland. In 1362, he was named an ambassador to treat with England, and in 1369 he was one of the guarantees of a truce with that nation. He appears to have favoured the English interest, as he had a pension from King Edward III. of 600 merks yearly. He died in 1377, leaving no issue. In him ended the direct male line of the old earls of Marr.

His sister, Margaret, succeeded as countess of Marr. She married, first, William, first earl of Douglas, who, in her right, became earl of Marr, and is designed earl of Douglas and Marr in several charters. Having been divorced from him, she took for her second husband Sir John Swinton of Swinton, killed at Homildon hill in 1402. By the earl of Douglas she had a son, James, Earl of Douglas and Marr, and a daughter, Isabella. The second marriage was without issue.

James, earl of Douglas and Marr, fell at Otterburn, July 31, 1388 (see vol. ii. p. 43.)

"This deed was done at Otterbourne,
About the breaking of the day;
Earl Douglas was buried at the braken bush,
And the Percy led captive away."

As he left no legitimate issue his sister, Isabella, became countess of Marr. She married, first, Sir Malcolm Drummond of Drummond, styled, in her right, earl of Marr. He died without issue, before 27th May, 1403. At this time the countess was residing tranquilly at her castle of Kildrummie, and Alexander Stewart, a natural son of the earl of Buchan, called the wolf of Badenoch, deeming her and her broad lands a prize worth the having, at the head of a formidable band of outlaws and robbers, stormed the castle, and either by violence or persuasion, obtained her in marriage. The father of this lawless young man was the fourth son of King Robert II., and as his father's brother, the duke of Albany, governor of the kingdom, for his own purposes, winked at the feuds and excesses of the nobles, he took advantage of the disturbed state of the country and the unprotected condition of the countess, to commit an act, which was attended with complete success. On 12th August, 1404, the countess made over her earldom of Marr and Garioch, with all her other lands, to the said Alexander Stewart, "and the heirs to be procreated between him and her, whom failing, to his heirs and assignees whatsoever." To give a legal aspect to the whole transaction, on the 19th September, he presented himself at the castle gate of Kildrummie, and surrendered to the countess not only the castle, but all within it, and the title deeds therein kept; in testimony of which he delivered to her the keys to dispose of as she pleased. The countess, holding them in her hand, deliberately and of her own frêe will, chose him for her husband, and conferred upon him the castle, pertinents, &c., as a free marriage gift, of which he took instruments. This, however, was not deemed sufficient, for, on the 9th December following, the countess, standing in the fields, outside the castle of Kildrummie, in presence of Alexander, bishop of Ross, and the whole tenants, that it might appear to have been conferred without force on his part or fear on hers, granted a charter of the same to him, duly signed and sealed. After this the said Alexander Stewart was usually styled earl of Marr and lord of Garioch.

In 1406, he was one of the ambassadors sent to England, to treat of peace. The following year he was again in England, when he engaged in a tournament with the earl of Kent at London. In 1408, he went to France and Flanders, with a splendid retinue, and, according to Wyntoun (*Chronykil*, vol. ii. pp. 421—440) gained great distinction in the service of the duke of Burgundy, by whom he was sent to assist in quelling a rebellion at Liege, of the inhabitants against John of Bavaria, their bishop. It is said that, on this occasion, although his wife the countess of Marr was then alive, he married the lady of Duffyl in Brabant. In a charter to his brother, Andrew Stewart, with his other acquired titles, he is styled "dominus de Dufle." This was the earl of Marr who commanded the royal army against Donald, lord of the Isles, at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. The ostensible cause of the battle was the earldom of Ross, which had been held by his father, the Wolf of Badenoch, in right of his wife, the countess of Ross, and was claimed by his uncle, the regent Albany, for his second son, the earl of Buchan, as well as by Donald of the Isles in right of his wife. (See vol. i. p. 37.) The struggle, however, was only a part of that long contest which took place betwixt the Saxon and the Celtic portions of the nation for the sovereignty of the country, which lasted till the latter were finally obliged to succumb. The lord of the Isles, with an army of 10,000 men, had advanced as far as the district of Marr, intending to plunder the city of Aberdeen, and to ravage the country to the borders of the Tay, but was stopped in his progress by the earl of Marr, as thus related in the old historical ballad called 'The Battle of Harlaw:'

"To hinder this proud enterprize,
The stout and mighty earl of Mar,
With all his men in arms did rise,
Even frae Curgarf to Craigievar.

And doun the side of Don right far,
Angus and Mearns did all convene
To fecht, or Donald came sae near,
The royal burgh of Aberdeen.

"And thus the martial earl of Mar
Marcht with his men in richt array,
Before the enemy was aware,
His banner bauldly did display,
For weel eneuch they knew the way,
And all their semblance weel they saw
Without all danger or delay,
Came hastily to the Harlaw."

In 1416 the earl was appointed ambassador extraordinary to England, and soon after warden of the marches. His uncle, the duke of Albany, being at this time governor of the kingdom, may partly account for his being preferred to such high offices, especially after the signal service he had done him in defeating his formidable rival, Donald of the Isles.

The countess of Marr died in 1419, when the fee of the earldom should have devolved on the heir of line, Janet Keith, wife of Sir Thomas Erskine, but Earl Alexander, conscious that he had only a liferent right to it, used the device of resigning it into the hands of the king, James I., on which a charter of the earldom, dated 28th May 1426, was granted by the king, to himself for life, and to his natural son, Sir Thomas Stewart, after him, and the lawful heirs male of his body, and on their failure to revert to the crown. Earl Alexander died, without legitimate issue, in August 1435, and his natural son, Sir Thomas Stewart, having predeceased him, the earldom, according to the charter, became vested in the crown.

Sir Robert Erskine, only son of Sir Thomas Erskine and Lady Janet Keith, great-granddaughter of Gratney, 7th, called the 11th earl, (see page 108) now advanced his claims to the earldom, in right of his mother, (see vol. ii. p. 144.) On 22d April 1438, he was, before the sheriff of Aberdeen, served heir to the Countess Isabel, and in the following November infefted in the estates. Assuming the title of earl of Marr, he granted various charters to vassals of the earldom. He was not, however, allowed to retain possession of it. In 1437, immediately after the assassination of James I. an act of parliament was passed that no lands or possessions belonging to the king should be given to any man without the consent of the three Estates, till the young king (James II., then only seven years old) should be twenty-one years of age, and in 1440, it was agreed "for the good and quiet of the land, that the king should deliver up to Sir Robert Erskine, calling himself earl of Marr, the castle of Kildrummie, to be kept by him till the king's majority, when the said Sir Robert should come before the king and the three Estates, and show his rights and claims, as far as law will." At the same time Sir Robert delivered up to the king the castles of Marr and Dumbarton held by him. In 1442, Sir Robert Erskine took a protest at Stirling, in presence of the king and council, complaining against the chancellor, for refusing to retour him to the lordship of Garioch, and put him in possession of the castle of Kildrummie. He afterwards besieged and took the castle, whereupon the castle of Alloa, belonging to him, was taken possession of in the king's name. In 1448, in consequence of a new indenture, Sir Robert Erskine obliged himself to deliver up the castle of Kildrummie to the king.

On Sir Robert's death, after 1449, the king, on various grounds, obtained a reduction of his service before an assize of error, held, in his presence, at Aberdeen, 15th May 1457.

The earldom, being thus unjustly withheld from the rightful owners, was never long enjoyed by any of the various personages on whom it was subsequently conferred, the fate of all of whom was singularly unfortunate. The first of these was John, 3d son of James II., a young prince of great accomplishments, and expert in all the knightly exercises and pastimes of the age. Having rendered himself obnoxious to the favourites of his brother, James III., he was in 1479 by them accused of plotting against his life by spells and incantations, and by the king's command imprisoned in Craigmillar castle. Being condemned to die by the king's domestic council, he was removed to the Canongate, Edinburgh, and bled to death by having a vein opened. The earldom was next bestowed, or rather the revenues of it, on Cochrane, the principal favourite of the king, who styled himself earl of Mar, hanged at Lauder Bridge in 1482.

The next possessor was Alexander Stewart, duke of Ross, third son of James III., who had a charter of the same, 2d March, 1486. After his death, the date of which is unknown, it returned to the crown, and in February 1561-2, it was conferred by Queen Mary on her natural brother, the lord James Stewart, afterwards regent. A week previous he had been created earl of Moray, a title which he preferred to that of Marr, the latter being claimed by the Erskine family.

At length in 1565, the earldom of Marr was restored by Queen Mary to its legitimate proprietor, John, fifth Lord Erskine, after the family had been deprived of it for 130 years.

John, fifth Lord Erskine, and first acknowledged earl of Mar of that family, was elected regent of the kingdom, on the death of the regent Lennox, in 1571. A notice and portrait of him are given at page 144 of vol. ii. From Queen Mary and King Henry (Lord Darnley) he received a charter, 18th July 1566, granting to him, heritably and irredeemably, and his heirs, bearing the surname and arms of Erskine, the office of sheriff of Stirlingshire, and the captainship and custody of the castle of Stirling, with the office of bailiary and chamberlainry of the lands and lordship of Stirling and of the water of Forth. The Erskines had been hereditary keepers of Stirling castle from the time of Sir Robert Erskine, who received the appointment from David II. (see vol. ii. p. 144). The earl was by far too honest and patriotic for the post of regent, to which he had been elected at a time when a civil war of unexampled ferocity raged in the kingdom, and being unable to prevent the scenes of blood and disorder which were continually occurring, or to bring about any union of parties, he sank beneath the burden of anxiety and grief which the distracted state of the kingdom occasioned him, and died 29th October 1572. By his wife, Annabella, daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, he had a son, John, and a daughter, Mary, countess of Angus.

John, 2d, properly 7th earl of Mar, of the name of Erskine, born about 1558, was, though eight years older than the prince, educated with King James VI. at Stirling castle, by George Buchanan, under the eyes of the countess of Mar, his mother, and Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, his uncle, ancestor of the earls of Kellie. (See KELLIE, earl of.) He was only 14 years of age when he succeeded his father in 1572. In April 1578 the earl of Morton prevailed upon him to remove his uncle, Sir Alexander, from Stirling castle, and to take the keeping of the castle and of the king's person into his own hand. Morton then obtained admission to the castle, with his friends and followers in small parties, and after that the young earl durst do nothing but what he commanded

In August 1582, Mar was one of the nobles engaged in the Raid of Ruthven, the object of which was to get rid of the favourites, Lennox and Arran. The following year, Arran being recalled to court, Mar was committed to the custody of the earl of Argyle, and ordered to deliver up the castle of Stirling to the king and council, on pain of treason. On his doing so, the king gave the keeping of Stirling castle to Arran, and also appointed him provost of Stirling. Mar, in the meantime, with the others concerned in the Ruthven affair, had taken refuge in Ireland. Returning to Scotland, they, on the 17th April 1584, surprised Stirling castle, but were forced hurriedly to leave it, on the 27th, on the approach of the king with a large force, and to take shelter in England. In the parliament which met 22d August of that year, the earl was attainted, with the others. In November 1585, however, he and the other banished lords re-entered Scotland, and assembling their retainers, at the head of 8,000 men, took possession of Stirling castle and the king's person, the unprincipled Arran, stripped of all his titles and estates, being allowed to drop into his original obscurity. In the parliament which met in December of the same year, the pardons of the confederated lords were ratified, and their honours and estates restored.

On the arrival of the king with Queen Anne from Denmark 1st May 1590, they were received at the top of the stairs at the pier of Leith, by the duke of Lennox, the earls of Mar and Bothwell, and others; the countesses of Mar and Marischal standing first in order amongst the sixteen noble women and ladies selected to receive the queen. In 1592 he was appointed governor of the castle of Edinburgh. At this time he was in high credit at court, and held the office of great master of the household. In March 1594 he was one of the noblemen who subscribed the bond at Aberdeen, where the king then was, for the security of the protestant religion, against the Popish earls, Huntly, Angus, and Errol, and others. After the baptism of Prince Henry on the penult day of August that year, the king dubbed the royal infant a knight, when he was "touched with the spur by the earl of Mar." At the banquet which followed, "the king and queen, with the ambassadors, sat at table in the great hall, at eight hours at even; the office men to the king, the earl of Mar, great master household; the lord Fleming, great usher; the earl of Montrose, carver; the earl of Glencairn, cupper; the earl of Orkney, sewer; to the queen, the lord Seton, carver; the lord Hume, cupper; the lord Sempill, sewer. The table was so served that every one might see another."

In the spring of 1595, the queen insisted that the young prince should be removed from Stirling to Edinburgh castle, with Buccleuch as governor of the latter fortress, but the earl of Mar, who had charge of the infant, would not allow her to come near him, except with a small retinue, lest he should be carried off. In July of that year the king formally intrusted the keeping and education of the prince to the earl, by a warrant under his own hand, being the fifth generation of the royal family which had been put under the charge of an Erskine. At a convention held at Holyrood palace, Dec. 10, 1598, the earl of Mar was sworn one of the council appointed to meet twice a-week to assist the king with their advice.

In the mysterious business of the Gowrie conspiracy the earl of Mar was one of the king's principal attendants (see vol. ii. p. 559). In 1601 he was sent to England, as ambassador, and to his excellent management on this occasion is in part attributed the smooth accession of King James to the English throne. When in London, Robert Bruce the celebrated preacher, then in banishment for his disbelief of the guilt of the Gowrie brothers, had an interview with him, and through the earl's influence with the king, he subsequently received a license to return to Scotland. In 1603, the earl was one of the Scots nobles who accompanied the king on his departure for London to take possession of the throne of England. Before reaching York, however, he was compelled to return, as the queen had taken advantage of his absence to go to Stirling with a large retinue of noblemen and others, and demand that prince Henry should be delivered up to her. The countess of Mar, the earl's mother, refused to give him up, without an order under the earl's own hand. The queen, enraged at the refusal, took to her bed, and, says Calderwood, "parted with child the 10th of May, as was constantly reported." He refused to give to any one but herself the letters he had brought from the king to her majesty, and both the queen and the earl wrote to James express regarding this business. The duke of Lennox was, in consequence, sent from court to have the affair adjusted. He arrived at Stirling the 19th May, with the king's approval of the proceedings of the earl and his mother, and with commission to transport both the queen and prince to England. The earl of Mar then repaired to London, and on his arrival at court, he was sworn a member of the English privy council, and installed a knight of the Garter, 27th July the same year. In 1604 he was created Lord Cardross (see vol. i. p. 587), at the same time obtaining the barony of that name, with the power of assigning the barony and title to any of his male heirs. The king's reason for conferring this unusual privilege upon him, as stated in the grant, was that he "might be in a better condition to provide for his younger sons, by Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of the duke of Lennox, and a relation of his majesty." His portrait is subjoined.

In the beginning of 1606, he returned to Scotland from London, to assist at the trial of Mr. John Welch and five other ministers at Linlithgow, on a charge of treason, for

having declined the jurisdiction of the privy council in a matter purely ecclesiastical. He was rather favourable than otherwise to the prisoners, for when the justice-depute, on a preliminary objection being taken to the relevancy of the indictment, declared that by the uniform votes of the whole council and lords there present, the trial should proceed, the earl of Mar and two others interposed, and said, "Say not all, for there are here that are not, nor ever will be, of that judgment." They were, however, overruled. He was a member of the court of high commission erected in 1610 for the trial of ecclesiastical offences, and also on its renewal in 1619. In December 1616, he was appointed lord-high-treasurer of Scotland, an office which he held till 1630. At the opening of the parliament at Edinburgh, 25th July 1621, he carried the sceptre, as he had often done on similar occasions before. It was at this parliament that the obnoxious five articles of Perth were ratified, the earl of Mar being among those who voted for them. As a courtier and favourite of King James he could not have done otherwise. In 1623 he was one of the noblemen named in a commission to sit at Edinburgh twice a-week for the redress of grievances, but which never took effect. He was at the proclamation of Charles I. as king at the Cross of Edinburgh, betwixt six and seven o'clock in the evening of the last day of March 1625.

The earl died at Stirling castle 14th December 1634, aged 77, and was buried at Alloa. He was twice married, first, to Anne, second daughter of David, second Lord Drummond, by whom he had a son, John, his successor; and secondly, to Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of Esme, duke of Lennox, already mentioned. By this lady he had five sons and four daughters. The eldest of these sons, Sir James Erskine, married Mary Douglas, countess of Buchan, in her own right, and was created earl of Buchan (see BUCHAN, earl of, vol. i. p. 454, where his portrait is given). The second son, Henry, received from his father the barony of Cardross, and was known as the first Lord Cardross. The third son, Colonel the Hon. Sir Alexander Erskine, was blown up at Dunglas-house, in East Lothian, with his brother-in-law, the earl of Haddington, in 1640. He was a man of elegant person, and the hero of the beautiful and pathetic Scottish song, beginning "Baloo, my boy," the heroine of which was Anna Bothwell, daughter of Lord Holyroodhouse, the victim of an unfortunate passion (see vol. i. p. 361). The Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, knight, the 4th son, was ancestor of the Erskines of Alva (see vol. ii. p. 145), a family now represented by the earls of Rosslyn; and the Hon. William Erskine, the youngest son, was cupbearer to Charles II., and master of the Charter House, London. All the lord-treasurer's four daughters were married to earls, namely, Marischal, Rothes, Kinghorn, and Haddington. The earl himself was familiarly called by his classfellow, James VI., "Jocky o' Sclaittis," that is, slates; and this name he continued to give him even after he had become lord-treasurer. When a widower, the earl had fallen deeply in love with Lady Mary Stewart, the daughter of Lennox and cousin of the king. As his lordship was twice her age, and had already a son and heir, she at first positively refused to take him. The king, however, took his part, and in his own homely way, said, "I say, Jock, ye sanna die for ony lass in a' the land." He is said to have prevailed on the lady to marry him by promising to make a peer of her eldest son.

John, the eighth earl, was invested with the order of the Bath at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, 30th May 1610; sworn a privy councillor, 20th July 1615, and appointed governor of Edinburgh castle. On 1st February 1620, while still Lord Erskine, he was named one of the extraordinary lords of session, and in 1626 was superseded with the rest of the extraordinary lords. Reappointed 18th June 1628, he again sat on the bench till 1630. He succeeded his father in 1634, and in 1638 was deprived of his command of Edinburgh castle, General Ruthven, afterwards earl of Forth (see FORTH, earl of, vol. ii. p. 254), having been recalled from the Swedish service and by the king appointed governor of the castle, at the commencement of the civil commotions in Scotland, when the infatuated Charles resolved to suppress the covenant by force. He got security, however, for a compensation of £3,000. The same year, he was prevailed upon to sell to the king the sheriffship of Stirling and bailiary of the Forth, for £8,000 sterling, for which he obtained a bond, 1st November 1641. (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 216.) He was one of the noblemen proposed by the king to the Scots Estates to be a privy councillor, and was accordingly sworn one for life on the 13th of the same month. Being a great projector, he obtained a patent for the tanning of leather, but in consequence of its having been complained of as a monopoly, it was discharged by parliament, on 16th November the same year. A remit was, however, made to the council to consider his expenses, that reparation might be made to him for the same.

The earl of Mar at first favoured the Covenanters, but soon joined the Cumbernauld association to support the king. In consequence, his property was forfeited by the Estates. He is said to have sold several lands in Scotland, and with the money received for them, purchased an estate in Ireland, which he lost by the Irish rebellion. He died in 1654. By his countess, Lady Christian Hay, daughter of Francis, ninth earl of Errol, he had three sons and two daughters.

The elder son, John, called the 9th earl of Mar of the name of Erskine, had, when still Lord Erskine, the command of the Stirlingshire regiment in the Scots army which, in 1640, marched to England. The following year, with his father, he acceded to the Cumbernauld association to support the royal cause. In 1645, on the approach of Montrose's army to Alloa, the Irish in his service plundered that town and the adjoining lordship which belonged to the earl of Mar. Notwithstanding this unprovoked outrage, however, the earl and Lord Erskine his son, gave the royalist leader and his principal officers an elegant entertainment, and for doing so, the marquis of Argyle subsequently threatened to burn his castle of Alloa. (*Guthry's Memoirs*, p. 153.) After the battle of Kilsyth, 15th August 1645, Lord Erskine joined Montrose, and was at the rout of Philiphaugh, on 13th September following, but escaped, and was sent by Montrose into the district of Mar, to raise forces to recruit his discomfited army. He was fined by the Estates 24,000 merks, and his houses of Erskine and Alloa were plundered by their order. On succeeding his father in 1654, his whole estates were sequestrated, and till the Restoration he lived privately in a small cottage at the gate of Alloa house. To add to his misfortunes, he was struck with blindness. In his portrait he is represented as a fair-haired, mild-looking old man When King Charles got "his own again," the earl was restored to his estates. He died in September 1668. He was twice married. His first wife, Lady Mary Scott, eldest daughter of the first earl of Buccleuch, had surviving issue. By his second countess, Lady Mary Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the second earl of Seaforth, he had two sons and three daughters.

The elder son, Charles, tenth earl of the Erskine name, born 19th October 1650, succeeded to the earldom in his 14th year. In 1679 he raised the 21st regiment of foot, or Royal

Scots Fusileers, of which he was appointed colonel. In 1682 he was sworn a lord of the Scots privy council, and continued one in the reign of James VII., but not approving of that monarch's arbitrary measures, he had left his house to retire to the continent, when tidings of the landing of the prince of Orange arrived in Scotland. (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 217.) He appeared in the convention of Estates held at Edinburgh, 14th March 1689, but gave the viscount Dundee a promise that he would accompany him to a proposed convention of the king's friends to be held at Stirling. After Dundee's abrupt departure, with his troopers, from Edinburgh, the earl was apprehended, not unwillingly it is supposed, in a feigned attempt to escape from the capital, but was released on giving his parole that he would not leave the city without the permission of the convention. He died on the 23d of the following month. In Douglas' Peerage, and in Swan's Views on the Clyde, p. 65, it is erroneously stated that he was obliged, from the heavy incumbrances on his estates, to sell, "shortly previous to the year 1689," his lands of Erskine in Renfrewshire. the most ancient possession of the family. They were, however, disposed of fifty years previously, having been bought, in 1638, by Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston, from John, eighth earl. In 1703, they became the property of the noble family of Blantyre.

By his countess, Lady Mary Maule, eldest daughter of the second earl of Panmure, Earl Charles had eight sons and one daughter, Lady Jean, married to Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, baronet, a zealous Jacobite, in whose house near Stirling, Prince Charles slept in 1745, on his advance from the north to Edinburgh, with the Highland army, and who was afterwards forfeited for his share in the rebellion. Of the sons, five died young. The others were, John, eleventh earl; the Hon. James Erskine of Grange, lord-justice-clerk; and lieutenant-colonel the Hon. Henry Erskine, killed at the battle of Almanza, in 1707, aged 25, unmarried.

Of the eldest son, John, eleventh earl of the Erskine family, the leader of the rebellion of 1715, a memoir has been already given (see vol. ii. p. 155). Thomas, Lord Erskine, his only surviving son, by his countess, Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of Thomas, earl of Kinnoul, was commissary of stores at Gibraltar, and was elected M.P. for Stirlingshire, on a vacancy in 1747, and for the county of Clackmannan at the general election the same year. He died 16th March 1766. The Mar estate which, with the titles, had been forfeited, was purchased for him from government. by his uncle, the Hon. James Erskine of Grange.

This gentleman, whose name has been rendered conspicuous by the proceedings in relation to his wife, passed advocate 28th July 1705, and was appointed a lord of session fifteen months afterwards, namely, on 18th October 1706, when he assumed the title of Lord Grange. His brother, the earl of Mar, was at that time secretary of state for Scotland, which accounts for his speedy promotion. On 6th June 1707, he was constituted a lord of justiciary, and on 27th July 1710, appointed lord-justice-clerk. From a wish to join the opposition against Sir Robert Walpole, he was anxious to enter parliament, and in 1734, offered himself as a candidate for the county of Stirling. With the view to exclude him from the house of commons, Walpole got the act of that year passed, which incapacitates judges from being members of parliament. Lord Grange, thereupon, resigned his seat on the bench, both of the court of session and justiciary, and was elected M.P. for Stirlingshire. He took an active share in the debates, but, as the Walpole administration continued in office, he was disappointed in being made secretary of state for Scotland, the great object of his ambition, in the event of their overthrow. He is said to have held the office of secretary to the prince of Wales, but soon retired from political life, and again appeared in the court of session as an advocate; but in a short time relinquished his practice and left the bar. He died at London 24th January 1754, in his 75th year.

He married Rachel Chiesley, the daughter of that Chiesley of Dalry who, on 31st March 1689, shot Lord-president Lockhart in the Old Bank close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, in consequence of a decision given by him that he was bound to support his wife. The story of Lady Grange is one of the most romantic and extraordinary that occurred in real life in the 18th century. There can be no doubt there was madness in her family, and the unfortunate lady herself was unfortunately a confirmed drunkard. Becoming jealous of her husband, she employed spies to watch him when he was in England, and is said to have often boasted of the blood from which she had sprung, alluding to her father's murder of the president, as a significant intimation of what she might be able to accomplish, if driven to extremities. Wodrow (*Analecta*, vol. iv. p. 166. *Maitland Club*,) thus describes her conduct, in July 1730, just before her celebrated abduction, an account of which and her confinement in the Western Isles, is given in the Edinburgh Magazine for 1817: "She intercepted her husband's letters in the post-office, and would have palmed treason upon them, and took them to the justice clerk, as is said, and alleged that some phrases in some of her lord's letters to Lord Dun, related to the Pretender, without the least shadow for the inference. Last month it seems his lady, being for her drunkenness palpable and open, and her violent unhappy temper and mismanagement, inhibited by my lord, left the family. This was pleasing to her lord, and he did not use any endeavours to have her back, since sometimes she attempted to murder him, and was innumerable ways uneasy. Upon this, my lady gave in a bill to the lords for a maintenance, and containing the grounds of her separation. But the matter was taken up, and my lord entered into a concert with her friends, allowed her £100 a-year, and she declared she would be satisfied with that: and so they live separately." On the evening of 22d January 1732, Lady Grange, as she was commonly called, who then lived in lodgings next door to the house of her husband, was seized and gagged by several Highlanders, who had been secretly admitted into the house. The celebrated Simon, Lord Lovat, one of Lord Grange's most intimate friends, was charged with being the main instrument in her abduction, and she herself declared that those who carried her off wore Lovat's livery, by which, it is supposed, she meant his tartan. She also mentions that Lovat had an interview with her principal gaoler near Stirling, to arrange as to her journey. She is said to have possessed herself of a dangerous letter by her husband, and had even taken her place in the coach to London to deliver it to the king. Lord Lovat, in the strongest language, denied all share in the transaction. "As to that story about my Lord Grange," he says, "it is a much less surprise to me, because they said ten times worse of me, when that damned woman went from Edinburgh than they can say now; for they said it was all my contrivance, and that it was my servants that took her away; but I defied them then, as I do now, and do declare to you upon honour, that I do not know what has become of that woman, where she is, or who takes care of her, but if I had contrived, and assisted, and saved my Lord Grange from that devil, who threatened every day to murder him and his children, I would not think shame of it before God or man." By this lady, Lord Grange had four sons and four daughters. He is

said to have been the great lay head of the ultra-presbyterian party in Scotland, and Wodrow records that on one occasion "he complains much of preaching up of mere morality, and very little of Christ and grace." (*Wodrow, Analecta*, vol. ii. p. 207.) His lordship left a diary, very full of earnest piety, which, under the name of the Diary of a Member of the College of Justice, was privately printed in 1843.

Lord Grange's two eldest sons died young. James, the third son (advocate, 1734, appointed knight marischal of Scotland, 1758) married his cousin, Lady Frances Erskine, only daughter of the eleventh earl of Mar, and died 27th February 1785, aged 75. He had two sons, John Francis Erskine of Mar, and James Francis Erskine, a colonel in the army, died 5th April, 1806, aged 63.

John Francis Erskine of Mar, the elder son, was an officer of dragoons, and in 1762 obtained a captain's commission in the first regiment of horse. He quitted the army in 1770, and succeeded to the estate of Alloa, on the death of his mother in 1776. On 17th June 1824, the attainder was reversed by act of parliament in his favour, when he became twelfth, but was styled fourteenth earl of Mar of the name of Erskine. He died 20th August 1825. By his wife, Frances, only daughter of Charles Floyer, Esq., governor of Madras, he had four sons and five daughters. John Thomas, the eldest son, succeeded his father. The second son died without issue. Henry David, the youngest son, married in 1805, Mary Anne, daughter of John Cooksey, Esq., and died 31st December, 1846. Henry David's second son, Walter Coningsby Erskine of Shaw Park, Alloa, captain in the 73d regiment Bengal Native infantry, is heir presumptive (1862) to the earldom of Kellie (see vol. ii. p. 593); married, with issue.

John Thomas Erskine, the eldest son, fifteenth, properly thirteenth earl of Mar, born in 1772, died 20th September 1828. He married 17th March 1795, Janet, daughter of Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Dumfries-shire, the well-known steamboat projector, and, with two daughters, had a son, John Francis Miller Erskine, called the sixteenth earl, born 28th December, 1795. On the death of Methven Erskine, tenth earl of Kellie, in 1829, he claimed that title, as heir male general, with the minor titles of Viscount Fenton and Baron Dirleton, and his right was allowed by the house of lords. (See KELLIE, earl of, vol. ii. p. 595.) His lordship married, in 1827, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Granville Stewart Menteath, baronet of Closeburn. The countess died 15th December 1853, without issue.

The earl's two sisters were, Lady Frances Diana, married William James Goodeve, Esq. of Clifton, and, besides daughters, had an only son, John Francis Erskine Goodeve, born at Clifton, 29th March 1836, heir presumptive to the earldom of Mar (1862); and Lady Janetta, wife of Edward Wilmot-Chetwode, Esq. of Woodbank, Queen's county, Ireland, with issue. The sixteenth earl was many years in the army, and served at Quatre Bras and Waterloo; 33d in descent from Murtachas, maormor of Mar in 1065, and premier earl, viscount, and baron of Scotland.

MARJORIBANKS, a surname, derived from the lands of Ratho-Marjorie, in Renfrewshire, so named from their having been bestowed on the princess Marjorie, only daughter of Robert the Bruce, on her nuptials in 1316 with Walter, high steward of Scotland, ancestor of the royal line of Stuart. These lands, subsequently called "Terre de Ratho-Marjoribanks," came into the possession of a family of the name of Johnston, who, from them, assumed the name of Marjoribanks, though they continue to bear in part the Johnston arms. Several of this family were members of the Scottish Estates. On the institution of the court of session in 1532, by James V., Thomas Marjoribanks was one of the ten advocates selected to "procure" or plead before the lords. On March 2, 1535, he was appointed advocate for the poor, jointly with Dr. Gladstanes, the salary of £10 a-year, with his consent, being given to the latter. He acquired the lands of Ratho in September 1540. The same year he was provost of Edinburgh and commissioner for that city in the Estates, and again represented it in parliament in 1546. He was admitted a lord of session and appointed clerk-register 8th February 1549, but was deprived of the latter office in 1554, on an accusation of having falsified a warrant of the court.

In 1539, Thomas Marjoribanks had a charter as follows: "Magister Thomæ Marjoribanks, 36 Bovatas terrarum de Ratho."

In 1544, there appears a crown charter in favour of "Thomas Marjoribanks dividistat. terrarum de Mains of Spotts et terrarum de Handarewood."

In 1552, there is an entry in the records, "Unam terram in Edinburgh, Jacobi Marjoribanks."

Christian Marjoribanks, believed to be the grand-daughter of the above-named Thomas Marjoribanks, married in 1586, George Heriot, the founder of the magnificent Hospital at Edinburgh. She was his first wife, and is described as "the daughter of a respectable burgess."

In 1604, Thomas Marjoribanks of Ratho, held these lands, as appears from the following:—"Thomas Marjoribanks de Ratho et Mariæ Douglas, ejus conjugi villa et terrarum de Ratho extendendam ad triginta sexta bovatas cum mansione lacu et pratu."

In 1610, John Marjoribanks of Ratho got a charter as follows:—"Johannis Marjoribanks de Ratho, triginta sex bovatas terrarum de Ratho."

In 1645, Andrew Marjoribanks possessed certain property at Salt Prestons, now Preston Pans, thus described:—"Magister Andræ Marjoribanks, quorundam tenementarium et acrarum in Salt Prestons."

James Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks and Bowbardie or Balbardie, had two sons, Andrew, and George, surgeon, Edinburgh. The latter went to Waterford, in Ireland, and married the daughter of the Bishop of Waterford, by whom he had several daughters. The eldest married Mr. Moneypenny of Pitmilly, Fifeshire, and was grandmother of Lord Pitmilly, a judge of the court of session, who retired from the bench in 1831.

The elder son, Andrew Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, married in 1744, Mary Chalmers, and had 3 sons and 2 daughters. Christian, one of his daughters, married Mr. Wardrop of Torbanehill, and was mother of James Wardrop, Esq., the celebrated oculist and surgeon in ordinary to George IV.

The eldest son, Alexander Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, born in 1750, was convener of Linlithgowshire for more than 30 years. He was proprietor and superior of the barony of Bathgate, which was part of the extensive possessions given by King Robert the Bruce, to his daughter Marjorie, on her marriage with Walter, the high steward of Scotland, but in 1824 he voluntarily relinquished the superiority, that Bathgate might be created a burgh of barony, of which he was chosen the first provost. He sold the estate of Marjoribanks. He died Sept. 8, 1830. He married in 1790, Katherine, daughter of Gilbert Laurie of Polmont, lord provost of Edinburgh, and had, besides other children, who died in infancy 8 sons and 4 daughters.

Sons: 1. Alexander. 2. Andrew, born in 1797, died in 1824. 3. William, born in 1800, lieutenant, R.N., lost in the ship Confiance, off the coast of Cork, April 21, 1822. 4.

James, born in 1801, lieutenant, East India Company's service, died Nov. 28, 1825. 5. Gilbert, born in 1802, went to Sidney, New South Wales, and died there. 6. George, born in 1806, surgeon, died in 1828. 7. Thomas, born in 1809, ordained in 1834, minister of Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire, and in 1849 translated to Stenton, Haddingtonshire, married in 1835, Mary, only daughter of Rev. Dr. Cook, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the university of St. Andrews; issue, 3 sons and a daughter. 8. Erskine.

Daughters: 1. Katherine Erskine, wife of William Balfour, merchant, of the family of Balfour of Pilrig, who died in 1859 without issue. 2. Mary, married Robert Horsburgh, Esq., factor at Tongue to the Duke of Sutherland. 3. Christian, wife of John Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Accountant, Edinburgh. 4. Sarah, wife of William Turnbull, Esq., died without issue.

The eldest son, Alexander Marjoribanks, born Oct. 31, 1792, is a magistrate for Linlithgowshire. The estates of Balbardie and Bathgate, which had been for several centuries in the family, were at Whitsunday 1861 sold to the Trustees of Stewart's Hospital, Edinburgh, for £48,000.

The descendant of a younger branch of this family, Edward Marjoribanks, a native of Linlithgowshire and proprietor of the estate of Hallyards, Mid Lothian, married a daughter of Archibald Stewart, Esq., lord provost of Edinburgh when Prince Charles had possession of that city in 1745, and was for many years a wine merchant at Bordeaux in France. On succeeding to the estate of Lees in Berwickshire, in 1770, as heir of entail, he returned with his family to Scotland. His eldest son, John, born at Bordeaux in 1762, at one period a captain in the Coldstream guards, became a partner in a banking house at Edinburgh. In 1814, he was elected lord provost of that city, and the following year created a baronet. In 1811, he was chosen M.P. for Buteshire, and in 1818 for Berwickshire. While chief magistrate of Edinburgh he distinguished himself by carrying forward the improvements of the city, and was the chief promoter of the erection of the new gaol and the Regent's bridge. In 1825, he was again lord provost of Edinburgh. Sir John died Feb. 5, 1833, in his 71st year. He had married in 1790 Alison, eldest daughter of William Ramsay, Esq., of Barnton. His eldest surviving son, Sir William Marjoribanks, 2d baronet, born Dec. 15, 1792, died Sept. 22, 1834. Sir William's son, John, born in 1830, became 3d baronet.

MARSHALL, a surname derived from the ancient and honourable office of marischal, and not confined to Scotland.

There was a painter of this name, George Marshall, a scholar of the younger Scougal (see SCOUGAL, GEORGE) and thereafter of Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose paintings are remarkable for good colouring, although there is a flatness in them which is displeasing to the eye. After a long practice in Scotland, he went to Italy, but this produced no visible improvement on his works. He died about 1732.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM, a celebrated composer of Scottish airs and melodies, was born at Fochabers, Morayshire, Dec. 27, 1748, old style, In his 12th year he became employed under the house steward at Gordon castle, Banffshire, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, but was soon appoined butler and house steward, a situation which he held for nearly 30 years. "The correctness of Marshall's ear," says a MS. memoir of him quoted in Stenhouse's Johnson's Scots Musical Museum, (vol. iv. p. 413,) to which we are indebted for this notice, "was unrivalled, and his style of playing strathspeys and reels lively and inspiring, while his fine taste and peculiarly touching manner of executing the slow and more plaintive Scottish airs and melodies, delighted all who heard him." He is styled by Burns "the first composer of strathspeys of the age."

About the beginning of 1790, the delicate state of his health obliged him to relinquish his situation at Gordon castle, when he retired for a short time to a small farm in the neighbourhood of Fochabers. The same year he removed to the larger farm of Keithmore, belonging to the duke of Gordon, in the lordship of Auchendown and parish of Mortlach, where he became a keen agriculturist. Shortly thereafter he was appointed factor or land steward to the duke, over a very extensive range of his estates in the counties of Banff and Aberdeen, comprehending the districts of Cabrach, Auchendown, Glenlivet, Strathaven, Strathdown, &c. This situation he filled with fidelity and honour till 1817. He died at Newfield cottage, 29th May 1833, aged 85. He had married, at the age of 25, Jane Giles, who predeceased him, on 12th December 1825, and by whom he had five sons and a daughter.

A collection of Marshall's 'Airs and Melodies' was published, by subscription, in May 1822, containing 176 tunes. It was followed by a supplement of about 74 additional tunes. Many of them had appeared separately, before the close of the 18th century, and were well known.

MARTIN, DAVID, an eminent artist, the principal portrait painter in Edinburgh of his day, was born in Scotland, and studied under Allan Ramsay, the celebrated painter, the son of the poet, whom he accompanied to Rome, but at a time when he was too young to receive much advantage from the visit. On his return to England, he attended the drawing academy in St. Martin's Lane, London, and obtained some premiums for drawings after life. He subsequently practised both as a painter and an engraver, and also scraped some portraits in mezzotinto. In the latter department

he finished a very good print of Roubilliac the sculptor. Among his engraved portraits there is a whole length of Lord Bath, from the original picture which he painted of his lordship; also, a whole length of Lord Mansfield, from another of his own pictures. His best portrait is a half length of Dr. Franklin, said to be the truest likeness of that remarkable person, from which a mezzotinto print was published in 1775. Mr. Martin married a lady of some fortune, and lived for some years in Dean Street, Soho, but after her death, which was very sudden, he went to reside at Edinburgh. (*Edwards' Anecdotes of Painting*).

The Surgeon's Hall, Advocates' Library, and Heriot's Hospital, of that city, possess many fine portraits by Martin, of the most eminent men of his time, in the several departments of physic, law, and philosophy. After succeeding his brother, a General Martin, he lived principally at No. 4, St. James' Square, Edinburgh, where he died 13th December 1797. Some time previous to his death he had been appointed limner to his royal highness the prince of Wales. According to his obituary notice in the local papers, he was "very extensively known, not only in his own but in other countries, for his eminence in his profession, his knowledge of, and exquisite taste in, the fine arts, in general. He will long be remembered and much regretted by his numerous acquaintances, but more particularly by his friends, not more for his genius and taste than for his generosity and spirit, warmth of heart and other amiable qualities." So little was this flattering notice realized that, within sixty years of his death, he was so absolutely forgotten in the city in which he lived and died, that, with the exception of an old artist or two, who had known him in their youth, and his own descendants, few had ever heard of his existence, and scarcely any knew that he was a Scotsman. His reputation was completely eclipsed by the more brilliant talent of Sir Henry Raeburn (see RAEBURN, Sir Henry), who had his attention first directed by David Martin from miniature to the more powerful and facile process of oil painting, in which he gave him some instructions and advice in a friendly way, although, not being a pupil of his, he refused to show him how to prepare his colours. The identity of style of the early works of Raeburn with those of Martin, is very remarkable, and the difference of the two masters only begins as Raeburn became more confirmed in that style in which he ultimately distinguished himself, and which became so peculiarly his own.

The following is a list of most of the plates which Martin engraved: La Muchela Gabriela, after P. Bottoni; Lady Frances Manners; Earl of Mansfield; David Hume; Rousseau; The Earl of Bath; Roubilliac; a portrait of Rembrandt; Professor Fergusson; Summer Evening, after Cuyp; and the Ruins of ancient Bath, after Gasper Poussin.

MARTINE, GEORGE, a physician, was born in Scotland in 1702. After studying at Edinburgh, he went to Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1725, and on his return home commenced practice at St. Andrews. In 1740 he accompanied Lord Cathcart on his expedition to America, as physician of the forces under his command; and died there of a bilious fever in 1743.—His works are

Essays, Medical and Philosophical. Lond. 1740, 8vo.

De Similibus Animalibus et de Animalium Calore, libri duo. Lond. 1740.

In Bartholomæi Eustachii Tabulas Anatomicas Commentarii. Edin. 1755, 8vo. Published by Dr. Monro.

Account of the Operation of Bronchotome, as performed at St. Andrews. Phil. Trans. 1730.

An Essay on the alternate motions of the Thorax and Lungs, in Respiration. Ed. Med. Ess. i. 158. 1731.

An Essay concerning the Analysis of Human Blood. Ib. ii. 66.

Some Thoughts concerning the Production of Mineral Heat, and the Divarication of the Vascular System. Ib. iii. 334.

Experiment of Cutting the Recurrent Nerves, carried farther than has hitherto been done. Ib. 114.

Reflections and Observations on the Seminal Blood Vessels. Ib. v. 227. 1736.

MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS, celebrated for her beauty, her accomplishments, her errors, and her misfortunes, was born at the palace of Linlithgow, December 8, 1542. She was the daughter of James V., by his queen, Mary of Lorraine, of the family of Guise. Her father dying when she was only eight days old, she became queen, and was crowned at Stirling, September 9, 1543. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of Cardinal Bethune to obtain the regency, the government of the kingdom was, during her infancy,

vested in the earl of Arran. The two first years of her childhood were spent at Linlithgow, under the care of her mother; and the following three years at Stirling, under the charge of the Lords Erskine and Livingstone. Owing to the distracted state of the country, she was subsequently removed, for a few months, to the priory of Inchmahome, a small island in the beautiful lake of Menteith, Perthshire, where she had for her attendants and companions four young ladies of noble rank, all named like herself, Mary; namely, Mary Bethune, niece of the cardinal; Mary Fleming, daughter of Lord Fleming; Mary Livingstone, daughter of one of her guardians; and Mary Seton, daughter of the lord of that name. At the age of six she embarked at Dumbarton for France, where she was instructed in every branch of learning and polite accomplishment. Besides making herself mistress of the dead languages, she spoke the French, Italian, and Spanish tongues fluently, and devoted much of her time to the study of history. Through the influence of the French king and her uncles, the Guises, she was married, April 20, 1558, to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II. of France, who died in 1560, about sixteen months after his accession to the throne. On her marriage she had been induced, by the persuasion of the French court, to assume, with her own, the style and arms of queen of England and Ireland, an offence which Elizabeth never forgave, although, as soon as Mary became her own mistress, she discontinued the title.

The widowed queen soon found it necessary to return to Scotland, whither she was invited by her own subjects, and arriving at Leith, August 19, 1561, she was received by all ranks with every demonstration of welcome and regard. At first the committed the administration of affairs to Protestants, her principal advisers being her natural brother, the Lord James Stuart, prior of St. Andrews, and Maitland of Lethington, and so long as she abided by their counsels her reign was mild, prudent, and satisfactory to her people. In August 1562 she made a progress into the north, where, by the aid of her brother, recently created earl of Moray, she crushed the formidable rebellion of the earl of Huntly. In February 1563 occurred at St. Andrews the execution of the young and accomplished French poet Chatelard, who, having fallen deeply in love with his beautiful mistress, had twice intruded himself into her bed-chamber, for the purpose of urging his passion. It was the wish of her subjects that the queen should marry, that the crown might descend in the right line from their ancient monarchs, and she had already received matrimonial overtures from various foreign princes. The ardour of youthful inclination, however, rather than the dictates of prudence, led her to prefer her cousin, Henry Lord Darnley, to all her suitors. This young man, whose only recommendation was the elegance of his person and manners, was the eldest son of the earl of Lennox, who had been forced to seek refuge in England, in the reign of James V., and Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of the earl of Angus and the queen dowager Margaret, sister of Henry VIII.; and after Mary herself, he was the nearest heir to the crown of England, and next to the earl of Arran in succession to the crown of Scotland. The royal nuptials were celebrated July 29, 1565, in conformity to the rites of the church of Rome, of which Mary was a zealous adherent, while the majority of her subjects were Protestants.

With this ill-fated marriage began the long series of her misfortunes, which were terminated only by her melancholy death upon the scaffold. The marriage had been disapproved of by the earl of Moray and the leaders of the protestant party, who, having taken up arms, were opposed by the queen in person, with remarkable energy and promptitude. At the head of a superior force, she pursued the insurgents from place to place, and compelled them at last to quit the kingdom. Mary now not only joined the league of the popish princes of Europe, but evinced her full determination to re-establish the Romish religion in Scotland. But all her plans were frustrated by an unexpected event which took place on the evening of March 9, 1566. Darnley, upon whom she had conferred the title of king, and whose weak and licentious conduct very soon changed the extravagant love she had entertained for him into equally violent hatred, excited by jealousy of David Rizzio, her foreign secretary, and favourite, had organized a conspiracy for his destruction; and on

the evening mentioned, while the queen was at supper with Rizzio and the countess of Argyle, he suddenly entered her chamber, followed by Lord Ruthven and some other factious nobles, and caused the unfortunate secretary to be dragged from her presence and murdered. This atrocious deed, aggravated as it was by the situation of his wife, then six months advanced in pregnancy, could not fail to increase the queen's aversion for her husband. Dissembling her feelings, however, she prevailed upon Darnley to withdraw from his new associates, to dismiss the guards which had been placed on her person, and to accompany her in her flight to Dunbar. In the course of a few days, at the head of a powerful army, she returned to Edinburgh, when Ruthven, Morton, Maitland, and Lindsay, the chief of the conspirators, were forced to take refuge in Newcastle, and Moray and his friends, who had in the meantime arrived from England, were again received into favour, and intrusted with the chief management of affairs.

The birth of a son, afterwards James VI., on June 19, 1566, had no effect in producing a reconciliation between Mary and the king, and, enraged at his exclusion from power, the latter sullenly retired from court, declared his intention to quit the kingdom, and refused to be present at the baptism of the infant prince. He took up his residence with his father at Glasgow, where, in the beginning of 1567, he was seized with the small-pox, or some other dangerous disease. On hearing of his illness, Mary sent her own physician to attend him, and, after the lapse of a fortnight, she visited him herself. When he was able to be removed, she accompanied him to Edinburgh, and lodged him in a house in the southern suburbs, called Kirk-of-Field, near to where the university of that city now stands. Here she attended him with the most assiduous care, and slept for two nights in the chamber under his apartment. On the evening of the 9th of February she took leave of him with many embraces, to be present at the marriage of one of her servants at Holyrood. During the same night the house in which Darnley slept was blown up with gunpowder, and his dead body and that of his page were next morning found lying in the adjoining garden

Of this atrocious deed, the earl of Bothwell, the new favourite of the queen, was openly accused of being the perpetrator, and Mary herself did not escape the suspicion of being accessory to the crime. At the instigation of the earl of Lennox, the father of Darnley, Bothwell was brought to trial, but he was attended to the court by a formidable array of armed followers, and neither accuser nor witness appearing against him, he was formally acquitted by the jury. On the 20th of April, Bothwell prevailed upon a number of the nobles to subscribe a bond, in which they not only declared him innocent of Darnley's murder, but recommended him as a fit husband for the queen. Four days afterwards, at the head of a thousand horse, he intercepted Mary on her return from Stirling to Edinburgh, and dispersing her slender suite, conducted her to the castle of Dunbar, of which he was governor. Having proposed marriage, on the queen's refusal, he produced the bond signed by the nobles, and, as is affirmed by Mary's partizans, compelled her by force to yield to his desires, when the unhappy princess consented to become his wife. Mary's accusers, on the other hand, say that, in the whole of this transaction, the queen was a willing actor. Her marriage to Bothwell took place May 15, 1567, only three months after the death of Darnley, and it is a prominent point in her history, for which it is impossible to find any justification. That act of folly virtually discrowned her. A confederacy of the nobles was immediately formed for the protection of the infant prince, and for bringing to punishment the murderers of the late king. As the people generally shared their indignation, they soon collected an army, at the head of which they advanced to Edinburgh, Bothwell and the queen retiring before them to Dunbar, where they assembled a force of about 2,000 men. At Carberry Hill, near Musselburgh, the two hostile armies confronted each other, June 15; but, to avoid a battle, Mary, after a brief communication with Kirkaldy of Grange, agreed to dismiss Bothwell, and to join the confederates, by whose councils she declared herself willing to be guided in future, on condition of their respecting her "as their born princess and queen." Taking a hurried farewell of Bothwell, who, with a few followers, slowly

rode off the field, and whom she never saw again, she gave her hand to Grange, and surrendered to the associated lords, by whom she was conducted in triumph to the capital. As she passed along, she was assailed by the insults and reproaches of the populace, and a banner was displayed before her, on which was painted the dead body of Darnley, with the infant prince kneeling beside it, saying—"Judge and revenge my cause, O Lord!" Next day, she was conveyed a prisoner to Lochleven castle in Kinross-shire, situated in the middle of a lake, and committed to the charge of Lady Douglas, mother of the Regent Moray by James V., and widow of Sir Robert Douglas, who fell at the battle of Pinkie. On July 24, 1567, she was compelled to sign a formal renunciation of the crown in favour of her son, and to appoint as regent, during the king's minority, her brother, the earl of Moray, commonly called the Regent Murray, who soon after arrived from France, and entered upon the government.

Mary now employed all her art to recover her liberty, and having gained over George Douglas, youngest son of the lady of Lochleven, on March 25, 1568, she attempted to escape in the disguise of a laundress, but the whiteness of her hands betrayed her to the boatmen, by whom she was conducted back to the castle. Her beauty and misfortunes, however, had made a deep impression on William Douglas, an orphan youth of sixteen, a relative of the family, and he was easily prevailed upon to assist in a project for her escape. Accordingly, on Sunday, May 2, 1568, at the hour of supper, he found means to steal the keys, and opening the gates to the queen and one of her maids, locked them behind her, and then threw the keys into the lake. Mary entered a boat which had been prepared for her, and, on reaching the opposite shore, she was received by Lord Seton, Sir James Hamilton, and others of her friends. Instantly mounting on horseback, she rode first to Niddrie, Lord Seton's house in West Lothian, and next day to Hamilton, where she was joined by a number of the nobility, and in a few days found herself at the head of about 6,000 men. On May 13 her forces were defeated by the regent at the battle of Langside, and the unhappy queen, who had anxiously beheld the engagement from a hill at a short distance, to avoid falling again into the hands of her enemies, fled from the field of battle, accompanied by Lord Herries and a few other attached friends, and rode, without stopping, to the abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, full sixty miles distant. After resting there for two days, with about twenty attendants, she embarked in a fisher boat at Kirkcudbright on the 16th, and crossing the Solway, landed at Workington, in Cumberland, where she claimed the protection of her kinswoman, the queen of England. "As well might the hunted deer have sought refuge in the den of the tiger." By Elizabeth's orders, she was conducted to Carlisle, from whence, on the 16th of June, she was removed to Bolton castle. But though treated on all occasions with the honours due to her rank, Elizabeth refused to admit her to a personal interview. To adjust the differences between Mary and her subjects, a conference was held at York in October 1568, and afterwards removed to Westminster, but without leading to any decisive result. Under various pretences, and in direct violation of public faith and hospitality, Elizabeth detained her a prisoner for nineteen years; and after having encouraged the Scots commissioners to accuse her publicly of the murder of her husband, denied her an opportunity of vindicating herself from the revolting charge.

In the beginning of 1569, Mary was transferred to Tutbury castle, in Staffordshire, and placed under the care of the earl of Shrewsbury, who discharged the important trust committed to him with great fidelity for fifteen years. She was subsequently removed from castle to castle, and at last consigned to the custody of Sir Amias Pawlet and Sir Drue Drury, by whom she was finally conveyed to Fotheringay, in Northamptonshire. Throughout all the sufferings and persecutions to which she was subjected by the jealousy and perfidy of Elizabeth, she preserved, till the closing scene of all, the magnanimity of a queen of Scotland. She made many attempts to procure her liberty, and, for this purpose, carried on a constant correspondence with foreign powers. Being the object of successive plots, on the part of the English Roman Catholics, who made use of her name to justify their insurrections and conspira

cies, Elizabeth at length resolved upon her death, and caused her to be arraigned on a charge of being accessary to the conspiracy of Anthony Babington. A commission was appointed to conduct her trial, and though no certain proof appeared of her connection with the conspirators, she was found guilty of having compassed divers matters tending to the death of the queen of England. Although Elizabeth affected great reluctance to put Mary to death, she disregarded the entreaties of the ambassadors from Scotland and France on her behalf, and signed the warrant for a mandate to be made out under the great seal for her execution. A commission was given to the earls of Shrewsbury, Kent, Cumberland, Derby, and others, to see it carried into effect, and the two former lost no time in proceeding to Fotheringay. The sentence was read to Mary in presence of her own domestics, and she was desired to prepare herself for death the next day. She crossed her breast, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and said she was ready to die in the Catholic faith, which her forefathers professed. She forgave them that were the procurers of her death, yet, she said, she doubted not but God would execute vengeance upon them. Mary then prepared for her fate with the utmost serenity, fortitude, and resignation. She was attended to the hall of Fotheringay castle, where her head was to be struck off, by Robert Melville, her master of the household, her physician, chirurgeon, and apothecary. At the foot of the stairs leading into the hall, she desired Mr. Melville to commend her to her son. To the executioners she said that she pardoned them, and she desired Jane Kennedy, one of her attendants, to bind her eyes with a handkerchief. She was beheaded Feb. 8, 1587, in the 45th year of her age. "The admirable and saintly fortitude with which she suffered," it has been well remarked, "formed a striking contrast to the despair and agony which not long afterwards darkened the deathbed of the English queen." Mary's body was embalmed and interred, August 1, with royal pomp, in the cathedral of Peterborough. Her funeral was also celebrated with great pomp at Paris at the charge of the Guises. Twenty years afterwards, her son, James I., ordered her remains to be removed to Westminster, and deposited among those of the kings of England, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, where a magnificent monument was erected to her memory.

The portraits of Mary are numerous, but many of them are fictitious. In some of them, says Pinkerton, she is confounded with Mary of Guise, her mother, with Mary queen of France, sister of Henry VIII., and even with Mary de Medicis.

While the conduct and character of Queen Mary have been the subject of much controversy with historians, her learning and accomplishments are universally acknowledged. She wrote with elegance and force in the Latin and French, as well as in the English language. Among her compositions are:

Royal Advice to her Son; in two books: the Consolation of her long Imprisonment.

Eleven Letters to James Earl of Bothwell. Translated from the French originals, by Edward Simmonds, of Oxford. Westminster, 1726, 8vo.

Ten Letters, with her Answer to the Articles exhibited against her were published in Haynes' State Papers.

Six Letters; printed in Anderson's Collections.

A Letter, published in the Appendix to her Life, by Dr. Jebb.

Many of her letters to Queen Elizabeth, Cecil, and others, are preserved in the Cottonian and Ashmolean libraries, and in the Imperial library of France.

Besides the above, she wrote "Poems on Various Occasions," in the Latin, Italian, French, and Scotch languages.

MASTERTON, a local surname of great antiquity in Scotland, derived from lands of that name in Fifeshire. According to tradition, one of the principal architects at the building of the abbey of Dunfermline, obtained from Malcolm Canmore the estate of Masterton, in that neighbourhood, and was the founder of a family of the name. Among the barons recorded in the Ragman Roll as having sworn a compulsory fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296, appears William de Masterton. A female descendant of this family, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Masterton of the lands of Bad in Perthshire and Parkmill in Fifeshire, and wife of Mr. James Primrose, was nurse to Henry, prince of Scotland, eldest son of James VI., for which she and her husband had a pension during their lives.

Mr. Allan Masterton, teacher of writing and arithmetic in Edinburgh, is known to all the admirers of Burns the poet, as one of his most intimate companions and the composer of the airs to many of his songs. He is said to have possessed a good ear and a fine taste for music, and, as an amateur, played the violin remarkably well. Among the tunes composed by him for Burns' pieces were those to 'Strathallan's Lament,' 'Beware of Bonnie Ann,' 'The Braes of Ballochmyle,' 'The Bonnie Banks of Ayr,' 'O Willie brewed a peck o'Maut,' and 'On hearing a Young Lady Sing.' On Aug. 26, 1795, Dugald and Allan Masterton, and Dugald Masterton, jun., were elected writing masters in the High School of Edinburgh. The verses beginning, "Ye gallants bright, I rede you right," were written, in 1788, by Burns, in compliment to Miss Ann Masterton, the daughter of the composer.

MATHESON, the name of a clan (Clann *Mhathain*), from the Gaelic *Mathaineach*, heroes, or rather, from Mathan, pronounced Mahan, a bear. The name is not the same as the English Mathison, which is a corruption of Matthewson. The MacMathans were settled in Lochalsh, a district of Wester Ross, from an early period. They are derived by ancient genealogies from the same stock as the Earls of Ross. Kenneth MacMathan, who was constable of the castle of Ellen Donan, is mentioned both in the Norse account of the expedition of the king of Norway against Scotland in 1263, and in the Chamberlain's Rolls for that year, in connection with that expedition. He is said to have married a sister of the Earl of Ross. The chief of the clan was engaged in the rebellion of Donald, lord of the Isles, in 1411 (see vol. ii. p. 546), and was one of the chiefs arrested at Inverness by James I., in 1427, when he is said to have been able to muster 2,000 men. The possessions of the Mathesons, at one time very extensive, were greatly reduced, in the course of the 16th century, by feuds with their turbulent neighbours, the Macdonalds of Glengarry.

The clan Matheson was divided into two great branches, namely of Lochalsh, from which descended the Mathesons of Attadale, now Ardross, and of Shinness, Sutherlandshire. The former is descended from John Matheson of Lochalsh, constable under Mackenzie, the 9th laird of Kintail, of the castle of Ellen Donan, who was killed in defending that fortress against the MacDonalds of Sleat in 1547. His son, Dugald Roy, was succeeded by his son, Murdoch. The latter had 2 sons, Roderick, ancestor of the Mathesons of Bennetsfield, and Dugald, who inherited Balmacarra, and had 3 sons.

John Matheson of Attadale, the 6th from this last Dugald, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Donald Matheson, Esq. of Shinness, and died in 1826. He had 5 sons and 2 daughters. The sons were, 1. Alexander of Ardross. 2. Hugh, merchant, Liverpool. 3. Farquhar, minister of Lairg. 4. Donald, settled in America. 5. John, deceased.

The eldest son, Alexander Matheson, Esq. of Ardross and Attadale, born in 1805, is a merchant in London, (formerly of Canton, in China,) a Director of the Bank of England, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the counties of Ross, Cromarty, and Inverness; has been M. P. for the Inverness burghs since 1847. In 1851, he purchased the estate of Lochalsh, forfeited by his ancestors in 1427. He married, first, in 1840, Mary, only daughter of J. C. MacLeod, Esq. of Geanies. 2dly, in 1853, Lavinia Mary, sister of Lord Beaumont; issue, a son and a daughter 3dly, in 1860, Eleanor, daughter of Spencer Perceval, Esq., by whom he has two sons.

The representative of the family of Shinness is Donald Matheson, Esq. of Grandon Lodge, Surrey, eldest son of Duncan Matheson, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh. His uncle, Sir James Matheson of Achany and the Lews, Bart., 2d son of Capt. Donald Matheson of Shinness, was born in 1796, at Lairg, Sutherlandshire. He was at one period a partner in the house of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and resided many years in India and China. On his return to England, he received from the merchants of Bombay a service of plate, with an address, recording their sense of his conduct during the opium disputes with China. Owner of the estate of Achany in Sutherlandshire, and, jointly with Lord Clinton, lord of the borough and manor of Ashburton, Devonshire, he purchased the island of Lewis, which is about 40 miles long by about 20 broad, and, with his other property, he has an extent of territory as great as that possessed by the ancient chiefs of Lochalsh; a deputy lieutenant of the counties of Ross and Sutherland; member of the board of trustees for manufactures and of the fishery board in Scotland; a vice-president of the Caledonian Asylum, London; F.R.S.; was M.P. for Ashburton from 1843 to 1847, and in the latter year was elected for the counties of Ross and Cromarty. He was created a baronet in 1850, on account of his benevolent and untiring efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants of the Lewis at the period of the famine; author of a pamphlet on the China trade. He married, in 1843, Mary Jane, 4th daughter of M. H. Perceval, Esq. of Quebec, without issue. See SUPPLEMENT

MAULE, a surname of Norman origin, assumed from the town and lordship of Maule in France, which, for four centuries, belonged to the lords of that name. In the army of William the Conqueror, on his invasion of England in 1066, was Guarin de Maule, a younger son of Arnold, lord of Maule. From the Conqueror, besides other lands, he obtained the lordship of Hatton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire. One of his sons, Robert de Maule, attached himself to David, earl of Cumberland, afterwards David I., who was educated at the English court, and accompanying him into Scotland, received a grant of lands in Mid Lothian. He died about 1130. The eldest of his three sons, William de Maule of Fowlis in Perthshire, was at the battle of the Standard in 1138, but died without male issue. The second son, Roger de Maule, was the progenitor of the Maules of Panmure. The marriage of his daughter Cecilia to Walter de Ruthven brought the barony of Fowlis into the Gowrie family, of which her husband was the ancestor.

Roger de Maule's grandson, Sir Peter de Maule, married, about 1224, Christian, only daughter and heiress of William de Valoniis of Pannomor, or Panmure, and got with her the baronies of that name and Benvie, in Forfarshire, as well as other lands both in England and Scotland. He had two sons, Sir William and Sir Thomas. The latter was governor of the castle of Brechin in 1303, when it sustained a siege for twenty days by the English, under Edward I.; and it was not till the governor, Sir Thomas Maule, was killed, by a stone thrown from an engine, that the garrison surrendered.

The elder son, Sir William de Maule of Panmure, was sheriff of Forfar at the death of Alexander III., and was among the barons who swore fealty to Edward I. at St. Andrews, 10th July 1292.

His son, Sir Henry de Maule of Panmure, was knighted by King Robert the Bruce, on account of his services. Sir Henry's eldest son, Sir Walter de Maule of Panmure, was governor of the castle of Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire, in the reign of David II. He had two sons, Sir William and Henry, the latter the first of the Maules of Glaster.

Sir William's son, Sir Thomas de Maule of Panmure, led a strong body of his name to the assistance of the earl of Mar at the battle of Harlaw, against Donald, lord of the Isles, in August 1411. As the old ballad says:

"Panmure with all his men did cum."

The Forfarshire clans mustered strong on the occasion; besides the Maules, the Lyons, Ogilvies, Carnegies, Lindsays, and others belonging to Angus, hastened to range themselves under the banner of Mar. Sir Thomas Maule was among the slain,

"The knight of Panmure, as was sene,
A mortal man in armour bright."

His posthumous son, afterwards Sir Thomas de Maule of Panmure, was, notwithstanding his infancy, served heir to his father in 1412, an act of parliament having been passed

to allow this in all cases of heirs in nonage, where the fathers had fallen in the king's service. The lordship of Brechin held by the earl of Athol by courtesy since the death of his wife, Elizabeth Barclay, belonged by right to Sir Thomas Maule, the grandson of her aunt, Jean Barclay, but although that nobleman, previous to his execution for being concerned in the conspiracy which led to the assassination of James I., in 1437, declared this to be the case, Sir Thomas received but a small portion of it, as it was annexed to the crown by act of parliament. His great-grandson, Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, fell at the battle of Flodden. With a daughter, married to Ramsay of Panbride, he had two sons, Robert and William, the latter ancestor of the Maules of Boath.

The elder son, Robert Maule of Panmure, joined the earl of Lennox in his unsuccessful attempt to rescue James V. out of the hands of the Douglases in 1526, for which he got a remission. Two years afterwards, the king granted him a dispensation for life, from all public duties and attendance, on account of the true, good, and faithful services done by him to his majesty. He was one of those who opposed the projected marriage between the young Queen Mary and Edward prince of Wales in 1543. In 1547 he bravely defended his house of Panmure against the English till he was severely wounded, when he was taken prisoner, and sent to London. He remained in the Tower till 1549, when, at the solicitation of the marquis d'Elbœuf, French ambassador to Scotland, he was released. One of his sons, Henry Maule of Melgum, a learned antiquarian, was author of a history of the Picts, published after his death.

Thomas Maule of Panmure, his eldest son, in his father's lifetime accompanied David Bethune, abbot of Aberbrothwick, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrews, when he went to France as ambassador in 1538. He was taken prisoner in the engagement with the English at Hadden Rig, 25th August 1542, when the Scots were commanded by the earl of Huntly, and sent to Morpeth, where he remained till after the death of James V., when he was released by order of Henry VIII. He fought also at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and in 1567, he joined the association for the safety of the infant Prince James, on the marriage of his mother, Queen Mary, to Bothwell. He died 17th March 1600. With three daughters, he had seven sons. Robert Maule, the fourth son, commissary of St. Andrews, a learned and judicious antiquary, was the author of several treatises, particularly Periodi Gentis Scotorum, a history of his own family, and a tract on the Antiquity of the Scots nation. A branch of the Maules, descended from Thomas Maule, lieutenant-colonel of the marquis of Ormond's regiment, son of Thomas, the fifth son, settled in Ireland. One of this family, Henry Maule, dean of Cloyne, was consecrated bishop of Cloyne in 1720, translated to Dromore in 1731, and to Meath in 1744.

Patrick Maule of Panmure, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of John Erskine of Dun, superintendent of Angus and Mearns, and died 21st May 1605. With two daughters he had a son, Patrick Maule of Panmure, who was one of the select few that accompanied James VI. to England in April 1603, when he went to take possession of the English throne. On 3d August 1646, he was by Charles I. created Baron Maule of Brechin and Navar and earl of Panmure, in the Scottish peerage (see PANMURE, earl of).

MAXTONE, a surname derived from the lands of Maxton in Roxburghshire. A family of this name has for centuries owned the estate of Cultoquey, Perthshire, which, during the time that it has been in their possession, has never, it is said, been larger or smaller than when they got it. They had the same common ancestor as the Maxwells, the one name being derived from Maccus-*tun*, a Saxon termination, and the other from Maccus-*well*, (in course of time shortened into Maxton and Maxwell,) to denote the manor and well of Maccus, a Saxon baron who came into Scotland at an early period, (see next article,) and received a grant of lands upon the Tweed.

Robert de Maxtone had a charter of the lands of Cultoquey dated 1410, but that the family possessed the estate previous to that time is proved by mention being made of them in charters of other houses of older date. His descendant, Robert Maxtone of Cultoquey, who had a charter of the lands of Ardoch in 1487, was slain at Flodden in 1513. Anthony Maxtone of the same family, was, in the reign of Charles I., prebendary of Durham. The succession in the male line has been uninterrupted from father to son from the first. The 13th proprietor, James Maxtone Graham, Esq. of Cultoquey, born June 20, 1819, succeeded his father in 1846.

One of the proprietors of this house is celebrated for having repeated the following curious addition to his litany every morning at a well near his residence:

> "From the greed of the Campbells,
> From the pride of the Grahams,
> From the ire of the Drummonds,
> And the wind of the Murrays,
> Good Lord deliver us."

His estate was surrounded by the Breadalbane, Montrose, Perth, and Athol families, and he thus showed his apprehensions of his more powerful neighbours.

James Maxtone Graham of Cultoquey, married in 1851, the daughter of George E. Russell, Esq., East India Company's Service. In 1859 he succeeded to the estate of Redgorton, Perthshire, on the death of his uncle, Robert Graham, Esq., cousin of the celebrated Lord Lynedoch, and in consequence assumed the name and arms of Graham under letters patent of the Lord Lyon.

MAXWELL, a surname of ancient standing in Scotland, originally Maccus-well, so called from the territory of that name on the Tweed, near Kelso. In the history of the Anglo-Saxons mention is made of Maccus, the son of Anlaf, king of Northumbria, (949—952.) Anlaf was surnamed Cwiran, and appears to be identical with the Amlaf Cuarran whose name occurs in the Annals of Ulster, (944—946.) On the expulsion of Anlaf by the treachery of his people, King Eric, a son of the Danish king, Harald Blatáud, was set on the Northumbrian throne, but, with his son Henry and his brother Regnald, was slain in the wilds of Stanmore, by the hand of *Maccus*, the son of Anlaf. (*Lappenberg's History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Thorpe's Translation*, vol. i. p. 125, *London*, 1845.) A potentate of the same name, "Maccus of Man and the Hebrides," is also mentioned somewhat later in the same century. The following is from Lappenberg (*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 143), "On making his annual sea-voyage round the island, King Edgar found, on his arrival at Chester, eight sub-kings awaiting him, in obedience to the commands they had received, who swore to be faithful to him, and to be his fellow-workers by sea and land." These were Kenneth of Scotland, Malcolm of Cumbria, *Maccus of Man and the Hebrides*, Dyfnwall or Dunwallon of Strat Clyde, Siferth, Iago, (Jacob) and Howell of Wales, and Inchill of Westmoreland. All these vassals rowed the proud Basileus on the river Dee in a barge, of which Edgar was the steersman, to the monastery of St. John the Baptist, where they

offered up their orisons, and then returned in the same order to the palace."

The same in substance is mentioned in the Chronica de Melros, which styles *Maccus* the "King of many Isles." Roger of Wendover and William of Malmesbury also relate the same, the latter of whom calls Maccus "that Prince of pirates," thus identifying him with *Mascusius Archipirata*, who about the same time (973) was a witness to a charter by King Edgar of England, and who signs immediately after "Kinadius rex Albanie" and the royal family, and before all the bishops, "Ego Mascusius Archipirata confortavi." (*Dugdale Monast.* vol. i. p. 17.) This Maccus would therefore appear to have been a friend or ally of Kenneth king of the Scots, and may have held lands under him.

The name of Maks or Max, in *mediæval* Latin Macus, is found in Domesday Book as being that of a baron holding several manors in England before the conquest; and Mexborough in Yorkshire, and Maxstoke in Warwickshire, still preserve the memorial of his residence and possessions. The latter, Maxstoke, is said to have belonged to Almundus, or Ailwynd, the same name, no doubt, as Undewyn, as the father of Maccus, hereafter mentioned, was called. The saltire cognizance of the Maxwells appears on the ceiling of the ancient priory of Maxstoke, along with many others of Norman descent, but without name.

At an early period extensive possessions on the Tweed had been held by a person of the name of *Maccus*, from whom Maccuston (Maxton) and Maccus-well (Maxwell) were designated. Maccus-well has been supposed originally to have been called Maccus-ville, but the old chartularies give no countenance to this supposition. Maccuswel or Maccuswell means evidently the pool, *weil*, or well of Maccus, (Saxon, *wylle*, see charters in Saxon in Dugdale, where the word is translated *fons*, a well), probably from his having a right of fishing there; in the same way as other fishings on the Tweed, as the fishings of Schipwell or Sipwell (*Lib. de Melros*, Tom. i. pp. 16, 17), and of Blackwell, (*Reg. Cart. de Kelso*, pp. 33, 44, &c.) Probably long before the time of David I., the name came to be given to the adjoining territory and church, in the same way that it was afterwards called Maxwell-heugh, from another natural characteristic, probably coincident with the well or pool of former times.

The origin of the family who held the lands of Maccuswell, in or before the time of David I., is doubtful. The opinion generally entertained at the present time is that they were directly descended from Maccus, from whom the lands got their name, but this opinion is far from certain.

A Macchus was witness to a charter of foundation of the monastery of Selkirk in 1113, afterwards transferred to Kelso, (*Reg. Cart. de Kelso*, p. 4.)

Maccus filius Unwein is a witness to the Inquisition by Earl David, afterwards David I., into the possessions of the Church of Glasgow, about 1117.

Maccus filius Undwain is also witness to charter by David I. in the life of Prince Henry; which charter mentions a Perambulation of the lands which took place "*Anno scilicet secundo, quo Stephanus Rex Anglie captus est.*" Stephen was taken prisoner in 1141, so that the charter must have been between 1143 and 1152, when Prince Henry died, and therefore the *Maccus* here mentioned is evidently not the ancestor of the Maxwells, (*Liber de Melros*, Tom. i. p. 4.)

Old writers say that the family came from England. The history of the Maxwell family, printed in the *Herries Peerage Case*, (page 294) gives the same account. The manuscript was got in a monastery in Flanders, probably Douay, and sent to Terregles in 1769. It seems to have been written chiefly before 1660, and although inaccurate in many particulars, shows that the writer must have had means of information which probably do not now exist.

Other copies of this manuscript are extant, but all, as well as the printed one, seem to have been carelessly copied from an older and not very legible manuscript, and added to in the transcription. A more correct copy is in the possession of the Kirkconnel family, but only brought down to 1580, about which time it seems to have been originally compiled.—The chronicles and chartularies of the monasteries in Dumfriesshire and Galloway may have at that time been extant, and furnished materials for family history which do not now exist. Captain Grose must have seen a copy of this genealogical history as authority for the facts he relates. He mentions that there was a tradition that the first of the Maxwell name in Scotland was a Norwegian in the suite of Edgar Atheling and his sisters, on their arrival in the Frith of Forth two years after the Norman conquest.

Ewin Maccuswel of Carlaverock was at the siege of Alnwick with Malcolm Canmore in 1093. (*Hist. Family of Maxwell, printed as mentioned above.*) This seems the same name as Eugene or Hugh.

Herbert de Maccuswel made a grant of the church of Maccuswel to the monastery of Kelso, probably in the time of David I., as it is among the earlier grants to that monastery. (*Reg. Cart. de Kelso*, pp. 7 and 14.) He is said to have died in 1143. (*Family Tree at Terregles.*)

Edmund de Macheswel, probably a brother of Herbert, was witness to a charter before 1152, (*Cart. de Kelso*, p. 145.) Other witnesses to the same charter are Hugo de Morvile, William de Sumervile, and William de Morvile, whose surnames have all the Norman termination *vile*—differing in a marked manner in this from Edmund de Macheswel.

Eugene de Maxwell was taken prisoner with King William in 1174. He assisted Roland, lord of Galloway, and married his daughter, (*Hist. Family of Maxwell.*)

Herbert de Maccuswel makes a grant to a chapel in the church of St. Michael of Maccuswel, in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, *circa* 1180, (*Reg. Cart. de Kelso*, p. 325.) He was sheriff of Tevidale, and witness to various charters from 1180 to 1198. (See *Lib. de Kelso, and Chartulary of Paisley.*)

Sir John de Maccuswel was sheriff of Roxburgh and Tevidale in 1207, and in 1215 was ambassador to King John. (*Rymer's Fœdera*, v. i. part i. p. 135.) In 1220, he was one of the guarantees of the marriage of King Alexander II. with the princess Joan, sister of Henry III. of England, and he was one of the witnesses to the grant of dowry to her on June 18, 1221. He was chamberlain of Scotland from 1231 to 1233, and died in 1241.

His son Eumerus or Aymer de Maxwell, under the designation of Homer Maxwell, is witness in the reign of Alexander II., in a donation of the kirks of Dundonald and Sanquhar to Paisley, by Walter the Great Steward. By his marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of Roland de Mearns, he obtained the lands and baronies of Mearns and Nether Pollock, in Renfrewshire, and Dryps and Calderwood in Lanarkshire. He was one of the councillors or in the household of the young king, and in 1255, he and Mary his wife, with the Comyns, John de Baliol, Robert de Ros, and others, were removed by Henry, king of England, to make way for Neill, earl of Carrick, Robert de Brus, William de Duneglas, and others of the English party. He was sheriff of Dumfriesshire, and great-chamberlain of Scotland. In 1258, with other barons he engaged that the Scots should not make peace with the English without the consent of the Welsh. In

1265, he was justiciary of Galloway, (*Lib. de Melrose*, Tom. i. p. 274.) He had three sons: Sir Herbert, his successor; Sir John, to whom he gave the lands of Nether Pollock in Renfrewshire, and who was the founder of the family of that designation, baronets of 1682; and Alexander, of whom nothing is known.

Sir Herbert, the eldest son, sat in the parliament at Scone, 5th February, 1283–4, when the nobles agreed to acknowledge the Maiden of Norway as queen of Scotland, on the death of her grandfather, Alexander III. He is witness to an agreement between the Convent of Passelet and John de Aldhus, in 1284, (*Chartulary of Paisley*, p. 66.) In 1289, he was one of the barons who subscribed the letter to Edward I., from Brigham, as to the marriage of the Maiden of Norway with his son Edward. On June 6, 1292, he was one of those named on the part of John Baliol to discuss before Edward the right to the throne of Scotland, and in the same year he swore fealty to Edward. He died before 1300. Of three sons which he had, the eldest predeceased him.

Sir Herbert, the second son, succeeded him, and soon after his castle of Carlaverock sustained a siege from the English, a singularly curious and minute description of which has been preserved in a poem, in Norman-French, supposed to have been written by Walter of Exeter, a celebrated Franciscan friar, who is also said to have been the author of the romantic history of Guy, earl of Warwick. This description of the siege of Carlaverock castle suggested to Sir Walter Scott the idea of the siege of the castle of Front de Bœuf in "Ivanhoe." About the 1st of July, 1300, the English army left Carlisle commanded by Edward I. in person, attended by the prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II., and the whole chivalry of England. At this time Edward was in possession of almost every stronghold in Scotland between Berwick and the Moray frith. The strong castle of Carlaverock alone held out. The assaults of the English were made by every description of engine then in use, while the besieged showered upon their assailants such "huge stones, quarrels, and arrows, and with wounds and bruises they were so hurt and exhausted, that it was with very great difficulty they were able to retire." Indeed, the courage of the garrison, which amounted only to sixty men, was most conspicuous. We are told that as one of them became fatigued another supplied his place, and they defended the fortress gallantly the whole of one day and night, but the numerous stones thrown by the besiegers, and the erection of three large battering engines of great power, caused them to surrender. To obtain a cessation of hostilities, they hung out a pennon, but the soldier who exhibited it, was shot through the hand to his face by an arrow. The rest demanded quarter, surrendered the castle, and submitted to the mercy of the king of England.

Sir Herbert's son, Sir Eustace Maxwell, succeeded his father before 1312. Entertaining the hereditary feelings of his family in favour of the Baliols and Comyns, in opposition to Robert the Bruce, he regained possession of the castle of Carlaverock, and on April 30, 1312, he received from Edward II., an allowance of £20 for its more secure keeping. He afterwards joined the party of Robert the Bruce. His castle of Carlaverock was again in consequence besieged by the English, and defended for several weeks, when the assailants were compelled to retire. Fearing that it might again fall into the hands of the English, Sir Eustace demolished a part of the fortifications, for which he was rewarded by King Robert Bruce. Sir Eustace was one of the barons who signed the letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland, in 1320, and in the same year was tried for being accessory to a conspiracy against the king, but was acquitted. In 1332, Edward Baliol landed in Scotland, and was crowned at Scone. He was afterwards besieged in Perth, when the men of Galloway, under Sir Eustace de Maxwell, invaded the lands of the besiegers, and caused them to raise the siege, (*Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 269,) On Dec. 13, 1333, Sir Eustace, with others, was chosen by Edward III., to ascertain the value of the castle, county, and city of Berwick upon Tweed, (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i. p. 260.) January 26, 1335–6, he was appointed one of the conservators of the truce with the Scots, on the part of Edward, and on August 23, following, a letter was sent to him as sheriff of Dumfries, as well as to the other sheriffs of Scotland, rebuking them for their tardiness in giving in their accounts, (*Ibid.* vol. i. p. 441.) In 1337, he made a temporary defection from Baliol, and caused the men of Galloway on his own side of the Cree, to rise against the English, although he had only immediately before received from Edward III, money and provisions for the more secure keeping of Carlaverock castle, (*Chronicon de Lanercost*, p. 290.) The castles of Dumbarton and Carlaverock are said to have been the only strong castles then in possession of the Scots. The latter had therefore been repaired after its demolition. On August 20, 1339, Sir Eustace de Maxwell, Duncan Makduel, and Michael Mageth, of Scotland, received from Edward III. letters of pardon, and admitting them to the king's peace, for having joined with his enemies, (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i. p. 571.) Sir Eustace was a witness to a charter of confirmation by Edward III., in 1340. He died at Carlaverock, March 3, 1342–3.

Sir John de Maxwell, knight, "son of the deceased Sir John Maxwell of Pencateland, and heir of Sir Eustace de Maxwell, his brother," succeeded, as appears by charter granted by him to the Abbey of Dryburgh, confirmed by William, Prior of St. Andrews in 1343, being "the patronage of the church of Pencateland, which John de Maxwell of Pencateland, and Sir John Maxwell, knight, dominus de Maxwell, granted to the abbot and convent of Dryburgh." Sir John Maxwell was taken prisoner, with David II., at the battle of Durham, in 1346, and died shortly after.

Sir John Maxwell, Lord (dominus) of Maxwell, his son, probably did not for a time regain possession of Carlaverock. Roger de Kirkpatrick had in the end of 1356 taken the castle of Carlaverock and levelled it with the ground, and when residing in the neighbourhood, was, in June following, assassinated by Sir James Lindsay. Sir John Maxwell sat in the meeting of the Estates at Edinburgh, 26th September 1357, when the terms proposed by Edward III. relative to the release of David II. were agreed to, and he was engaged in the negotiations relating thereto. A charter was granted by Robert II. to Robert de Maxwell, son and heir of John Maxwell of Carlaverock, knight, on the resignation by his father of the lands he held of the king, under reservation of his liferent, and of the terce, to Christian his spouse, in case she survived him, dated Sept. 19, 1371. He is supposed to have died in 1373.

His son, Sir Robert Maxwell of Carlaverock, succeeded. In the charter of resignation mentioned above, he is called by King Robert II., *dilectus consanguineus noster*, which would infer that his mother Christian was related to the king. He is supposed to have erected the castle of Carlaverock on its present site, the former one having been in a lower situation more to the east. He made a grant to the monastery of Dryburgh, for the welfare of his soul and of the soul of Sir Herbert de Maxwell, his son and heir, before 1400, (*Liber de Dryburgh*, p. 273.) He seems to have been alive in 1407, but was dead before Nov. 23, 1413. The Sir Robert Maxwell who was then sent as ambassador to the English court must have been Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood

Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, his son, succeeded. He married in 1385 or 1386, Katherine, daughter of Sir John Stuart of Dalswinton, under a dispensation from the pope. From his kinsman, Archibald, earl of Douglas, he had received a charter of the stewardship of Annandale, dated 8th February 1409–10. He was probably dead before Oct. 20, 1420, but certainly so before March 16, 1421. Besides Herbert, his successor, he left another son, Aymer, who married the heiress of Kirkconnel of that ilk (see MAXWELL of KIRKCONNEL).

The elder son, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, succeeded. In his father's lifetime he had a safe conduct, Nov. 3, 1413, with others, to go to England as hostages. On March 16, 1421, he was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Mekill Dripps. He was knighted at the coronation of James I., May 21, 1424, and some years afterwards was created a lord of parliament, a dignity established by King James under the Act, March 1, 1427. His ancestors, from an early period, ranked among the *magnates* or *proceres regni;* and in several charters in the vernacular yet extant are styled *lords* of Carlaverock, in the same way as the lords of Galloway and others. In 1425 he was arrested with Murdoch, duke of Albany, but soon liberated. Albany was at first sent to Carlaverock castle, but soon taken back to Stirling, where he was executed. The tower at Carlaverock, in which he was confined, was from him called Murdoch's tower In the parliament held at Perth, March 10, 1429, *Maxwell* is entered as one of the lords of parliament who adjudicated on the plea between Margaret, lady of Craigy, and Philip de Mowbray. (*Acts of Scots Parl.*, vol. ii., p. 28). In 1430 and 1438 he was warden of the west marches, and on 20th March of the latter year he was one of the conservators of the truce with England. He was one of the lords of parliament present in parliament, June 28, 1445. He is again named a conservator of the truce, April 29, 1450, April 16, 1451, and May 30, 1453. (*Rotuli Scotiæ.*) On Aug. 8, 1440, he had a charter under the great seal authorising him to build a tower on the crag of the Mearns, and on May 15, 1444, he had a letter from the king empowering him to build the castle of the Mearns. He died before Feb. 14, 1453. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of Sir Herbert Herries of Terregles, by whom he had two sons, Robert his successor, and Sir Edward Maxwell, of whom descended the Maxwells of Tinwald and Monreith; and secondly, to Katherine, daughter of Sir William Seton of Seton, widow of Sir Allan Stewart of Dernely, and mother of the first earl of Lennox. By this lady, he had, with other issue, George, ancestor of the Maxwells of Cornsalloch, and Adam, of the Maxwells of Southbar.

The eldest son, Robert, 2d Lord Maxwell, was retoured heir to his father February 14, 1453–4. On the forfeiture of the Douglases in 1455, the extensive lordship of Eskdale was acquired by him, and remained with the Maxwell family throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. He was a guarantee to a treaty with the English in 1457, and again in 1459. He had, before January 20, 1424, married Janet, daughter of Sir John Forstar (Forrester) of Corstorphine. On March 6, 1457, he was appointed one of the visitors of hospitals in Galloway. On Feb. 10, 1477, he executed a resignation of the baronies of Maxwell, Carlaverock, and Mearns, in favour of John Maxwell, his eldest son, on which the latter had charter from the king on the 14th of the same month. He died before May 8, 1485. He had three sons, John, his successor, Thomas, who married the heiress of Maxwell of Kirkconnel, and David. An illegitimate son, also named John, was killed in a quarrel with the Murrays.

The eldest son, John, 3d Lord Maxwell, as he was called in his latter years, although he predeceased his father in 1454, married Katherine Crichton, daughter of George Earl of Caithness. He was appointed steward of Annandale. That he was called Lord Maxwell in his father's lifetime, after the resignation of the baronies of Maxwell, Carlaverock, and Mearns, to him as already mentioned, appears from the *Acta Auditorum.* On March 27, 1482, "John Lord Maxwell" is mentioned. On December 12, 1482, John Maxwell, son and apparent heir of "Robert Lord Maxwell;" and in a mutual grant of certain lands to endow a chapel in Carlaverock, "Robert Lord Maxwell," and "John Lord Maxwell," his son, are mentioned by these titles, and as then alive, June 5, 1483. John Lord Maxwell, or the Master of Maxwell was treacherously slain by one of his own countrymen at the close of a battle in Annandale with a party of English and some rebel Scots, July 22, 1484. Besides John, his successor, he left numerous sons, from whom descended the Maxwells of Cowhill and Killylung, of Cavens, of Portrack, of Hills, and Drumcoltran, &c.

John, 4th Lord Maxwell, his eldest son, was one of the commissioners nominated to settle border differences by the treaty of Nottingham, Sept. 23, 1484. He fell at Flodden, 9th September 1513. By his wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, ancestor of the earls of Galloway, he had, with three daughters, three sons, viz., Robert, fourth Lord Maxwell; Herbert, ancestor of the Maxwells of Clowden; and Edward, taken prisoner with his brother at the rout of Solway in 1543, but released the following year, on payment of a ransom of £100 sterling.

Robert, fifth Lord Maxwell, the eldest son, was a conspicuous character in Scottish history in the first half of the 16th century. On the 10th June, preceding the battle of Flodden Field, he had been knighted by James IV., and, at the same time, on the resignation of his father, he was appointed steward of Annandale. In 1516 he acquired part of the lands forfeited by Lord Home, and in the following year he was appointed warden of the western marches. In 1524 he was lord provost of Edinburgh, and in that capacity chosen one of the lords of the articles for the commissioners of burghs. On 21st June 1526, on James V. being declared of age to assume the government of the realm, Lord Maxwell was sworn a member of the secret council, formed to assist the earl of Angus with their advice and support as guardian of the king's person. Soon after, he was with the young monarch, on his return from his expedition against the Armstrongs, when, at Melrose bridge, Angus' party was attacked by Walter Scott of Buccleuch, with the design of rescuing his majesty from the hands of the Douglases. In 1526 he was infeft as steward of Kirkcudbright and keeper of Threave castle, offices afterwards made hereditary. On the escape of James from Falkland castle to Stirling in 1528, Lord Maxwell was one of the first of the lords who attended the council summoned by the king. In the distribution of offices which took place when the king soon after proceeded to Edinburgh, a free monarch, to his lordship was intrusted the command of the capital with the provostship of the city. Angus' brother, Sir George Douglas, the late master of the king's household, and his uncle, Archibald Douglas of Kilspindy, the late treasurer, having made an attempt to raise the inhabitants, were attacked by Lord Maxwell, and driven from the capital. He was rewarded with a portion of the lands of the forfeited Angus. (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 317).

The same year, his lordship and other principal borderchiefs were arrested and placed in Edinburgh castle, preparatory to the king's celebrated journey into Eusdale and Teviotdale for the punishment of the border thieves, whose

disorders they had overlooked, if not encouraged, during the time that Angus had usurped the government. In a few months, however, they were released, after delivering pledges for their allegiance. On 17th November 1533, his lordship was appointed an extraordinary lord of session. In 1536 he made a hostile incursion into England, and burnt Penrith. In August of the same year he was appointed one of the members of the regency, to whom the government of the kingdom was intrusted during the absence of James V., on his matrimonial expedition to France; and in the following December he was one of the ambassadors sent to that country to negotiate the marriage of James with Mary of Guise, widow of the duke of Longueville, whom he espoused as proxy for the king.

In 1542, after the discontented nobles had refused to invade England, and James was obliged to disband his army encamped on Fala muir, Lord Maxwell offered his services for a new expedition. A force of 10,000 men having been speedily collected, it advanced, under his command, into England, by the western marches, and reached the Solway Moss, whilst the king awaited at Carlaverock castle the result of the invasion. The appointment of the king's favourite, Oliver Sinclair, to the chief command, gave so much offence to the nobles in the Scots army, that they refused to serve under him, and on the approach of Sir Thomas Dacre and Sir John Musgrave, two English leaders, with 300 horse, they yielded themselves prisoners. Lord Maxwell on foot was endeavouring to restore some degree of order, and being urged to mount his horse and fly, he replied, "Nay, I will rather abide here the chance that it shall please God to send me than to go home and there be hanged."

On the death of James V., which happened soon after, his lordship, with the other captive lords, was allowed to return to Scotland, his ransom being 1,000 marks. They were previously compelled, however, to enter into a bond or obligation to promote the designs of the English monarch on their native country. He zealously promoted the fruitless projects of Henry VIII., relative to a marriage betwixt the infant Queen Mary and his son, Prince Edward.

While in England he is supposed to have become a convert to the doctrines of the Reformation, and in the first parliament of the young queen, which met March 13, 1543, he presented an act that all should have liberty to read the Bible in the Scottish or English tongue, but under the proviso, not very consistent with his reformed views, that "na man dispute or hald opinions under the pains conteinit in the actis of parliament." This act was passed into a law, and publicly ratified by the regent Arran, notwithstanding the protest of the lord-chancellor and the prelates. Towards the end of the same year he was apprehended at Edinburgh, with Lord Somerville, on a charge of entering into a treasonable agreement with England, but on the arrival of an English fleet in Leith Roads on 3d May following, he was set at liberty. On 16th September, 1545, with the lairds of Lochinvar and Johnston, aided by some French troops, he invaded England by the western borders, but was taken prisoner.* As his conduct towards King Henry had been suspicious and vacillating, he was threatened to be sent to the Tower by that imperious monarch, when he offered to serve under the earl of Hertford, on his invasion of Scotland, with a red cross on his armour, to show that he was true to the English interests. By delivering up Carlaverock to the English, he was allowed to return to Scotland, but early in November of the same year, the regent and Cardinal Bethune attacked and stormed that fortress, whilst Lochmaben and Threave, held by his sons, experienced a similar fate. Maxwell himself, being taken with his English confederates, was imprisoned in Dumfries. He died 9th July 1546. He was twice married, but had only issue by his first wife, Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, namely, a daughter, Margaret, countess of Angus, and afterwards Lady Baillie of Lamington, and two sons, Robert, 6th Lord Maxwell, and Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, who married Agnes, daughter of the third Lord Herries, and as the 4th Lord Herries, but first of the Maxwell family, distinguished himself by his faithful adherence to Queen Mary. (See vol. ii. p. 473.)

Robert, sixth Lord Maxwell, was one of the commissioners to treat with the English, 8th May, 1551, and died 14th September, 1552. By his wife, Lady Beatrix Douglas, the 2d of 3 daughters of James, 3d earl of Morton, he had Robert, who died young, and a posthumous son, John, 7th Lord Maxwell.

John, seventh lord, was not born till the spring following his father's decease. His uncle, the Master of Maxwell, was his tutor and governor; afterwards William Douglas of Whittingham, John Mure of Rowallan, and Robert Maxwell of Cowhill, were appointed his curators, until he attained his majority in 1574. He was a zealous supporter of Queen Mary, and in 1570, when the earl of Sussex was sent by Queen Elizabeth into Scotland, with an army of 15,000 men, to support King James VI., after the assassination of the regent Moray, the English commander "took and cast down the castles of Carlaverock, Hoddam, Dumfries, Tinwald, Cowhill, and sundry other gentlemen's houses, dependers on the house of Maxwell, and having burnt the town of Dumfries, returned with great spoil to England." Lord Maxwell and Lord Herries attended the parliament held in Queen Mary's name at Edinburgh, 12th June. 1571. In right of his mother he was heir of one-third of the earldom of Morton; he had acquired right to another third from Margaret, her elder sister, with consent of her husband, the duke of Chatelherault, and he was heir apparent of the youngest sister, who died childless. He, therefore, considered that the earldom of Morton was his by right, and that all the entails executed by James, 3d earl, were illegal. The earl of Morton, appointed regent of the kingdom Nov. 24, 1572, seemed himself to doubt their legality, for he "pressed by all means that the Lord Maxwell should renounce his title thereto, quilk he refusing he commanded him to prison in the castle of Edinburgh, where lykwayes refusing to renounce, he was sent to Blackness, and from thence to St. Andrews, where he and the Lord Ogilvie abode till the March thereafter." (*Hist. Family of Maxwell.*) In 1579, Morton caused Lords John and Claud Hamilton to fly the country, and delivered the Duchess of Chatelherault, their mother and Lord Maxwell's aunt, and the earl of Arran, then insane, into the charge of the notorious Captain Lamme, and in order to injure, as much as in his power, every descendant of the 3d earl of Morton, to whom he was indebted for his honours and estates, he deprived Lord Maxwell of the wardenship, and conferred the office on the laird of Johnston, the hereditary enemy of the house of Maxwell. On the execution and attainder of the regent Morton, Lord Maxwell obtained, as representative of his mother, a charter of the earldom of Morton, erected of new in his favour, June 5, 1581, and ratified with consent of the Estates, Nov. 19 thereafter. He seems to have been, about the same time, reponed as warden of the west marches, which office he held till the conspiracy of the earl of Gowrie in 1582, when the duke of Lennox was driven from the government. He adhered to the duke, and accompanied him to Glasgow on his way to Dumbarton castle. On Nov. 30 of that year, when Lennox meditated the seizure of the capital, Lord Maxwell and others of his supporters arrived

in that city, with their followers, to assist him, but departed without carrying their design into effect.

The attainder of the earldom of Morton was rescinded by the king's letters under the great seal, in January 1585, in favour of Archibald earl of Angus, the heir of entail, (ratified by act of parliament of 29th July 1587,) who thereby succeeded to the *old* title of earl of Morton, but not affecting Lord Maxwell's title of earl of Morton created in 1581 (see MORTON, earl of). Having incurred Arran's displeasure for refusing to exchange his lands of Pollok and Maxwellhaugh, which lay contiguous to Arran's estate, for others of equal value, Lord Maxwell proceeded to collect a force in his own defence, when he was denounced rebel, and put to the horn, through the malice of the earl of Arran, on which the lieges were commanded by proclamation to meet the king on Crawfordmuir, on Oct. 24, to proceed against him. He joined the banished nobles in their conspiracy for the removal of Arran, whom they considered the cause of all the evils that afflicted the country, and was with them when, on Nov. 1, they took the castle of Stirling On this occasion his followers availed themselves of the opportunity to do a little bit of business on their own account, while in effect assisting in the overthrow of the court favourite, for, we are told, they carried off by force all the horses they could find, "not respecting friend or foe." A general act of indemnity was passed in favour of the lords who had driven Arran from court, and on December 10, 1585, a special Act of Parliament granted Lord Maxwell, his friends and servants, entire indemnity for all their unlawful doings within the realm, from April 1569 to the date thereof. Of the men named in the act, there were about 600 from Lord Maxwell's own estates in Nithsdale and Galloway, 600 from Eskdale, Ewesdale, and Wauchopedale, mostly Beatties, Littles, and Armstrongs, 340 from Lower Annandale, chiefly Carruthers, Bells, and Irvings, and about 450 better organized soldiers, in three companies of infantry, and two troops of cavalry, one troop being from Galloway and Nithsdale, commanded by John Maxwell of Newlaw and Alexander Maxwell of Logan; and the other from Annandale, commanded by George Carruthers of Holmends, and Charles Carruthers, his son.

Having, contrary to law, caused mass to be celebrated openly in the college of Lincluden, near Dumfries, on 24th, 25th, and 26th Dec. of the same year, his lordship, and the rest of the hearers, were charged to appear before the secret council. On his appearance he offered himself to trial, but was committed to the castle of Edinburgh. It does not appear how long he remained a prisoner. Tytler says (*Hist. of Scotland*, vol. ix.. p. 4), that when the king received the news of his mother's execution, he sent for Lord Maxwell, and others of the more warlike of the border leaders, to consult as to what should be done. He was not, however, employed in the matter, for on April 12, 1587, he gave bond, with John, Lord Hamilton, William, Lord Herries, and Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, as cautioners, that he would leave the realm and go beyond sea in a month, and in the meantime should not trouble the country, nor, when abroad, do anything to injure the religion then professed, or the peace of the realm, and should not return without his Majesty's special license. Lord Herries, also, on May 29 following, gave bond that Sir Robert Maxwell of Dinwiddie, John Maxwell of Conheath, and Edward Maxwell of the Hills—probably imprisoned at the same time as Lord Maxwell—should not do or attempt anything to the prejudice of the religion then professed. Soon after, Lord Maxwell went to Spain, and when there he did what he could to promote the success of the invasion of England by the Armada, and, with that view, to produce a diversion in Scotland, where a powerful body of the nobility was ready to assist (*Ibid.* vol. ix., p. 17.) In the month of April 1588, he returned to Scotland without the king's license. He at once began to assemble his followers, that he might be ready to assist the Spaniards on the arrival of their much-vaunted Armada. He fortified the castle of Lochmaben, the command of which he gave to Mr. David Maxwell, brother of the laird of Cowhill, while he himself took refuge on board a ship. With a large force James marched to Dumfries, and summoned Lord Maxwell's various castles to surrender. They all obeyed, except Lochmaben, but after two days' firing it also was given up, when the governor and five of his officers were hanged before the castle gate. In the meantime, Sir William Stewart, brother of Captain Stewart, the quondam earl of Arran, was sent after Lord Maxwell. Finding himself pursued, his lordship, quitting the ship, took to the boat, and had no sooner landed than he was apprehended. He was at first conveyed to Dumfries, but afterwards removed to the castle of Edinburgh, and deprived of his office of warden of the western marches, which was conferred on the laird of Johnston.

With other imprisoned nobles, Lord Maxwell was released from his confinement on 12th September, 1589, to do honour, by their attendance, to the queen of James VI. on her arrival in Scotland from Denmark. He had become, from policy or otherwise, a convert to Protestantism, and on 26th January, 1593, subscribed the Confession of Faith before the presbytery of Edinburgh, under the name of Morton. On the 2d February following he and the new earl of Morton, striving for precedency in the church at Edinburgh, were parted by the provost before they had time to draw their swords, and conveyed under a guard to their lodging, as was also Lord Hamilton, for having assisted Maxwell.

He had been restored to the wardenship of the western marches, but in consequence of its having been held for a time by the laird of Johnston, the old feud was renewed between the two families. On the 7th December, 1593, at the head of about 2,000 men, Lord Maxwell, having a commission of lieutenantcy, went to demolish some houses belonging to the Johnstons, when he was resisted by the chief of that name, with his allies, the Scotts, Elliots, and other border clans, to the number of 500 men, and "being a tall man and heavy in armour," was slain. This affair was called the battle of Dryfe sands. The Maxwells, though much superior in numbers, were routed and pursued; and lost, on the field and in the retreat, about 700 men, besides their commander. Many of those who were killed or wounded in the retreat were cut down in the streets of Lockerby, and hence the phrase, currently used in Annandale to denote a severe wound, "A Lockerby Lick." By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, second daughter of the 7th earl of Angus, Lord Maxwell had, with three daughters, three sons, John and Robert, 8th and 9th Lord Maxwell, and James Maxwell of Kirkconnel and Springkell, who left no issue.

John, 8th Lord Maxwell, the eldest son, was put to the horn for various acts of disobedience to the king's authority, and by the laws then in force as to religion, before the year 1600. The old feud between the Maxwells and the Johnstons was kept up by the appointment of Sir James Johnston to the wardenship, June 17, 1600. Lord Maxwell was in March 1602 imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh on account of his favouring popery. He afterwards broke out of ward, and was proclaimed a traitor. A sort of reconciliation had taken place between the Maxwells and the Johnstons, in testimony whereof Lord Maxwell executed "Letters of Slayns," June 11, 1605.

In 1607, Lord Maxwell, asserting still his rights as earl of

Morton, got into disputes with the other earl of Morton about holding courts in Eskdalemuir, in consequence whereof he was committed to the castle of Edinburgh. He escaped from the castle Dec. 4 of that year, along with Robert Maxwell of Dinwiddie. He was then put to the horn, and diligent search made for him. On Feb. 2, 1608, King James wrote to the privy council, complaining that, in contempt of his authority, Lord Maxwell travelled openly through the country with 20 horse, and even appeared at Dumfries, and directed that he be sought for, and either taken or put out of the bounds. In answer, the privy council informed the king that they had used all diligence in searching for Lord Maxwell, and punishing his resetters, and asked to have designed a certain cave to which he used to resort. The cave inquired about was probably what is now called "Lord Maxwell's cave," in Clawbelly Hill, parish of Kirkgunzeon. Tired of this uncomfortable life, Lord Maxwell desired to be restored to the king's favour, and for that purpose, in April, 1608, sent a message by his cousin, Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, to Sir James Johnston of Johnston, the brother-in-law of the latter, who had expressed a wish for a reconciliation, that a friendly meeting might take place between them. Accordingly, they met on horseback on the 6th of that month, Lord Maxwell attended by Charles Maxwell of Kirkhouse, and Sir James Johnston by William Johnston of Lockerby, Sir Robert Maxwell being also present. With Sir Robert Maxwell, the two chiefs rode apart to confer together, but, a quarrel taking place between the attendants, Johnston's friend was shot at by a pistol fired by the other. The laird of Johnston, crying out "treason," rode forward to see what was the matter. Lord Maxwell, at that moment, shot him in the back, and he fell off his horse dead. His lordship immediately fled to the continent. His title and estates were forfeited, and all his offices vested in the crown. In March 1612 he ventured to return to Scotland, and being closely pursued, retired to Caithness, intending to take shipping there for Sweden, but was betrayed by his kinsman, George, 5th earl of Caithness, conveyed by sea to Leith, and imprisoned in the jail of Edinburgh. For the "treasonable murder," as slaughter under trust was then termed, of Sir James Johnston, (who had married Sarah Maxwell, sister of John, 7th Lord Herries, and was ancestor of the marquises of Annandale,) he was, on 21st May following, beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh. He married Lady Margaret Hamilton, only daughter of John, first marquis of Hamilton, without issue.

His brother, Robert, 9th Lord Maxwell, was restored to the title and estates of the family, 13th Oct., 1618, and on 29th August, 1620, the title of earl of Morton, at one time held by this family, was *changed* to earl of Nithsdale, with the precedency of the former title. (See NITHSDALE, earl of.)

There are five baronetcies held by families of the name of Maxwell—namely, of Pollok, Renfrewshire; of Calderwood, Lanarkshire; of Cardoness, Kirkcudbrightshire; of Monreith, Wigtownshire; and of Springkell, Dumfries-shire.

The baronetcy of Orchardton, extinct or dormant, was about to be claimed by the heir in 1805, but the estates having been sold the idea was given up.

The Pollok branch was allied by marriage to royalty. This family, descended from Sir John Maxwell, 2d son of Eumerus or Aymer de Maxwell (see page 123), were usually styled "Domini de Pollok," or "Nether Pollok." Besides the lands of that name in Renfrewshire, which he received from his father, Sir John got a grant of the lands of Lyoncroce, in the same county, from Robert the Bruce. Towards the close of the reign of that monarch he was governor of the castle of Dumbarton. He was succeeded by Sir Robert Maxwell of Pollok.

The next possessor of Pollok was Sir John Maxwell, who married, 1st, Isabel de Lindsay, daughter of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, by Lady Egidia Stewart, sister-in-law of Robert II., and daughter of Walter the high steward, and by her he had 2 sons, John, his successor, and Robert, ancestor of the Maxwells of Calderwood; 2dly, Elizabeth de St. Michel, heiress of Whitchesten, Roxburghshire, supposed without issue.

His elder son, Sir John Maxwell, knight, early distinguished himself in arms, especially at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. According to Froissart, he there made prisoner Sir Ralph Percy, brother of Hotspur, an exploit that drew from John Dunbar, earl of Moray, under whom he served and graduated in chivalry, the encomiastic exclamation of "Well, Maxwell, hast thou earned thy spurs to-day!" With his relatives the Lindsays, Montgomeries, and others, all emulous of military glory, he readily joined the renowned and gallant James, earl of Douglas, in that enterprize. He married a daughter of the Sieur de Montgomery, who also fought at Otterbourne. Thomas Maxwell of Pollok, succeeded. He was alive in 1440. His son, John Maxwell of Pollok, was living in 1452.

His male heir, before and after 1500, Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Lennox, and had by her four sons. 1. Sir John, his heir. 2. Robert, bishop of Orkney, a distinguished prelate. 3. George, of Cowglen, whose son, Sir John Maxwell, acquired the estates by marriage. 4. Thomas, whose descendants carried on the line of the family.

The eldest son, Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, had a son, John Maxwell, who predeceased him in 1536. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of Houston, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, sole heiress of Pollok.

This Elizabeth succeeded her grandfather, and married Sir John Maxwell, son of the above-mentioned George Maxwell of Cowglen, the collateral heir male. He was knighted by Queen Mary, and fought at Langside.

Their son, Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, succeeded. He fell at the battle of Lockerby, in 1593. He married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham of Caprington, by whom he had a son, John, and a daughter, Agnes, wife of John Boyle of Kelburn, ancestor of the earls of Glasgow; 2dly, Marjory, daughter of Sir William Edmonston of Duntreath, and widow of Mungo Graham of Urchill, a cadet of the house of Montrose.

The son, Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, who figured after 1593 and in the reign of Charles I., married, 1st, Isabel Campbell, daughter of Hugh, Lord Loudoun, by whom he had a daughter; and, 2dly, Grizel, daughter of John Blair of Blair, without issue. To fix and secure the inheritance in the male line, Sir John settled his whole estates, heritable and moveable, upon his cousin, George, afterwards Sir George Maxwell of Auldhouse, descended from Thomas, youngest son of Sir John Maxwell, his great-great-grandfather. Sir John died in 1647.

George Maxwell of Auldhouse, afterwards Sir George, succeeded, according to the settlement made in his favour, and his descendants continued to enjoy the estates, notwithstanding of two attempts made by the Calderwood branch to disturb the succession. He was knighted by Charles II., and is described as having been a gentleman of singular accomplishments, and justly esteemed for his piety, learning, and other good qualifications. He married in 1646, Annabella, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan.

descended from Robert III., and had a son and 3 daughters. He died in 1677.

Sir George Maxwell's name is associated with one of the most extraordinary *causes célèbres* in witchcraft which occurred in Renfrewshire. Having been taken suddenly ill, while in Glasgow, on the night of Oct. 14, 1677, he was, on his return home, confined to bed with severe bodily pains. A vagrant girl, named Janet Douglas, who pretended to be dumb, and was considered a clever witch-finder, and who owed some of his tenants a grudge, accused several of them of bewitching Sir George, and, to confirm her assertions, she contrived, in one or two instances, to secrete small wax figures of the suffering knight, stuck with pins, in the dwellings of the accused persons. A special commission was issued for the trial of the case on the spot, and after a long investigation, at which were present, besides some of the lords of justiciary, most of the leading men of Renfrewshire, the following unfortunate creatures, namely, Janet Mathie, widow of John Stewart, under miller in Shaw mill, John Stewart, her son, and three old women, the parties accused, were condemned to be strangled and burned, and Annabil Stewart, a girl 14 years old, the daughter of Mathie, ordered to be imprisoned! The case is recorded in Crawford's 'History of Renfrewshire.' A ballad has also been written on the subject. The accused confessed their guilt!

The son, Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles II., April 12, 1682, with extension of the title, in virtue of another patent, March 27, 1707, to his heirs male whatsoever. In July 1683, Sir John Maxwell was imprisoned for refusing to take the test, and December 2, 1684, he was fined £8,000 by the privy council, for allowing recusants to live on his lands, and refusing the bond and test. The council, however, declared that if paid before the end of the month, the fine would be reduced to £2,000. In 1689, Sir John was sworn a privy councillor to King William. The same year he represented the county of Renfrew at the convention of estates. He was afterwards commissioner for the same county in the Scots parliament. In 1696 he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury and exchequer. On the 6th February 1699 he was admitted an ordinary lord of session, and on the 14th of the same month nominated lord-justice-clerk. In the latter office he was superseded in 1702. He died July 4, 1732, in his 90th year, without issue.

His cousin, Sir John Maxwell, previously styled of Blawerthill, succeeded as 2d baronet of Pollok. He was the son of Zecharias Maxwell of Blawerthill, younger brother of Sir George Maxwell of Auldhouse and Pollok. He married, 1st, Lady Ann Carmichael, daughter of John, earl of Hyndford, and had a son, John, and 2 daughters; 2dly, Barbara, daughter of Walter Stewart of Blairhall, issue, 3 sons; 1, George, of Blawerthill, who died unmarried; 2, Walter; 3, James; and 2 daughters; 3dly, Margaret, of the family of Caldwell of Caldwell, without issue. He died in 1753.

His eldest son, Sir John Maxwell, became 3d baronet. On his death, his half brother, Sir Walter, succeeded as 4th baronet, and died in 1761.

Sir Walter's only son, Sir John, became 5th baronet, but died nine weeks after his father.

The title and estates reverted to his father's youngest brother, Sir James, 6th baronet. This gentleman married Frances, 2d daughter of Robert Colquhoun, Esq. of St. Christopher's, of the family of Kenmure; issue, 2 sons; 1, John, his successor; 2, Robert, a captain in the army, died without issue; and 2 daughters, 1, Frances, wife of John Cunningham of Craigends; 2, Barbara, married Rev. Greville Ewing. Sir James died in 1785.

His elder son, Sir John, 7th baronet, was M.P. for the Paisley Burghs. He married Hannah Anne, daughter of Richard Gardiner of Aldborough, Suffolk; issue, a son, Sir John, and 2 daughters, Harriet, who died in 1842, and Elizabeth, wife of Archibald Stirling, Esq. of Keir.

The son, Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, 8th baronet, succeeded July 30, 1844; F.R.S.; was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for the county of Renfrew from 1826 to 1831, and for Lanarkshire from 1832 to 1837; deputy lieutenant for counties of Lanark and Renfrew. He married in 1839 Lady Matilda Harriet Bruce, daughter of Thomas, earl of Elgin and Kincardine. This lady died Aug. 31, 1857.

The family of Maxwell of Pollok are in possession of several original writings of considerable interest. One of these is the letter written by Queen Mary, after her escape from Lochleven, to Sir John Maxwell, whom she had knighted, requiring him to hasten to her aid with all his people, "bodin in fear of weir," that is, equipped for war. He obeyed the call, and as stated above, fought at the battle of Langside, on the very border of his own domains.

The Maxwells of Calderwood are descended from Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, knight (see page 128). He got from his father the lands and baronies of Nether Pollok, Renfrewshire, and of Dryps and Calderwood, Lanarkshire. By his first wife, Isabel de Lindsay, Sir John had 2 sons, Sir John, his successor, and Sir Robert, ancestor of the Maxwells of Calderwood. He died in the beginning of the reign of David II.

The younger son, Sir Robert Maxwell, who inherited Pollok and Calderwood, died in 1363.

Sir Robert's eldest son and successor, Sir John Maxwell of Pollok and Calderwood, had 2 sons, John, to whom he gave the lands of Nether Pollok, and Robert.

The latter, Sir Robert Maxwell, got the barony of Calderwood and other lands. A mutual indenture was entered into by the two brothers, dated at Dumbarton, Dec. 18, 1400, in which all their lands were enumerated, and under the authority of their father—the principal party—this deed allocated or partitioned certain lands to the sons and their respective heirs at law. Sir Robert married in 1402, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Denniston of Denniston, by whom he obtained the barony of Newark, in Renfrewshire. From this marriage lineally descended Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, who died in 1622. He was thrice married, and had issue by all his wives. His third wife, Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of James, 7th earl of Glencairn, and widow of Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, was sister of Ann, marchioness of Hamilton. By her he had 4 daughters and 2 sons; 1, John, lineal ancestor of the present baronet, and 2, Alexander.

His son, Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, who succeeded him, was by his 2d wife, Isobel, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick. He was created a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever, March 28, 1627. On the death of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok without surviving issue, in 1647, Sir James attempted to set aside a disposition of the Pollok estates, made some time before his death, by Sir John Maxwell in favour of George Maxwell of Auldhouse, but without effect. His son, Sir William, also prosecuted his claim to the Pollok estates, founding, like his father, on the deed of indenture of 1400, above mentioned, but he was equally unsuccessful. Sir James died in 1667. His half brother, Colonel John Maxwell, has an historical name as having attended his cousin, the duke of Hamilton, on his unfortunate expedition

into England in 1648 for the rescue of Charles I. On his return he was obliged to do penance for his share in the "engagement," as it was called, before the congregation in the parish church of Carluke, in which parish the family at that time resided. He served as colonel in the Scots army which opposed Cromwell on his entering Scotland in 1650, and was killed at the battle of Dunbar that year.

Sir James' eldest son, Sir William, 2d baronet, married Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Maxwell of Saughton Hall, and had two sons, and one daughter, who predeceased him.

His first cousin, Sir John, son of Colonel Maxwell, half brother of the first baronet, succeeded as 3d baronet. He was first designed of Abington, but afterwards of Calderwood.

His only surviving son, Sir William, 4th baronet, died in 1750. He married Christian, daughter of Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Torrence, and had, with 4 daughters, 3 sons. 1. William. 2. John, a colonel in the army, who had the command of a regiment of grenadiers, and served with great reputation in the German war, under Prince Ferdinand. 3. Alexander, a merchant in Leith, who married Mary, daughter of Hugh Clerk, Esq., of the family of Penicuik. Their son, Captain Sir Murray Maxwell, distinguished himself as a naval officer. A memoir of him is given at page 134. Sir William's eldest son, Sir William, 5th baronet, *d.* Jan. 2, 1789. The only surviving son of the latter, Sir William, 6th baronet, *b.* in 1748, *d.* without issue, August 12, 1829, and was succeeded by his cousin. Sir William Maxwell, 7th baronet, a distinguished general in the army, *d.* March 16, 1837. He had four sons The eldest son, Sir William Alexander Maxwell, 8th baronet, born in 1793, became a colonel in the army in 1851, and retired in 1853; *m.* without issue. He *d.* April 4, 1865, and was *s.* by his brother, Sir Hugh Bates, *b.* Feb. 14, 1797, 9th bart. Sir Hugh *d.* 1870, when his son, Sir William, *b.* Aug. 11, 1828, became 10th bart.

The Maxwells of Cardoness, Kirkcudbrightsnire, descend from William Maxwell of Newlands, younger son of Gavin Maxwell, Esq., whose eldest son, Sir Robert Maxwell, knight, was grandfather of the first baronet of Calderwood.

David Maxwell of Cardoness, son of Major John Maxwell, by his wife, a daughter of Irving of Bonshaw, was created a baronet, June 9, 1804. He married in 1770, his cousin, Henrietta, daughter of David Maxwell, Esq. of Cairnsmore, Kirkcudbrightshire, and had 4 sons and 4 daughters. He died in 1825.

His 2d son, David, succeeded; his eldest son, William, having been drowned on his passage to Minorca, Feb. 17, 1801. Sir David, 2d baronet, born in 1773, vice-lieutenant of Kirkcudbrightshire, and honorary colonel of Galloway Rifles, married Georgina, eldest daughter of Samuel Martin, Esq. of Antigua, and had 3 sons and 3 daughters Sir David died Nov. 13, 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

Sir William, 3d baronet, born 1809, married 1st, 1841, Mary, daughter of J. Sprot, Esq., by whom (who died 1846) he had 2 sons and 1 daughter. Sir William married, 2dly, 1851, Louisa Maria, eldest daughter of Geoffrey J. Shakerley, Esq., and by her also (who died 1856) has issue 4 daughters.

The Maxwells of Monreith, Wigtownshire, are descended from Herbert of Carlaverock, first Lord Maxwell. His 2d son, Sir Edward Maxwell, obtained a charter of the barony of Mureith, now Monreith, Jan. 15, 1481. He was lineal ancestor of William Maxwell of Monreith, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, January 8, 1681. He died in 1709. His eldest son, William, was drowned in the Nith, in 1707

His 2d son, Sir Alexander, succeeded as 2d baronet, and Sir William, the eldest son of Sir Alexander, became 3d baronet. Sir William died Aug. 22, 1771. By his wife, Magdalene, daughter of William Blair, Esq. of Blair, Ayrshire, he had, with 3 daughters, 3 sons. 1, William; 2, Hamilton, lieutenant-colonel, 74th regiment, who commanded the grenadiers of the army under Lord Cornwallis, in the war against Tippoo Sultaun. He died in India, unmarried, in 1800; 3. Dunbar, R. N., died young in 1775.

Sir William, the eldest son, succeeded as 4th baronet. He married his cousin, Katherine, daughter and heiress of David Blair, Esq. of Adamton, and had 3 sons and 6 daughters He died in 1812.

The eldest son, Sir William, 5th baronet, served as lieutenant-colonel in the 26th foot under Sir John Moore in Spain, and lost an arm at Corunna. He died Aug. 22, 1838.

His eldest son, Sir William Maxwell, 6th baronet, born in 1805, succeeded. He was a captain in the army, but retired from the service in 1844; lieutenant-colonel of militia; married Helenora, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart., of Greenock and Blackhall; issue, Herbert Eustace, born Jan. 8, 1845, another son and 4 daughters.

The Maxwells of Springkell, in Annandale, baronets, are a branch of the family of Auldhouse, of which Maxwell of Pollok is the senior representative. They are second in succession from Pollok. George Maxwell, Esq. of Auldhouse, married, 1st, Janet, daughter of John Miller, Esq. of Newton, and had one son, John, whose son, George, succeeded to the Pollok estates; 2dly, Jean, daughter of William Muir Esq. of Glanderstone, issue, a son, William; 3dly, Janet, daughter of Douglas of Waterside, issue, a son, Hugh.

William Maxwell, the 2d son, acquired in 1609, the barony of Kirkconnel and Springkell, in Annandale.

His son, Patrick Maxwell of Springkell, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1683. He died in 1720, leaving a son, and 4 daughters.

His son, Sir William, 2d baronet, died in 1760, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir William, 3d baronet, who died March 4, 1804. The latter had, with 3 daughters, 4 sons, namely, 1. William, a lieutenant 36th regiment, who died, unmarried, in 1784. 2. Michael-Stewart, colonel of Dumfries-shire light dragoons, who died, unmarried, in 1830. 3. Patrick, an officer in the army, drowned by the upsetting of a boat in a river in Nova Scotia, in 1790. 4. John. The youngest son succeeded his father.

Lieutenant-general Sir John Maxwell, 4th baronet, who succeeded March 4, 1804, married Mary, only surviving child and heiress of Patrick Heron, Esq. of Heron, in the stewartry of Galloway, M.P., and on the death of his father-in-law, assumed the surname and arms of Heron, in addition to his own. He died January 29, 1830.

His eldest son, Sir Patrick Heron Maxwell, died, unmarried, August 27, 1844.

His next brother, Sir John Heron Maxwell, became 6th baronet; born in 1808; an officer R.N.; married, issue, 4 sons.

The Maxwells of Parkhill; and other families of the name, sprung from the same common ancestor as the Calderwood family. The Rev. Robert Maxwell, 2d son of Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood, knight, in the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth was sent over to Ireland, by James VI., to secure an interest for his majesty in that kingdom. He was appointed dean of Armagh, and was ancestor of the earls of Farnham peerage of Ireland, and of the Waring-Maxwells of Finnibrogue, county Down.

The Maxwells of Dargavel are an old family in Renfrewshire. John Hall Maxwell, Esq., present proprietor of Dargavel, is also the representative of another ancient family in the same county, the Halls of Fulbar, the reputed chiefs of the name, which in the charters of the time is given in the Latin form of de Aula. The ancestor of the latter obtained a charter of the lands of Fulbar from James, high steward of Scotland, grandfather of King Robert II., confirmed by that monarch in 1370. One of the descendants of this family fell at Flodden.

The Dargavel branch of the family of Maxwell was a cadet of the house of Newark, an offshoot of the family of Calderwood (see page 129). Of the Maxwells of Newark, Mr. Hall Maxwell is now also the representative.

John, eldest son, by his 2d wife, of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, obtained from his father in 1516, a charter of the lands of Dargavel, in the parish of Erskine, with those of Rashielee and Haltonridge, in the adjacent parishes of Inchinnan and Kilmalcolm. One of his descendants was slain in the desperate conflict at Lockerby in 1593, between the rival clans of Maxwell and Johnston.

John Maxwell, the proprietor of Dargavel in 1710, entailed that estate, and died without issue. He was succeeded by his brother, William Maxwell of Freeland, who also died childless.

Their sister, Margaret Maxwell, had married Robert Hall of Fulbar, and the 2d son of this marriage, John Hall, succeeded to Dargavel, as next heir of entail, when he took the name of Maxwell. By the death of his elder brother, he became proprietor of Fulbar and male representative of the family of Hall.

His grandson, John Maxwell of Dargavel, died in 1830.

His brother, William Maxwell, succeeded. He married Mary, daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Possil, Dumbartonshire, and had by her a numerous family. He died in 1846.

His eldest son, John Hall Maxwell, Esq. of Dargavel, C.B., born in 1812, passed advocate at the Scottish bar in 1835, and in 1846 was appointed secretary to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. In 1856 he was made a companion of the Bath; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Renfrewshire. He married in 1843, Anne, daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq. of Burwood House, with issue. His son and heir, William Hall, was born in 1847.

The Maxwells of Kirkconnel descend from one of the older cadets of the Maxwell family. Representing the family of Kirkconnel of Kirkconnel, it is one of the oldest families in Galloway, and has been settled in the parish of Troqueer for centuries. The Maxwells spell the name Kirkconnell.

The first of the house of Kirkconnel of that ilk is supposed to have been a person of Saxon origin, who had come from the north of England and settled at Kirkconnel, near the mouth of the Nith, in the time of Earl David, afterwards David I., or in that of King Malcolm his father. The names, John, William, and Thomas, which the Kirkconnel family used, indicate their north of England extraction; while the surname of the family being the same as the name of their lands, gives right to infer that they held these lands from the time of Malcolm Canmore (1057—1093) when family surnames derived from territorial possessions began to be used in Scotland.

The arms of the Kirkconnels, azure, two croziers, or, placed in saltire ardossés, with a mitre of the last placed in chief (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, Part 2, ch. 10) being the same as those of the bishops of Argyle or Lismore in the 12th century, might be thought to show that the one was derived from the other, but was probably assumed from the name of the territory and its connexion with the church.

The first of the name on record is John, "dominus de Kirkconnel, fundavit Sacrum Boscum." (*Dugdale's Monasticon* (1661) Cœnobia Scotica, vol. ii. p. 1057.) He founded the abbey of Holywood some time in the 12th century, in the place of a former religious house. He was probably the father of Michael de Kirkconnel, whose son, William Fitz-Michael de Kirkconnel, about the year 1200 made a grant of lands in Kirkconnel, in favour of the abbey of Holmcultram in Cumberland (*Hutcheson's Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 331).

Gilchrist, the son of *Gilcunil*, is witness to a charter of lands in Dunscore near Dercongall or Holywood, granted by Affrica, daughter of Edgar, to the monks of Melrose, in the reign of William the Lion or of Alexander II. (*Liber de Melrose*, vol. i. p. 182).

There is no farther account of any one of the name until the contest arose for the throne of Scotland between John Baliol, lord of Galloway, and Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale. Among those who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, we find Thomas de Kirkconnel of the county of Dumfries, which then included both sides of the Nith. There can be little doubt that Thomas de Kirkconnel and his immediate successors, like the rest of the men of Nithsdale and Galloway, supported the cause of Baliol. In 1324 mention is made of "*Dominus de Kirkconnell in valle de Nith*," (*Chalmers' Caledonia*).

Owing to the wars and confusion of the times little is known of the Kirkconnels for two or three generations, but it is probable that they generally supported and shared the fortunes of their greater neighbours on the other side of the Nith, the Maxwells of Carlaverock. The connexion between the families of Maxwell of Carlaverock and the Kirkconnels was drawn closer by the marriage of Aymer de Maxwell, 2d son of Sir Herbert de Maxwell of Carlaverock and brother of Sir Herbert de Maxwell of Carlaverock, 1st Lord Maxwell, with Janet de Kirkconnel, the heiress of the ancient family of Kirkconnel, when the name de Kirkconnel was merged in that of Maxwell, and the property went to their descendants of that name. The date of the marriage is unknown, but it may have taken place before the year 1410.

On 11th July 1448, there was a perambulation of the marches of Little Airds, belonging to the abbey of Sweetheart, and Meikle Airds, belonging to Kirkconnel, to which Aymer de Maxwell was a party. (*Original Papers and Deeds at Kirkconnel.*) On 20th March 1456, Aymer de Maxwell and Janet de Kirkconnel, his spouse, had a charter of resignation and confirmation of their lands of Kirkconnel, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. On 13th November 1461, Aymer de Maxwell of Kirkconnel, superior of the estate of Kelton, which probably was his own, and not acquired by his wife, granted a feu to George Neilson of part thereof.

Aymer's son, Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel, succeeded him. He left two sons, and probably others.

The elder son, whose Christian name is not known, is supposed to have predeceased his father. His brother's name was John. The former had a daughter, Elizabeth, who succeeded her grandfather, and another daughter, probably named Agnes Maxwell.

Elizabeth Maxwell of Kirkconnel had precept from the Crown directing sasine to be given to her as heir of the late Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel and Kelton, her grandfather, in virtue whereof she was infeft in the lands of Kelton in the sheriffdom of Dumfries on 5th November 1492. Among the witnesses of the infeftment were "John Maxwell uncle of

the said Elizabeth, Harbert Maxwell, son of the said John," &c. Dying without issue, Elizabeth was succeeded by her nephew, Herbert.

Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel, under precept from the crown, had sasine given to him, as "heir of the late Elizabeth Maxwell, his aunt," (*avuncula*—mother's sister,) of the lands of Kirkconnel and Kelton, on 12th April 1495. All accounts of the Kirkconnel and Maxwell families, and genealogists generally, concur in stating that Thomas Maxwell, 2d son of Robert, 2d Lord Maxwell, married Agnes Maxwell, the heiress of Maxwell of Kirkconnel, and that from them the present Kirkconnel family are descended. It is more than probable that Elizabeth's married sister, whose son Herbert succeeded his aunt, was the *Agnes* who became the wife of the said Thomas Maxwell, probably between 1450 and 1470, and that it was *their* son Herbert who was heir to his aunt Elizabeth. This might be inferred from the seal of Herbert attached to a charter granted by him on July 4, 1517, being a saltire, between two small chevrons The chevron being often used as a mark of cadency, (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 151,) it would seem that the *two* chevrons were intended to show his descent from two cadets of the Maxwell family; Aymer, who married Janet de Kirkconnel, and Thomas, thought to have been the father of Herbert. As a follower of the chief of his name, Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel was present at the affray, on July 30, 1508, on the sands of Dumfries, between John Lord Maxwell, and Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, and their respective followers, when the latter nobleman was driven from the town, and many of his friends slain. (*Balfour's Annals*, 1508.) For this and other lawless doings Herbert Maxwell received a general remission from the crown on 17th October the same year. He was twice married. By his first wife, whose name is not ascertained, he had four sons: Robert, John, William, and Edward. His 2d wife was Euphemia Lindsay, issue unknown. William, the third son, was in the household of Mary of Guise, and afterwards for a time in a regiment of Scots men at arms in the service of the king of France (*MS. on Scottish Guard History*). On the 16th February, 1557, he had a grant of the lands of Little Airds. His son, William, succeeded him in Little Airds. The latter had a son, James, who wrote his Autobiography, and was author also of several polemical works.

Herbert died before 28th Dec. 1548. His eldest son, Robert, on July 4, 1517, had a charter from his father of the lands of Kelton. He married Janet Crichton, and on August 16, 1519, had a grant of Auchenfad. He predeceased his father, leaving 2 sons, Herbert and John.

The elder son, Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel, had sasine in the lands of Kirkconnel and Kelton as heir to his grandfather, Dec. 28, 1548, and had charter of Auchenfad, January 22, 1548–9. He married a Janet Maxwell, and had a son, Bernard, and three daughters, Agnes, Catherine, and Margaret. He died before 1560.

Bernard Maxwell of Kirkconnel succeeded his father in his minority. On May 6, 1571, with consent of his curators, he executed a disposition of the lands of Kirkconnel and Kelton, in favour of his uncle, John Maxwell, and his heirs male, whom failing, to his own heirs general, and reserving his liferent, with power of redemption, in the event of having heirs male himself, and the lands to be held of himself, for £1,000 Scots, on which deed sasine was taken on the following day; also, another deed of the same date, in nearly the same terms, the lands to be held of the crown, on which sasine was taken. He was alive and collecting the feu duties of Airds in 1574 and 1577

John Maxwell, tutor of Kirkconnel, during the minority of Bernard, his nephew, was infeft, as above stated, in the property, May 7, 1571. He died before his nephew, and before August 1573.

His son, John Maxwell of Kirkconnel, succeeded him, and to his right to the estate in his minority, his tutors or curators being James Crichton of Carco and William Somerville, vicar of Kirkbean. On July 8, 1574, he was retoured heir male to John Maxwell of Kirkconnel, his father, in the lands of Kirkconnel, reserving the liferent therein of Bernard Maxwell and of Janet Maxwell, relict of Herbert Maxwell, in a part thereof; in virtue whereof John Maxwell was infeft therein, Oct. 8, 1574, Bernard Maxwell, the liferenter, being a witness to the infeftment. In April and May, 1593, he took part in the slaughterings and feud between the Maxwells and Johnstons. On Nov. 26, 1601, John Maxwell of Kirkconnel and several others were summoned before the privy council, for contravening the Acts of Parliament against saying and hearing of mass, and entertaining priests, especially Dr. John Hamilton and Abbot Gilbert Brown, and having children baptized by them (*Chambers' Domestic Annals*, vol. i., pp. 358, 359). John Spottiswoode, archbishop of Glasgow, having, with a party of soldiers, invaded New Abbey, in search of priests, broke into the house of the exiled abbot, Gilbert Brown, and plundered it of whatever savoured of popery. The books found there were given into the care of John Maxwell of Kirkconnel, who afterwards, being unwilling to part with them, was served with letters of horning on ten days' charge, ordering him to deliver the same over to Spottiswoode (*Original Letters as to Ecclesiastical Affairs, Bannatyne Club*, pp. 409-411). John Maxwell of Kirkconnel died after June 29, 1614. He had five sons—1. Herbert, his successor. 2. John, of Whitehill and Millhill, supposed to have been the father of John Maxwell of Barncleugh, town-clerk of Dumfries. 3. James. 4. Thomas. 5. George.

The eldest son, Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel, was esquire in ordinary to the body in the household of James VI., when he succeeded to Kirkconnel. Preferring to continue his attendance on royalty, the king granted him a pension for life of £200 out of the escheats of Scotland. He received charter of confirmation of the lands of Kirkconnel and others, Aug. 28, 1616, and was infeft therein 25th Sept. following. He got into some dispute with James Maxwell of Innerwick, a lord of the bedchamber, afterwards earl of Dirlton, the son of John Maxwell of Kirkhouse. The dispute came before the Court of Session, and four days after the hearing of the case (March 11, 1628), and as if at the instigation of his opponent, Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel, Charles Brown in New Abbey, Barbara Maxwell, Lady Mabie, and others, were charged by the privy council with contemning "excommunication and horning," persisting in "obdured and papish opinions and errors," and visiting all parts of the country, "as if they were free and lawful subjects." Sir William Grierson of Lag, and Sir John Charteris of Amisfield, were commissioned to apprehend those thus denounced, as well as their "resetters," or harbourers. How it fared with Herbert Maxwell does not appear, but the commissioners were successful in capturing in New Abbey Charles Brown of Clachan, and Gilbert Brown of Shambellie (*Domestic Annals*, vol. ii. pp. 18 and 19); whereupon Janet Johnston of Newbie, Lady Lochhill, spouse of John Brown, assembling the women of the parish, attacked the minister and schoolmaster, their wives and servants, with sticks and stones. For this energetic defence of her faith Lady Lochhill was banished the realm, under a penalty of 1,000 merks if she dared to return. Herbert Maxwell of Kirkconnel died in Oct. 1637, leaving

issue—1. John, his successor. 2. Edward. 3. George. 4. Robert. 5. Barbara (Lady Mabie, March 1623). 6. Marion, and an illegitimate son, Herbert.

The eldest son, John Maxwell of Kirkconnel, was retoured heir to his father, Dec. 19, 1638, in the lands of Kirkconnel, with salmon fishings in the water of Nith, &c., and had sasine therein, Jan. 31, 1639. James Maxwell of Innerwick had received from Charles I. a gift of the non-entry of the lands. In 1642, John Maxwell of Kirkconnel married Agnes, daughter of Stephen Laurie of Maxwellton, and Marion Corsone, his spouse. John Maxwell of Kirkconnel got into difficulties soon after his marriage, but the estate was preserved by the prudent management of his lady, liberally assisted by Lady Maxwellton, her mother. He died in or before the year 1679, his wife surviving him. They had 4 sons and 3 daughters. 1. James. 2. William. 3. Herbert, a Jesuit priest. 4. Stephen, a Jesuit priest. 5. Euphemia, *m.* the laird of Corbeath. 6. Marion. 7. Agnes, *m.* Edmund, eldest son of William Brown of Nunton.

The eldest son, James Maxwell of Kirkconnel, married, in 1672, Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Durham of Berwick, son of Sir John Durham of Duntarvie and Lady Margaret Abercromby, probably of Birkenbog. Herbert Maxwell, Jesuit priest, was, in Oct. 1686, appointed chaplain to the earl of Melfort, secretary of James VII., and about the same time, his brother, James Maxwell of Kirkconnel, was appointed one of the receivers-general of the Customs, &c. (commission dated at Whitehall, Oct. 22, 1686). When, on Dec. 10, 1687, King James, by his royal writ, reduced the number of the receivers-general from four to two, he granted to Kirkconnel the office of superintendent of the customs, foreign excise, rents, casualties of royal property, and funds allocated for the payment of fees and pensions. The salary was at first £200 but afterwards £300 yearly. The Revolution soon deprived him of all place and pension. He died in or before the year 1699. He had 4 sons and 2 daughters, viz.—1. James, his successor. 2. William, who succeeded James. 3. Alexander. 4. Stephen, Jesuit priest. 5. Agnes. 6. Elizabeth.

The eldest son, James Maxwell of Kirkconnel, was educated at Douay, and served heir general to his father Dec. 21, 1699, but never otherwise made up his titles. The Lord Advocate cited him and the earl of Nithsdale to appear before the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh, Feb. 2, 1704, to answer for contravening the acts of parliament against hearing mass and harbouring and concealing Jesuits and priests, and of which "shaking off all fear of God," it was alleged, they were guilty. This did not prevent him from petitioning the government, in that very year, for payment of a balance due to his father as receiver-general. The books of the kirk session of New Abbey in 1705 stigmatised the Maxwells of Kirkconnel as "a popish family," and warned Protestants not to take domestic service with them. James Maxwell died, without issue, about 1705.

His next brother, William Maxwell, succeeded to Kirkconnel. Like James, he was educated at Douay, whence he returned to Scotland in 1696. In the inquest by the presbytery into the number of papists in each parish in 1704, William is mentioned as brother of the laird of Kirkconnel. He was served heir general to his brother James, Feb. 14, 1706, in which year he was called on as an heritor to pay his proportion of £137 6s. Scots money for building of the manse of Troqueer. He married, April 29, 1706, Janet, eldest daughter of George Maxwell of Carnsalloch, widow of Colonel John Douglas of Stenhouse, and eventually heiress of Carnsalloch, under the disposition and deed of entail executed by James Maxwell of Carnsalloch, her brother, March 11, 1745. On May 6, 1708, William Maxwell executed a disposition, settling the succession to his estates. On June 15, 1733, he agreed to dispone heritably to William and Robert Birnie 3 merklands of the 11 merklands of Kelton, James Maxwell of Barncleugh, as next Protestant heir to Kirkconnel, giving his assent thereto, which was probably considered necessary by the purchasers, owing to the penal laws then in force against Roman Catholics. John Maxwell of Barncleugh, and Margaret Young, his spouse, the father and mother of the James Maxwell here mentioned, are both entered as "papists" in the lists made out for the privy council in 1704. William Maxwell of Kirkconnel died April 13, 1746. John Rigg, sometime tenant in Meikle Knox, and formerly in Townhead, near Kirkconnel, used to relate that when James Maxwell, his son and heir, went off in 1745 to join Prince Charles, the old man, his father, rejoiced, saying that his son was going in a good cause, and that if he lost his life it would be well spent. He had issue—1. Elizabeth, married, before 1730, to William Maxwell of Munches. 2. James, his successor. 3. Agnes. 4. Janet. 5. Mary. 6. George, Jesuit priest. 7. Margaret. 8. William, Jesuit priest. 9. Marion, married John Menzies of Pitfoddels. 10. Halbert.

The eldest son, James Maxwell of Kirkconnel, commenced grammar at Douay college, August 21, 1721, and was distinguished as a student of great genius and persevering diligence. After concluding his course of philosophy, he returned to Scotland in 1728. In 1745, James Maxwell, then younger of Kirkconnel, took part in the insurrection, and became an officer in the Pretender's service, and of such rank as to have had access to know the most material things that were transacted "in the council, though not a member of it." He was, moreover, an "eyewitness of the greatest part of what happened in the field." After the battle of Culloden he escaped to France, and while residing at St. Germains for several years, drew up a "Narrative of Charles, Prince of Wales' Expedition to Scotland in the year 1745" (printed by the Maitland Club, 1841), which he evidently intended for publication. While he thus resided abroad, his mother, Janet Maxwell of Carnsalloch, managed the Kirkconnel estate to the best advantage, and protected her son's interests as far as in her power. In June 1746, the whole troop horses of St. George's regiment of dragoons were put into the Kirkconnel policies, besides 40 or 50 galloways belonging to the officers or soldiers; and the tacksmen petitioned Lieutenant-General Bland, commander-in-chief in Scotland, for compensation in consequence. In 1750, James Maxwell of Kirkconnel ventured to return to Scotland, and built, with bricks made on the property, the modern portion of the front of Kirkconnel-house. He sold the estate of Carnsalloch, derived from his mother (who died in 1755), to Mr. Alexander Johnston, merchant in London, ancestor of Major-General Johnston of Carnsalloch (1862), and purchased the estate of Mabie. He was a witness in 1755 to the marriage of his sister Marion with John Menzies of Pitfoddels. In 1758 he married Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Riddell of Swinburne Castle. He died July 23, 1762, aged 54 years. "His Narrative," the Maitland Club editor says, "is composed with a remarkable degree of precision and taste, inasmuch as rather to appear the production of a practised *litterateur* than the work of a private gentleman who merely aimed at giving memoranda of a series of remarkable events which he had chanced to witness." He left 3 sons—1. James. 2. William. 3. Thomas, who died June 1, 1792. The two younger sons were educated at the New College of the Jesuits at Dinant, in France, arriving there Sept. 3, 1771. During his attendance at the

medical schools in France, William, the 2d son, imbibed the French revolutionary ideas of the time, and was one of the national guards present at the execution of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793. He afterwards settled as a physician in Dumfries, and was for many years one of the most eminent in Scotland of his profession. He died at Edinburgh, at the house of his relative, John Menzies of Pitfoddels, Oct. 13, 1834.

The eldest son, James Maxwell of Kirkconnel, when very young, was, Nov. 16, 1764, served heir in special to his father, and infeft, under a precept from the crown, April 19, 1765, in the lands and barony of Kirkconnel. He was twice married, 1st, to Clementina Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Simon Scroope of Danby, Yorkshire, without issue; and, 2dly, to Dorothy, daughter of William Witham, Esq., solicitor of Gray's Inn, London, grandson of William Witham of Cliffe, Yorkshire, the marriage contract signed Aug. 29, 1817. He died Feb. 5, 1827, leaving an only daughter, Dorothy Mary Maxwell.

This lady, heiress of Kirkconnel, was on July 27, 1827, served as nearest and lawful heir of tailzie and provision of the deceased James Maxwell of Kirkconnel, her father. She married at Southampton, April 17, 1844, her cousin, Robert Shawe James Witham, eldest surviving son of William Witham, solicitor, Gray's Inn, London, and great-grandson of William Witham, Esq. of Cliffe, Yorkshire. The Witham pedigree is given in *Burke's Commoners of England*, vol. ii. p. 5. This gentleman, as Robert Maxwell Witham, was, with his spouse, duly infeft, under a precept of sasine, dated Oct. 29, 1846, contained in a charter of Resignation granted by the crown, in the lands, barony, and fishings of Kirkconnel, to be holden by them of the crown, in conjunct fee and liferent, and to the heirs of the marriage. The sasine was registered at Edinburgh, Nov. 16, 1846. They had also sasine of the lands of Gillfoot, recorded Feb. 11, 1852. They had 6 sons and 3 daughters. 1. James Robert, died, an infant, May 5, 1845. 2. Frances Mary. 3. and 4. James and Thomas, twins. 5. William Herbert. 6. Janet, died, an infant, May 15, 1853. 7. Maud. 8. Robert Bernard. 9. Aymer Richard.

The Maxwells of Brediland are a branch of the ancient family of the Maxwells of Carlaverock. Crawford, in his History of Renfrewshire, says, "A little towards the north of the castle of Stainley lie the house and lands of Brediland, which have been possessed by the Maxwells of this race for upwards of two hundred years. Their original charter, which I have seen, is granted by Robert, abbot of Paisley, to Thomas Maxwell, designed son of Arthour Maxwell, anno 1488, in the reign of James IV., of whom John Maxwell, now of Brediland, is the lineal heir." This family has furnished some considerable cadets, as the Maxwells of Castlehead, the Maxwells of Merksworth, and the Maxwells of Dalswinton.

Gavin Maxwell of Castlehead, the son of Hugh Maxwell of Brediland, married Janet, a daughter of Cochran of Clippens, a cadet of the family of Dundonald. Of this family the second son (on the failure of the eldest) succeeded to Brediland, which estate is now in that line.

The third son was James Maxwell of Merksworth. He married Janet Leckie, of Croy Leckie, who (through William Campbell of Glenfalloch) was lineally descended from Archibald, 2d earl of Argyll, and from John, 4th earl of Athole. He had a son, Charles, and a daughter, Ann. The son married Anna Maxwell, the heiress of Williamwood. She was lineally descended from James Maxwell of Williamwood, whose sufferings in the cause of the Reformation are so fully and graphically described by Wodrow in his History of the Church. She sold the estate of Williamwood in 1812, and, on her death in 1815, she was succeeded in the representation of both the families of Williamwood and Merksworth by her next sister, Janet, who married James Graham, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, and the two families came thus to be represented by her eldest son, James Maxwell-Graham, Esq. On his death the estate of Merksworth was inherited by his eldest sister, Agnes, whose daughter (by her marriage with James Smith, Esq of Craigend) married David Stuart, 8th, properly 13th, earl of Buchan.

Ann, the daughter of James Maxwell of Merksworth, married James Black, Esq. of Paisley, the father of the late Mr. Black of Clairmont, near Glasgow, and of others of that name in Glasgow. (See LECKIE, surname.)

MAXWELL, SIR MURRAY, a gallant and distinguished naval officer, was the son of Alexander Maxwell, Esq., merchant in Leith, and grandson of Sir William Maxwell, baronet, of Calderwood. He commenced his career at sea under the auspices of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, and in 1796 was appointed a lieutenant. He obtained his commission as post-captain in 1803, when he became commander of the Centaur, a third-rate. After serving with distinction in the West Indies, and in the expedition against Surinam, he exchanged, in the summer of 1805, to the Galatea frigate; and was next nominated to the Alceste, 46, in which, with two other ships under his orders, he greatly signalized himself in an attack on a Spanish fleet near Cadiz. In the spring of 1811, when cruising on the coast of Istria, he assisted in the destruction of a French 18-gun brig, in the harbour of Parenza; and towards the close of the same year, after an engagement of two hours and twenty minutes, he captured the French frigate La Pomone, of 44 guns and 322 men. In October 1815, Captain Maxwell, at the particular request of Lord Amherst, who was then about to proceed on his celebrated embassy to China, was appointed to convey him in the Alceste, which sailed from Spithead February 9, 1816, and landed his lordship at the mouth of the Peiho river, on the 9th of August. During Lord Amherst's absence at Pekin, the Alceste, accompanied by the Lyra brig and General Hewitt, East Indiaman, was employed in a survey of the coasts, in the course of which cruise considerable accessions were made to the knowledge of the hydrographer. Captain Basil Hall, who commanded the Lyra, published, on his return to England, a very interesting narrative of the 'Voyage to Corea and

the Island of Loo Choo,' dedicating the volume to Sir Murray Maxwell, "to whose ability in conducting the voyage, zeal in giving encouragement to every inquiry, sagacity in discovering the disposition of the natives, and address in gaining their confidence and good-will," he attributes whatever may be found interesting in his pages.

From this survey Captain Maxwell returned at the beginning of November, and immediately applied to the Chinese authorities for a pass for the Alceste to proceed up the Tigris, to undergo some needful repairs. His request was treated with evasion and delay, and on his attempt to sail without the requisite permission, an inferior mandarin went on board, and desired the ship to be brought to anchor, or the batteries would fire and sink her. Instead of complying with this insolent demand, Captain Maxwell at once detained the mandarin as his prisoner, and issued orders that the Alceste should be steered under the principal fort of the Bocca. On her approach, the batteries, and about eighteen war-junks, opened upon her a heavy, though ill-directed fire; but the return of a single shot silenced the flotilla, and one determined broadside put an end to the ineffectual attack from the batteries. The Alceste proceeded without farther molestation to Whampoa, where she remained until the return of Lord Amherst in January 1817. In consequence of Captain Maxwell's spirited conduct, it was publicly announced by the Chinese, with their usual dissimulation, that the affair at the Bocca Tigris was nothing more than a friendly salute!

On her homeward bound voyage, the Alceste had proceeded as far as the Straits of Gaspar, when, on the 18th February, she struck on a sunken and unknown rock, three miles distant from Pulo Leat. A landing having been effected on that barren island, Lord Amherst and his suite proceeded in the barge and cutter to Batavia, a distance of 200 miles; and after a passage of four nights and three days, in which they suffered much from the scarcity of water and provisions, they happily arrived at their destination. The Company's cruiser Ternate was immediately dispatched to Captain Maxwell, and those who remained with him; but in consequence of contrary currents, she did not arrive for a fortnight. Their situation in the meantime had attracted the notice of the Malay proas, or pirate boats, who had obliged Lieutenant Hinckman and his detachment to quit the wreck, which they had burnt to the water's edge. These boats having increased to about sixty in number, each containing from eight to twelve men, completely blockaded the shipwrecked crew; but on the approach of the Ternate they speedily disappeared. For some days Captain Maxwell had been actively employed in fortifying a hill, and providing his party with ammunition; and so well prepared were they for an attack, that at length they rather wished than dreaded it. Mr. Ellis, the third commissioner of the embassy, who had returned from Batavia in the Ternate, in his published 'Journal,' says, "My expectations of the security of the position were more than realized when I ascended the hill; and many an assailant must have fallen before an entrance could have been effected. Participation of privation, and equal distribution of comfort, had lightened the weight of suffering to all; and I found the universal sentiment to be, an enthusiastic admiration of the temper, energy, and arrangements of Captain Maxwell."

On his return to England he was tried by a court-martial at Portsmouth in August 1817, for the loss of the Alceste, but was most honourably acquitted, the court at the same time declaring that "his coolness, self-collection, and exertions, were highly conspicuous." He received the honour of knighthood May 27, 1818; and May 20, 1819, he was presented by the East India Company with the sum of £1,500 for the services rendered by him to the embassy, and as a remuneration for the loss he had sustained on his return from China. He was appointed to the Bulwark, a third-rate, in June 1821, was removed to the Briton frigate, November 28, 1822, and was afterwards employed on the South American station. In May 1831 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island, and was preparing for his departure, when he died, after a short illness, June 26 of that year.

His portrait, which formed the frontispiece to one of the olumes of the once celebrated Percy Anecdotes, is given on the following page:

MAYNE, JOHN, author of 'The Siller Gun,' and other poems, was born in Dumfries, 26th March 1759, and received his education at the Grammar school of that town, under the learned Dr. Chapman, whose memory he has eulogised in the third canto of his principal poem. On leaving school, he was sent at an early age to learn the business of a printer, and was for some time in the office of the Dumfries Journal. He afterwards removed to Glasgow, with his father's family, who went to reside on a property they had acquired at the head of the Green, near that city. While yet a mere youth, "ere care was born," he began to court the muses, and he had earned a poetical reputation before the publication of the poems of Burns, who, to a little piece of Mayne's, entitled 'Hallow-een,' is understood to have been indebted for the subject of his inimitable poem under the same name.

In 1777 the original of 'The Siller Gun' was written, with the object of describing the celebration of an ancient custom, revived in that year, of shooting for a small silver gun at Dumfries on the king's birth-day. The poem consisted at first of only twelve stanzas, printed at Dumfries on a small quarto page. It was shortly after extended to two cantos, and then to three, and became so popular that it was several times reprinted. In 1808 it was published in four cantos, with notes and a glossary. Another elegant edition, enlarged to five cantos, was published by subscription in 1836. It exhibits many exquisitely painted scenes and sketches of character, drawn from life, and described with the ease and vigour of a true poet. For some time after its first publication, Mr Mayne contributed various pieces to Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, among the chief of which was his 'Hallow-een.' He also exchanged verses in print with Telford, the celebrated engineer, like himself a native of Dumfries, who, in his youth, was much attached to the rustic muse.

While he resided at Glasgow, he passed through a regular term of service with the Messrs. Foulis, the printers, of the Glasgow University press, with whom he remained from 1782 to 1787; on the expiry of which he proceeded to London, where he was for many years the printer, editor, and joint proprietor of the Star evening paper, in which not a few of his beautiful ballads were first published. He also contributed lyrical pieces to various of the Magazines, particularly to the Gentleman's Magazine, from 1807 to 1817. His only other poem of any length is one of considerable merit, entitled 'Glasgow,' illustrated with notes, which appeared in 1803, and has gone through several editions. In the same year he printed 'English, Scots, and Irishmen,' a patriotic address to the inhabitants of the united kingdom. He excelled principally in ballad poetry, and his 'Logan Braes,' and 'Helen of Kirkconnel Lea,' are inferior to no poems of their kind in the language. In private life Mr. Mayne was very unassuming. Allan Cunningham says of him, that "a better or warmer-hearted man never existed." He died in London, at an advanced age, March 14, 1836. He left a son, W. H. Mayne, who held an official situation in the India house.

MELFORT, earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1686, on the Hon. John Drummond, second son of the third earl of Perth. In 1680 he had been appointed general of the ordnance, and deputy governer of Edinburgh castle, in 1682 treasurer depute, and in September 1684 one of the principal secretaries of state for Scotland, an office which he held during the last persecuting years of the Stuarts. On the accession of James VII., he was, 14th April 1685, created viscount of Melfort in Argyleshire, part of the forfeited

estate of the earl of Argyle, with the secondary title of Lord Drummond of Gilstoun. He had married, first, 30th April, 1670, Sophia, daughter and heiress of Margaret Lundin of Lundin, Fifeshire, by the Hon. Robert Maitland, brother of the duke of Lauderdale, and by her had three sons and three daughters. He married, secondly, Euphemia, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, a lord of session and lord-justice-clerk, and by her had six sons and five daughters. He was created earl of Melfort, viscount of Forth, Lord Drummond of Rickertoun, Castlemains, and Gilstoun, 12th August 1686, the patents of his honours being taken to him and the heirs male of his body of his second marriage, which failing, to the heirs male whatever of his body. The reason of the issue of his first marriage being thus passed over was that he was frustrated by the Lundin family, who were zealous protestants, in his attempt to educate his sons by that marriage in the Romish faith, to which he had become a convert.

On the revival of the order of the Thistle in 1687, Lord Melfort was constituted one of the knights companions thereof. At the Revolution he repaired to the abdicated king in France, and in 1690 attended him to Ireland. By the fallen monarch he was invested with the order of the Garter. Not returning to Scotland within the time limited by law, he was outlawed by the high court of justiciary, 23d July, 1694, and attainted by act of parliament, 2d July 1695. A special clause, however, provided that his forfeiture should in noways affect or taint the blood of the children of his first marriage with Sophia Lundin. He was created duke de Melfort and count de Lussan in France in 1701, and had the chief administration at St. Germains for several years. He died there in January 1714. His second wife lived to be above 90 years of age, and supported herself in her latter years by keeping one of the two faro tables authorized by Louis XIV.

The eldest son of the second marriage, John, second duke of Melfort, died in 1752. Thomas, the second son, an officer in the service of Charles VI., emperor of Germany, died unmarried, in 1715; William, the third son, abbe-prirol of Liege, died in Spain in 1742; Andrew, the fourth son, a colonel of horse in the French service, married a lady named Magdalene Silvia de St. Hermione, described as a lieutenant-general in the French army. (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. i. p. 221, Wood's edition.) By her he had a son, designed Count de Melfort, a major-general in the same service. The sixth son, Philip, also an officer in the French army, died of wounds received in the wars of Louis XIV.

The second duke of Melfort married the widow of Henry Fitzjames, duke of Albemarle, natural son of James VII., and had three sons: Thomas, his heir; Lewis, major-general in the French service and colonel of the regiment of royal Scots, on the reduction of which corps he got a pension from the court of France; and John, lieutenant of the guards of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, with the rank of major-general.

Thomas, the eldest son, third duke of Melfort, had a considerable estate in Lower Languedoc. By a lady of the name of Mary de Berenger, he had four sons and two daughters, but he seems not to have married her till after some of them were born. In 1805, Charles Edward Drummond, styling himself duke of Melfort, the second but eldest surviving son, entered a claim for the estate of Perth. He stated himself to have been born 1st January 1752, although his father was not married to Mary de Berenger till 26th July 1755. His youngest brother, Leon Maurice Drummond, residing in London, fourth son of the third duke, took a protest that he was great-grandson and lawful heir of John duke of Melfort. He married Luce Elizabeth de Longuemarre, and with two daughters had a son, George, born in London, 6th May 1807. This George, duke of Melfort, succeeded his uncle in the French honours in 1840, and in 1841 petitioned the queen for the restoration of the Scottish attainted titles of Perth. In 1848 he proved his descent before the committee of privileges of the house of lords, and was restored in blood by act of parliament in 1853. The same year he was re-invested in the earldom of Perth. (See PERTH, earl of.)

MELGUM, viscount of, a title, now extinct, in the peerage of Scotland, conferred on Lord John Gordon, second son of the first marquis of Huntly, by Charles I. in 1627, with the secondary title of Lord Aboyne. He was burnt to death in the castle of Frendraught, 18th October, 1630 (see vol. ii. p. 271). He had married Lady Sophia Hay, fifth daughter of Francis, ninth earl of Errol, and had an only daughter. The ballad called 'The Burning of Frendraught,' thus describes her anguish on receiving, by his servant, the intelligence of her lord's fate:

"O wae be to you, George Gordon;
An ill death may you dee,
Sae safe and sound as ye stand there,
And my lord bereaved from me.

'I bade him loup, I bade him come,
I bade him loup to me;
I'd catch him in my armis two,
A foot I should not flee.

He threw me rings from his white fingers,
Which were so long and small,
To give to you his lady fair,
Where you sat in your hall.'

Sophia Hay, Sophia Hay,
O bonnie Sophie was her name;
Her waiting maid put on her clothes,
But I wat she tore them off again."

The courtesy title of Viscount Melgum is held by the eldest son of the earl of Minto, a peerage of the united kingdom, of the creation of 1813, (see vol. ii. p. 132).

MELROSE, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred, 20th March 1619, on Sir Thomas Hamilton of Drum cairn, an eminent advocate and lord of session. After holding it for eight years he exchanged it for that of earl of Haddington, (see vol. ii. p. 394). Baron Melros, in the peerage of the united kingdom, is the title by which the earls of Haddington have sat in the house of lords since 1827.

MELVILLE, a surname of ancient standing in Scotland, derived from lands of that name in Mid Lothian. Before the middle of the 12th century, a baron of Anglo-Norman lineage, named Male, settled, under David I., on the lands referred to, and called his manor, after himself, Maleville, whence the surname of Melville. Galfrid de Maleville, the first of the family, was vicecomes of Edinburgh castle under Malcolm IV., and justiciary under William the Lion. The family remained in possession of their ancient manor till the reign of Robert II. The original stock then terminating in an heiress, Agnes, she married Sir John Ross of Halkhead, and their descendant was, by James

IV., created Lord Ross, in whose family the barony of Melville remained till 1705.

MELVILLE, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conjoined since 1704 with that of earl of Leven, and conferred, in 1690, on George, fourth Lord Melville, descended from Sir John de Melville of Raith, in Fife, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Sir John Melville of Raith, the ninth in descent from this baron, was a favourite with James V., by whom he was appointed master-general of the ordnance and captain of the castle of Dunbar. In 1536, and again in 1542, he obtained charters to himself and Helen Napier his wife, of the king's lands of Murdocairnie in Fife. He early joined the party of the Reformation in Scotland, and after suffering from the animosity of Cardinal Bethune, at length fell a victim to his successor in the primacy, Archbishop Hamilton. In 1550 he was tried for high treason, and executed. Calderwood (*Hist. of Kirk of Scotland*, p. 262) says, "Johne Melville, laird of Raith in Fife, an aged man, and of great accompt with King James the Fyft, was beheaded for writing a letter to an Englishman, in favour of a captive, his friend, with whome he was keeped as prisoner. Although there was not the least suspicioun of anie fault, yitt lost he his head, becaus he was knowne to be one that unfainedlie favoured the truthe, and was a great friend to those that were in the castle of Sanct Andrews, (the conspirators against Cardinal Bethune). The letter, as was alledged, was found in the house of Ormiston. Howsoever it was, the cruel beasts, the bishop of Sanct Andrews and the abbot of Dunfermline, ceased not till his head was strickin frome him. They were not content of his death, till he was forfaulted also, and his patrimonie bestowed upon Hamiltoun, the governor's youngest son." With a daughter, Janet, married to Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange, knight, he had six sons, five of whom were eminent during the reign of Queen Mary and the regencies which followed her resignation of the crown.

The eldest son, John Melville of Raith, was restored to his father's estate by the queen regent about 1553, at the special request of Henry II. of France. He was one of the barons who, in July 1567, subscribed the articles passed in the General Assembly for the support of the Reformed religion and the putting down of popery. The second son, Sir Robert Melville of Murdocairnie, was the first Lord Melville, of whom afterwards. Of Sir James Melville of Hallhill, the third son, an eminent courtier and statesman, a memoir is subsequently given in larger type. William Melville, the fourth son, commendator of Tongland and Kilwinning, was appointed an ordinary lord of session, 14th August, 1587, when he took the title of Lord Tongland. Soon after, he was sent by James VI. to the court of Navarre, to see and report upon the princess, as a wife for the king, and returned with a portrait of the lady, and "a good report of her rare qualities." The marriage, however, did not take place. He was frequently employed as one of the lords commissioners for opening the Scots parliament, and is supposed to have died in the autumn of 1613. He is said, by his brother, in his Memoirs (p. 365), to have been a good scholar, and to have been able to speak perfectly "the Latin, the Dutche, the Flemyn, and the Frenche tongue." Sir Andrew Melville of Garvock, the fifth son, was master of the household to Queen Mary, and attended her in her last moments at Fotheringay. He was also master of the household to James VI. David Melville of Newmill, the sixth son, was a captain in the army.

To return to the second son, Sir Robert Melville, first Lord Melville,—he was a very eminent character during the reigns of Mary and James. Having gone abroad in his youth, he was much noticed at the court of France, and obtained an honourable employment under Henry II. In 1559 he returned to Scotland, and was sent to England with Maitland of Lethington, to solicit the assistance of Queen Elizabeth for the lords of the congregation. In 1562 he was sworn a privy councillor. After the "Chase-about Raid," in 1565, he was employed by the earl of Moray, one of the principal nobles who opposed Mary's marriage to Darnley, to intercede for his pardon with the queen. Shortly after he was sent to England as ambassador, and on his return he skilfully unravelled to his mistress the crooked policy of Elizabeth and her ministers. (*Melville's Memoirs.*) After the assassination of Darnley he was reappointed ambassador to England, and again after the marriage of Mary to Bothwell.

When Mary was confined in Lochleven castle, he was sent to her by the earl of Athole and the lairds of Tullibardin and Lethington, her principal councillors, with a ring which she knew to be theirs, advising her to subscribe the resignation of the crown, as it would be held null, being extorted from her by fears of her life. He also conveyed to her a writing from Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, the English ambassador, desiring her to subscribe whatever they required, as what she signed in her captivity could not be held valid, and assuring her of Queen Elizabeth's protection. This afterwards formed the chief ground of Mary's ill-founded reliance on her cousin's promises. On Mary's escape from Lochleven he joined her at Hamilton, and publicly avowed the restraint under which she had acted in resigning the crown.

In the civil war which followed the assassination of the regent Moray, he adhered to the queen's party, and with Kirkaldy of Grange and Maitland of Lethington held out the castle of Edinburgh till its surrender in 1573. He would have shared the fate of Kirkaldy but for the intercession of Killigrew, the English ambassador. During the remainder of the earl of Morton's regency, he appears to have lived in retirement, and in 1579 the benefit of the pacification of Perth was extended to him.

In August 1582, he was appointed treasurer-depute, and in October of the same year knighted. In December 1586, he was sent by James VI., with the master of Gray, to England to entreat Queen Elizabeth for his mother's life. This duty he performed with fidelity and zeal. According to his brother's account, "he spak brave and stout language to the consaill of England, sa that the quen herself boisted him of his lyf;" and he would have been afterwards detained prisoner, but for the interest of the master of Gray. (*Melville's Memoirs*, p. 357.) In 1589, when James sailed for Norway, to bring over his queen, Sir Robert Melville was made vice-chancellor of the kingdom, and he received the grateful thanks of his majesty, on his return, for the way in which he had managed matters in his absence. On 7th June 1593, he was again sent ambassador to England. On 11th June 1594, he was admitted an extraordinary lord of session, and took his seat on the bench as Lord Murdocairnie. The king's letter of nomination states that his majesty had "experience of the faithful service done to us at all tymes" by Sir Robert, "and how willing he is to discharge his dewtie therein to our honour and wiell of our realm and lieges thereof." (*Books of Sederunt.*) He resigned his office of treasurer-depute in January 1596, in consequence of the appointment of the Octavians, as the eight commissioners of the treasury were called, at which time the king was largely in his debt. In 1597, an act was passed by which his majesty, with advice of the Estates, *promised* to pay the balance due, and prohibited any diligence being executed at the instance of his creditors against him, until he should be so paid. (*Act. Parl.* vol. iv.

p. 147.) On 26th February 1601, he resigned his seat on the bench in favour of his son, and in 1604 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the projected union between the two kingdoms. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Melville of Monimail, 30th April 1616, and died in 1621, at the advanced age of 94.

His only son, Robert, second Lord Melville, was a privy councillor to King James, by whom he was knighted, and in February 1601, on the resignation of his father, he was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, by the title of Lord Burntisland. He was removed in February 1626, when an entire change of the extraordinary lords took place. He was also a privy councillor to Charles I., and one of the royal commissioners to open the parliament of Scotland, 18th June 1633. In that assembly he energetically, though unsuccessfully, opposed the act for conferring on the king the power of regulating ecclesiastical habits, and addressing the king, then present, he exclaimed aloud, "I have sworn with your father and the whole kingdom to the Confession of Faith, in which the innovations intended by these articles were solemnly abjured." He died at Edinburgh, without issue, 9th March 1635, and was succeeded by his cousin, John Melville of Raith, third Lord Melville, whose brother, Thomas Melville, acquired from him the lands of Murdocairnie, and was ancestor of the Melvilles of Murdocairnie.

The third Lord Melville died in 1643. His elder son George, fourth lord, and first earl of Melville, in consequence of his known liberal principles, found it necessary to retire to the continent on the detection of the Ryehouse plot in 1683, although he had no connexion with that conspiracy. In June 1685, he accompanied the duke of Monmouth when he landed at Lyme from Holland, and on the failure of his attempt to overturn the government of his uncle James VII., Lord Melville again escaped to the continent. His estates were forfeited by act of attainder the same year.

In 1688 he came over to England with William, prince of Orange, and, immediately after, his forfeiture was rescinded. On 8th April 1690, he was created earl of Melville, viscount of Kirkcaldy, Lord Raith, Monimail, and Balwearie. The same year he was appointed sole secretary of state for Scotland, and constituted high commissioner to the Scots parliament. As high commissioner also to the parliament which met in September following, he gave the royal assent to the act for abolishing patronage. In 1691 he resigned the office of secretary of state, and was appointed keeper of the privy seal, an office which he held till 1696, when he became president of the council. He died in 1707. By his countess, Catherine, daughter of Alexander, Lord Balgonie, son of the renowned military commander, Alexander Leslie, first earl of Leven, he had three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Alexander, Lord Raith, a nobleman of considerable talent, was appointed treasurer depute of Scotland in 1689, and died, without issue, before his father in 1698.

The second son, David, second earl of Melville, succeeded, on the death of his mother in 1713, to the earldom of Leven. (See LEVEN, earl of.) The titles were thenceforth conjoined.

MELVILLE, viscount of, a title in the peerage of the united kingdom, conferred, with the secondary title of baron Dunira, in the county of Perth, December 21st, 1802, on the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, a distinguished statesman, a memoir of whom is given at vol. ii. page 97. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of David Rennie, Esq., who had purchased Melville Castle, Mid Lothian, which he bestowed, with his daughter, on his son-in-law, he had one son and three daughters. A second marriage was without issue.

His son, Robert, second Viscount Melville, was born in 1771, He was educated at the High school of Edinburgh, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. One of his school companions at the former was Sir Walter Scott, neither of them being then titled, his friendship with whom was strengthened by their subsequent service together in the Mid Lothian yeomanry. In 1802 he was chosen M.P. for Mid Lothian, for which he was subsequently five times re-elected. The question of his father's impeachment caused him to take a frequent part in the debates in parliament in 1805 and 1806. On the change of ministry in March 1807, when the duke of Portland became premier, Mr. Dundas entered office as president of the board of control, and was sworn a member of the privy council. In 1809, when Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the duke of Wellington, was called from the Irish chief secretaryship to take the command of the British armies in Spain, Mr. Dundas was appointed his successor, and was enrolled in the privy council of Ireland. In January 1810, soon after the formation of Mr. Spencer Percival's administration, he returned to the presidency of the board of control.

The sudden death of his father, on 29th May 1811, gave him a place in the house of peers. The same year he was appointed keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, a sinecure office which expired with him. On the formation of a new ministry, having the earl of Liverpool at its head, in the summer of 1812, the office of first lord of the admiralty, with a seat in the cabinet, was assigned to Viscount Melville, and he continued at the head of that department for fifteen years. In 1814 he was elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrews. Nominated in 1821 one of the four extra knights of the Thistle, on the enlargement of the order in 1827 he was enrolled one of the ordinary knights. On the accession of Mr. Canning to power in the latter year, his lordship retired from office, declining a seat in the cabinet. When the duke of Wellington formed his administration in January 1828, Viscount Melville resumed his place at the head of the admiralty. With the dissolution of the Wellington ministry in November 1830, his lordship's official career terminated. He was a member of the royal commission of 1826-30 for the visitation of the Scottish universities; in 1843-4, of the royal commission for inquiry into the operation of the poor-law in Scotland, and in 1847, of the prison board for Scotland. He was also keeper of the signet, a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, one of the commissioners of the board of trustees for manufactures in Scotland, one of the commissioners for the custody of the Scottish regalia, a lieutenant-general of the royal company of archers in Scotland, an elder brother of the Trinity house, governor of the Bank of Scotland, &c. He died at Melville castle, Mid Lothian, 10th June, 1851, in his 80th year.

His lordship married, in August 1796, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Huck Saunders, M.D., grand-niece of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, K.B. On his marriage he assumed the name of Saunders before his own. He had four sons and two daughters. *d.* 10 June, 1851, and was *s.* by his eldest son Henry, 3d viscount, *b.* Feb. 25, 1801. Entered the army in 1819, and became a major-general in 1854. He commanded the 83d foot during the insurrection in Upper Canada in 1837–8, and was for a short time aide-de-camp to the queen; for his services at the battle of Gujerat in India, he received the order of the Bath and the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company.

In 1853 he was appointed to command the Sirhind division of the Indian army, and from 1854 to 1860 was commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland; colonel of 100th regiment of foot; unmarried.

The 2d son, Vice-admiral the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., succeeded Admiral Sir Charles Napier in the command of the Baltic fleet, in the war with Russia, in 1855; and commanded at the bombardment of Sweaborg, Aug. 9 of that year. Born June 11, 1802, he entered the navy June 15, 1817, as a volunteer on board the Ganymede, 26 guns, and remained midshipman of that ship and of the Owen Glendower until Dec. 1820, on the Mediterranean and South American stations. He became lieutenant 18th June, 1821, and post-captain 17th July, 1824. In the Melville, 72, he took part in the campaign in China. During this service he received the warm thanks of Sir Gordon Bremer for his conduct at the capture of Ty-cock-tow, as well as at that of the forts of the Bocca Tigris. In 1828-29-30 he was private secretary to his father, then first lord of the admiralty. In 1845 he held the same office under the earl of Haddington, the first lord of that period. In 1841 the military companionship of the Bath was conferred upon him for his services in China. In 1851 he was appointed superintendent of Deptford dockyard. Rear-admiral of the blue 1853; rear-admiral of the white 1855; in 1858 he became vice-admiral of the blue; one of the lords of the admiralty from 1852 to 1855. He died suddenly, June 3, 1861. The 3d son, the Hon. Robert Dundas, born in 1803, storekeeper-general of the navy. The 4th son, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, rector of Epworth, born Sept. 10, 1806, married, in 1833, Louisa Maria, daughter of Sir William Boothby, issue, 3 sons and 7 daughters.

MELVILLE, Sir James, an eminent courtier, son of Sir John Melville of Raith, was born in Fifeshire about 1535. At the age of 14 he was sent to Paris by the queen-mother, under the protection of the French ambassador, to be a page of nonour to the youthful Mary, queen of Scots, then the consort of the dauphin of France. In May 1553, by the permission of his royal mistress, he entered the service of the constable of France, and was present at the siege of St. Quentin, where the constable was wounded and taken prisoner, and he seems to have attended him in his captivity. After the peace he visited his native country in 1559, on a sort of secret mission, to ascertain the state of parties in Scotland. He afterwards travelled on the continent, and remained three years at the court of the elector palatine, who employed him in various negotiations with the German princes. In May 1564 he returned to Scotland, having been recalled by Mary, by whom he was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber, and nominated one of her privy councillors. Soon after he was sent on an embassy to Elizabeth, relative to Mary's proposed marriage with Darnley, and in June 1566 he was again dispatched to the English court with the intelligence of the birth of the prince, afterwards James VI. He maintained a correspondence in England in favour of Mary's succession to the crown of that kingdom; but venturing to remonstrate with her on her unhappy partiality for Bothwell, the queen communicated his admonitions to the latter, and the faithful Melville was, in consequence, obliged for some time to retire from court. He was, however, present at the ill-starred nuptials of Mary to that nobleman, and he continued her confidential servant as long as she remained in Scotland. He appears to have had a high idea of his own importance, and occasionally in his Memoirs blames himself for the unfortunate propensity, which he says he possessed, of finding fault with the proceedings of the great.

By James VI., to whom he was recommended by his unfortunate mother, and who continued him in his offices of privy councillor and gentleman of the bedchamber to his queen, Anne of Denmark, he was intrusted with various honourable employments. On the accession of King James to the English throne, he declined to accompany him to England, but afterwards paid his majesty a visit of duty, when he was graciously received. On account of his age he retired from the public service, and occupied his remaining years in writing the 'Memoirs' of his life for the use of his son. He died November 1, 1607. His manuscript, accidentally found in the castle of Edinburgh in 1660, and which affords minute and curious descriptions of the manners of the times, was published in 1683, by Mr. George Scott, under the title of 'Memoirs of Sir James Melvil of Hallhill, containing an impartial Account of the most remarkable Affairs of State during the last Age, not mentioned by other Historians;' republished in 1735. He had acquired the estate of Hallhill, in the parish of Collessie, Fifeshire, from the celebrated Henry Balnaves, (see vol. i. page 229). It remained the property of his descendants till the reign of Charles II., when it was purchased by Lord Melville.

MELVILLE, Andrew, one of the most illustrious of the Scottish Reformers, whose name is second only to that of John Knox, was the youngest of nine sons of Richard Melville of Baldovy, near Montrose, where he was born August 1, 1545. His father lost his life in the battle of Pinkie, when Andrew was only two years old, and

his mother dying soon after, he was brought up under the care of his eldest brother, afterwards minister of Maryton, who, at a proper age, sent him to the grammar school of Montrose. Having acquired there a thorough knowledge of the classics, he was, in 1559, removed to the university of St. Andrews, where his great proficiency, especially in the Greek language, excited the astonishment of his teachers. On completing the usual academical course he left college with the character of being "the best philosopher, poet, and Grecian, of any young master in the land." In 1564 he went to France, and remained for two years at the university of Paris. He next proceeded to Poictiers, for the purpose of studying the civil law, and was elected regent or professor in the college of St. Marceon. After continuing there for three years, he repaired to Geneva on foot, carrying only a Hebrew Bible at his belt, and the fame of his great attainments having preceded him, by the influence of Beza he obtained the humanity chair in the academy, at that time vacant.

In July 1574 he returned to Scotland, after an absence of ten years. Beza, in his letter to the General Assembly, wrote that the greatest token of affection the kirk of Geneva could show to Scotland was that they had suffered themselves to be spoiled of Mr. Andrew Melville, that thereby the kirk of Scotland might be enriched. On his arrival in Edinburgh, he was invited by the Regent Morton to enter his family as a domestic tutor, but he preferred an academic life to a residence at court, and declined the invitation. Shortly afterwards he was appointed by the General Assembly principal of the university of Glasgow, which, under his charge, from the improved plan of study and discipline introduced by him, speedily acquired a high reputation as a seat of learning. Besides his duties in the university, he officiated as minister of the church of Govan, in the vicinity. As a member of the General Assembly, he took a prominent part in all the measures of that body against episcopacy; and as he was unflinching in his opposition to that form of church government, he received the name of "Episcopomastix," or 'The Scourge of Bishops.' A remarkable instance of his intrepidity occurred at an interview, which took place in October 1577, between him and the Regent Morton, when the latter, irritated at the proceedings of the Assembly, exclaimed, "There will never be quietness in this country till half a dozen of you be hanged or banished!" "Hark! Sir," said Melville, "threaten your courtiers after that manner! It is the same to me whether I rot in the air, or in the ground. The earth is the Lord's. Patria est ubicunque est bene. I have been ready to give up my life where it would not have been half so well wared, at the pleasure of my God. I have lived out of your country ten years, as well as in it. Let God be glorified, it will not be in your power to hang or exile his truth." This bold language Morton did not venture to resent.

Melville was moderator of the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh 24th April 1578, in which the second Book of Discipline was approved of. The attention of the Assembly was about this time directed to the reformation and improvement of the universities, and Melville was, in December 1580, removed from Glasgow, and installed principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrews. Here, besides giving lectures in divinity, he taught the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Rabbinical languages, and his prelections were attended, not only by young students in unusual numbers, but also by some of the masters of the other colleges. He was moderator of the Assembly which met at St. Andrews 24th April 1582, and also of an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly, convened at Edinburgh 27th June thereafter, in consequence of the arbitrary measures of the court, in relation particularly to the case of Robert Montgomery, the excommunicated archbishop of Glasgow. He opened the proceedings with a sermon, in which he boldly inveighed against the absolute authority claimed by the government in ecclesiastical matters. A spirited remonstrance being agreed to by the Assembly, Melville and others were appointed to present it to the king, then with the court at Perth. When the remonstrance was read before his majesty in council, the king's unworthy favourite, the earl of Arran, menacingly exclaimed, "Who dare subscribe these treasonable articles?" "We dare," said the undaunted Melville, and taking a pen, immediately signed his name. His example was followed by the other commission-

ers, and so much were Lennox and Arran overawed by their intrepidity, that they dismissed them peaceably.

For about three years Melville had preached, assisted by his nephew, in the parish church of St. Andrews. In February 1584 he was cited before the privy council, to answer a charge of treason, founded on some seditious expressions, which it was alleged he had made use of in a sermon on the 4th chapter of Daniel, on the occasion of a fast kept during the preceding month; particularly that he had compared the king's mother to Nebuchadnezzar, who was banished from the kingdom, and would be restored again. At his appearance, he denied using these words, entered into a full defence of those he had actually used, and presented a protest and declinature, claiming to be tried by the ecclesiastical court. When brought before the king and council, he boldly told them that they had exceeded their jurisdiction in judging of the doctrine, or calling to account any of the ambassadors or messengers of a king and council greater than they, and far above them. Then loosing a little Hebrew bible from his belt, and throwing it on the table before them, he said, "That you may see your weakness, oversight, and rashness, in taking upon you that which neither you ought nor can do, *there* are my instructions and warrant. Let me see which of you can judge of them or control me therein, that I have passed by my injunctions." Arran, finding the book in Hebrew, put it into the king's hands, saying, "Sir, he scorns your majesty and council." "No, my lord," replied Melville, "I scorn not, but with all earnestness, zeal, and gravity, I stand for the cause of Jesus Christ and his church." Not being able to prove the charge against him, and unwilling to let him go, the council declared him guilty of declining their jurisdiction, and of behaving irreverently before them, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, and to be further punished in his person and goods at the pleasure of the king. Before, however, being charged to enter himself in ward, his place of confinement was ordered to be changed to Blackness castle, which was kept by a dependant of Arran. While at dinner the king's macer was admitted and gave him the charge to enter within 24 hours: but he avoided being sent there by secretly withdrawing from Edinburgh. After staying some time at Berwick, he proceeded to London, and in the ensuing July visited the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at both of which he was received in a manner becoming his learning and reputation.

On the disgrace of the earl of Arran, Melville returned to Scotland with the banished lords, in November 1585. Having assisted in re-organizing the college of Glasgow, he resumed, in the following March, his duties at St. Andrews. The synod of Fife, which met in April, proceeded to excommunicate Adamson, archbishop of St. Andrews, for his attempts to overturn the presbyterian form of government in the church; and, in return, that prelate issued a sentence of excommunication against Melville, and his nephew, James Melville, with others of their brethren. In consequence of this difference with the archbishop, Melville received a written mandate from the king to confine his residence to the north of the Tay, and he was not restored to his office in the university till the following August. Some time after, when Adamson had been deprived of his archbishopric, and was reduced to great poverty, finding himself deserted by the king, he addressed a letter to his former antagonist, Melville, expressing regret for his past conduct, and soliciting his assistance. Melville hastened to visit him, and not only procured contributions for his relief among his friends, but continued for several months to support him from his own resources.

In June 1587, Melville was again elected moderator of the Assembly, and nominated one of the commissioners for attending to the proceedings in parliament. He was present at the coronation of the queen, May 17, 1590, and recited a Latin poem composed for the occasion, which was immediately published at the desire of the king. In the same year he was elected rector of the university of St. Andrews, an office which, for a series of years, he continued to hold by re-election. In May 1594 he was again elected moderator of the Assembly. Shortly after, he appeared on behalf of the church before the lords of the articles, and urged the forfeiture of the popish lords, and along with his nephew and two other ministers, he accompanied the king, at his express request, on his

expedition against them. In the following year, when it was proposed to recall the popish nobles from exile, he went with some other ministers to the convention of estates at St. Andrews, to remonstrate against the design, but was ordered by the king to withdraw, which he did, after a most resolute reply. The commission of the Assembly having met at Cupar in Fife, they sent Melville and some other members to expostulate with the king. Being admitted to a private audience, James Melville began to address his majesty with great mildness and respect; but the king becoming impatient, charged them with sedition, on which Andrew took him by the sleeve, and calling him "God's silly vassal," said, "This is not a time to flatter, but to speak plainly, for our commission is from the living God, to whom the king is subject. We will always humbly reverence your majesty in public, but having opportunity of being with your majesty in private, we must discharge our duty, or else be enemies to Christ: And now, Sire, I must tell you that there are two kingdoms—the kingdom of Christ, which is the church, whose subject King James VI. is, and of whose kingdom he is not a head, nor a lord, but a member; and they whom Christ hath called, and commanded to watch over his church, and govern his spiritual kingdom, have sufficient power and authority from him so to do, which no Christian king nor prince should control or discharge, but assist and support, otherwise they are not faithful subjects to Christ." The king listened patiently to this bold admonition, and dismissed them with many fair promises which he never intended to fulfil. For several years following King James made repeated attempts to control the church, according to his own arbitrary notions, but he invariably encountered a strenuous opponent in Andrew Melville; and he had recourse at last to one of those stratagems which he thought the very essence of "king-craft," to secure the removal of this champion of presbyterianism from Scotland altogether. In May 1606, Melville, with his nephew, and six of their brethren, were called to London by a letter from the king, on the specious pretext that his majesty wished to consult them as to the affairs of the church. Soon after their arrival they attended the famous conference held September 23, in presence of the king at Hampton Court, at which Melville spoke at great length, and with a boldness which astonished the English nobility and clergy. On St. Michael's day, Melville and his brethren were commanded to attend the royal chapel, when, scandalized at the popish character of the service, on his return to his lodging he vented his indignation in a Latin epigram,* for which, a copy having been conveyed to the king, he was brought before the council at Whitehall. Being by them found guilty of "scandalum magnatum," he was committed first to the custody of the dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards to the charge of the bishop of Winchester; but was ultimately sent to the Tower, where he remained a prisoner for four years.

At first he was treated with the utmost rigour, and denied even the use of pen, ink, and paper; but his spirit remained unsubdued, and he beguiled his solitary hours by composing Latin verses, which, with the tongue of his shoe buckle, he engraved on his prison walls. By the interference of some friends at court, his confinement was, after the lapse of nearly ten months, rendered less severe. About the end of 1607 the protestants of Rochelle endeavoured to obtain his services as professor of divinity in their college, but the king would not consent to his liberation. At length, in February 1611, at the intercession of the duke of Bouillon, he was released from confinement, on condition of his becoming professor of theology in the protestant university of Sedan, in France, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died there in 1622, at the advanced age of 77

* The following is the epigram:

Cur stant clausi Anglis libri duo regia in ara,
Lumina cæca duo, pollubra sicca duo?
Num sensum cultumque Dei tenet Anglia clausum,
Lumine cæca suo, sorde sepulta sua?
Romano an ritu, dum regalem instruit aram,
Purpuream pingit religiosa lupam?

Thus rendered in an old translation:

Why stand there on the altar high
Two closed books, blind lights, two basins dry?
Doth England hold God's mind and worship close,
Blind of her sight, and buried in her dross?
Doth she, with chapel put in Romish dress,
The purple whore religiously express?

And for this Melville was sent to the Tower

His biographer, Dr. M'Crie, says that Andrew Melville "was the first Scotsman who added a taste for elegant literature to an extensive acquaintance with theology." Although he sustained a conspicuous part in all the important public transactions of his time, he neither was nor affected to be the leader of a party. In private he was an agreeable companion, remarkable for his cheerfulness and kindliness of disposition. He was never married. Beyond the statement that he was of low stature there is no description of his personal appearance extant, nor is there any known portrait of him.

The greater part of his writings consists of Latin poems. Dr. M'Crie, whose Life of Andrew Melville was published in 1824, in 2 vols. 8vo, has given the names of all his works, printed and left in manuscript, and there is none of any great extent among them. The subjoined list has been made up from his account.

Carmen Mosis,—Andrea Melvino Scoto Avctore. Basileæ. 1573, 8vo. This, his earliest publication, consisted of a poetical paraphrase of the Song of Moses, and a chapter of the Book of Job, with several small poems, all in Latin.

ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΣΚΙΟΝ. Ad Scotiæ Regem, habitum in Coronatione Reginæ. Edinbvrgi, 1590. 4to.

Carmina ex Doctissimis Poëtis Selecta, *inter quos, quædam Geo. Buchanani et And. Melvini inseruntur.* 1590. 8vo.

Principis Scoti-Britannorvm Natalia. Edinbvrgi. 1594. 4to.

Theses Theologicæ de libero arbitrio. Edinburgi, 1597. 4to. These, Dr. M'Crie thinks, might be the *Theses* of some of his students.

Scholastica Diatriba de Rebvs Divinis ad Anquirendam et inveniendam veritatem, à candidatis S. Theol. habenda (Deo volente) ad d. xxvi. et xxvii. Julij in Scholis Theologicis Acad. Andreanæ, Spiritu Sancto Præside. D. And. Melvino S. Theol. D. et illivs facultatis Decano συζητησιν moderante. Edinbvrgi, Excudebat Robertus Waldegraue Typographus Regius 1599. 4to. pp. 16.

Gathelus, seu Fragmentum de origine Gentis Scotorum. This poem was first printed along with 'Jonstoni Inscriptiones Historicæ Regum Scotorum.' Amstel. 1602.

Pro supplici Evangelicorum Ministrorum in Anglia—Apologia, sive Anti-Tami-Cami-Categoria. 1604. A petition had been presented to the king by the English Puritans, commonly called, from the number of names attached to it, the *millenary petition*, for redress of their grievances, which was opposed by the universities of Cambridge and Oxford. This satirical poem, attacking the resolutions of the universities, was written by Melville, in defence of the petitioners, and circulated extensively in England.

Select Psalms turned into Latin verse, and printed (probably at London while he was in the Tower) in 1609.

Nescimus Qvid Vesper Servs Vehat. Satyra Menippæa Vincentii Liberii Hollandii. 1619. 4to. Another edition 1620. Ascribed to Melville.

Viri Clarissimi A. Melvini Mvsæ et P. Adamsoni Vita et Palinodia et Celsæ commissionis—descriptio. 1620, 4to, pp. 67. John Adamson, afterwards principal of the college of Edinburgh, was employed in collecting Melville's fugitive poems, but it is uncertain whether he or Calderwood was the publisher of the *Musæ*. Melville himself was not consulted in the publication of them, nor was he, says Dr. M'Crie, the author, as has often been inaccurately stated, of the tracts added to them.

De Adiaphoris. Scoti του τυχοντος Aphorismi. Anno Domini 1622. 12mo, pp. 20.

Andreæ Melvini Scotiæ Topographia. This poem is prefixed to the *Theatrum Scotiæ* in *Blaeu's Atlas.*

Melville contributed largely to a collection of poems, by Scotchmen and Zealanders, 'In Obitvm Johannis Wallasii Scoto Belgæ. Ludg. Batav. 1603.' 4to. There are two poems by him in John Johnston's 'Sidera Veteris Ævi,' p. 33. Salmurii, 1611. He has also verses prefixed to 'Comment. in Apost. Acta M. Joannis Malcolmi Scoti.—Middleb.' 1615.

Among his works in MS. Dr. M'Crie enumerates the following:

D. Andreæ Melvini epistolæ Londino e turri carceris ad Jacobum Melvinum Nouocastri exulantem scriptæ, cum ejusdem Jacobi nonnullis ad eundem. Annis supra millesimū sexcentessimo octavo, nono, decimo, undecimo. Item Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ Oratio Apologetica ad Regem An. 1610, mense Aprilis. This volume is in the library of the university of Edinburgh. It brings down the correspondence between Melville and his nephew, Mr. James Melville, till the end of the year 1613.

Six Letters from Andrew Melville to Robert Dury at Leyden. In Bibl. Jurid. Edin. M. 6. 9. num. 42.

Floretum Archiepiscopale; id est, errores Pontificii, assertiones temerariæ, et hyperbolicæ interpretationes. Ibid. num. 47. They are extracted from Archbishop Adamson's academical prelections at St. Andrews, in Melville's handwriting, and subscribed by him.

Paraphrasis Epistolæ ad Hebræos Andreæ Melvini (Harl MSS. num. 6947–9); a metrical paraphrase of the epistle to the Hebrews.

A. Melvinus in cap. 4 Danielis. In Bibl. Col. S. Trinit. Dublin.

There are verses by him, in his own handwriting, among the Sempill papers, and in a collection of Letters from Learned Men to James VI. His biographer says that copies of Melville's large 'Answer to Downham's Sermon' were at one time not uncommon. Four letters from Melville to David Hume of Godscroft are prefixed to the 'Lusus Poetici' of the latter.

The manuscript of 'Commentarius in Divinam Pauli Epistolam ad Romanos, auctore Andrea Melvino Scoto,' in possession of Mr. David Laing, Librarian to the Writers to the Signet, was published for the first time, with an English translation, in one of the volumes issued by the Wodrow Society, under the editorial care of the Rev. David Dickson, D.D., minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.

MELVILLE, JAMES, an eminent divine and scholar, nephew of the preceding, was the son of Richard Melville of Baldovy, minister of Maryton, Forfarshire, by his spouse, Isabel Scrimgeour, and was born July 25, 1556. After receiving his school education at Logie and Montrose, he was, in November 1571, sent to St. Leonard's college,

St. Andrews, where he studied for four years. It is recorded of him that, first when he attended the lectures, which were delivered in Latin, he was so mortified at not being able to understand them, that he burst into tears before the whole class; which induced his regent, or professor, William Collace, to give him private instructions in the Latin language. His father intended him for the law, but James had a strong predilection for the church, and as a practical intimation of his desires, he composed a sermon, and placed it carefully in one of the Commentaries which his father was in the habit of consulting. The stratagem succeeded; and on the arrival of his uncle, Mr. Andrew Melville, from the continent, he was put under his charge, when he revised, under his directions, both his classical and philosophical education. He accompanied his uncle to Glasgow, in October 1574, on his becoming principal of that university, and in the following year James Melville was elected one of the regents, as the professors were then called. He was the first regent in Scotland who read the Greek authors to his class in the original language. In 1577 he was appointed teacher of mathematics, logic, and moral philosophy, at Glasgow; and while he continued in this capacity, having strictly admonished the afterwards celebrated Mark Alexander Boyd for his irregularities, he was assaulted by him and his cousin, Alexander Cunninghame, a relation of the earl of Glencairn, for which Cunninghame was obliged, bareheaded and barefooted, to crave pardon publicly.

When Andrew Melville was translated to the New College of St. Andrews in December 1580, he took along with him his nephew, who was admitted professor of the oriental languages there. He also divided with his uncle the duty of preaching in the town during the vacancy in the parish church. Amid all the difficulties which Andrew Melville had to encounter, he found an able and useful coadjutor in his nephew, upon whom, when the former, in 1584, fled to England, the management of the affairs of the college chiefly devolved. He taught theology from his uncle's chair, besides continuing his own lectures, and undertaking the management of the revenues of the college and the board of the students. In May of that year, after the parliament had decreed the overthrow of the presbyterian form of church government, Archbishop Adamson of St. Andrews obtained a warrant for James Melville's apprehension, for corresponding with his uncle, of which being apprised in time, he escaped to Dundee, whence he proceeded, in the disguise of a shipwrecked seaman, in an open boat to Berwick. He was soon after joined by his wife, who was a daughter of John Dury, minister of Edinburgh. Being invited by the earls of Angus and Mar, then in exile at Newcastle, to go and preach to them, he at first refused, because, as he says himself, he was not entered in the ministry, neither was he of any experience of knowledge in their matters, being but a young man brought up in the schools, and therefore had resolved to keep his own calling. The truth was, however, that he was afraid to have anything to do with them, being the king's rebels, and not knowing their cause well and disposition of heart. (*Diary*, p. 120). On reaching Newcastle, on his way to London, he was persuaded to remain, and accordingly entered on his ministerial labours. While with the banished lords he drew up a letter and order of discipline for their guidance, and at their request an account of the abuses and corruption of the kirk and commonweal of Scotland; also a letter to the ministers in Scotland who had subscribed to the supremacy of the king and the bishops, all of which will be found in Calderwood (vol. iv.) In February 1585, on the exiled lords proceeding to London, he returned to Berwick, where he had left his wife, who had there borne a son, and soon after followed the former to the capital. After the taking of the castle of Stirling, he returned, in the ensuing November. to Scotland, and in March 1586, resumed the duties of his professorship at St. Andrews, when he occupied himself in setting the college affairs in order.

James Melville's zeal in behalf of the church, though less impetuous than that of his uncle, was equally uniform and consistent; and he could, when occasion required, evince similar intrepidity In the beginning of April 1586, he preached the opening sermon at the meeting of the synod of Fife, in the course of which, turning towards Archbishop Adamson, who was present, he charged him with attempting the overthrow of the

presbyterian church, and exhorted the brethren to cut off so corrupt a member from among them. The archbishop was in consequence excommunicated, but he retaliated by excommunicating both Andrew and James Melville, and other obnoxious ministers, in return. For their share in this transaction, uncle and nephew were summoned before the king, who commanded the former to confine himself beyond the Tay, and the latter to remain within his college.

In July 1586, James Melville became, at the solicitation of the people, minister of Anstruther, to which were conjoined the adjoining parishes of Pittenweem, Abercrombie, and Kilrenny. Having some time after succeeded in procuring a disjunction of these parishes, and provided a minister for each of them, he undertook the charge of Kilrenny alone, where, besides building a manse, he purchased the right to the vicarage and tithe-fish, for the support of himself and his successors, and paid the salary of a schoolmaster. He likewise maintained an assistant to perform the duties of the parish, as he was frequently engaged in the public affairs of the church. Some years afterwards he printed for the use of his people a catechism, which cost him five hundred merks.

In 1588 he was the means of affording shelter and relief to a number of distressed Spaniards who had belonged to the Armada destined for the invasion of England, but whose division of the squadron, after being driven to the northward, had been wrecked on the Fair Isle, where they had suffered the extremities of hunger and fatigue, and had at last taken refuge off the harbour of Anstruther

At the opening of the General Assembly at Edinburgh, in August 1590, he preached a sermon from 1 Thess. v. 12, 13. in which, after insisting on the necessity of maintaining the strictest discipline, he exhorted his hearers to a more zealous support of the presbyterian establishment, and recommended a supplication to the king for a full and free assembly.

In the spring of 1594 he was unjustly suspected at court of having furnished the turbulent earl of Bothwell with money collected for the protestants of Geneva, and at the meeting of the Assembly in May of that year, some of the brethren thought that as he was a suspected person he should not be sent as one of the commissioners from the church to the king as usual; on which he stood up and said that he had often been employed on commissions against his will, but now, even for the reason alleged, he would request it as a benefit from the brethren that his name should be on the list, that he might have an opportunity of clearing himself, and if they declined sending him, he was determined to go to court himself, to see if any one had aught to say against him. He was accordingly included among the commissioners. On their arrival at Stirling, where the king was, they were most graciously received. After they had executed their business with the king, James Melville stepped forward and requested to be informed if his majesty had anything to lay to his charge? The king replied that he had nothing to say against him more than against the rest, except that he found his name on every commission. He answered that he thanked God that this was the case, for therein he was serving God, his kirk, and the king publicly, and as for any private, unlawful, or undutiful practice, if there were any that had traduced him to his majesty as being guilty of such, he requested that they should be made to show their faces when he was there to answer for himself. But no reply was made. After this the king took him into his cabinet, and having dismissed his attendants, conversed with him alone on a variety of topics with the greatest affability and familiarity. He sent his special commendations to his uncle, Mr. Andrew Melville, and declared that he looked upon both of them as faithful and trusty subjects. "So," says James Melville, "of the strange working of God, I that came to Stirling the traitor, returned to Edinburgh a great courtier, yea, a cabinet councillor." (*Diary*, p. 212.)

With his uncle and two other ministers he accompanied the king, in October 1594, in his expedition to the north, against the popish lords, and when the royal forces were about to disperse, for want of pay, James Melville was sent to Edinburgh and other principal towns, with letters from the king and the ministers, to raise contributions for their aid. In this service he was successful. For ten years subsequently, the life of James Melville

was principally distinguished by his zealous and unwearied opposition to the designs of the court for the re-establishment of episcopacy, which he early had the discernment to detect.

He went with his uncle to London in September 1606, when, with six other ministers, they were invited thither to confer with the king, as was the pretext, as to the measures best calculated to promote the tranquillity of the church. After the committal of Andrew Melville to the tower, (see page 125,) James was ordered to leave London in six days and confine himself to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and ten miles round it. Previous to his departure he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain some relaxation of his uncle's confinement. He left London 2d July 1607, and went by sea to Newcastle, and during his residence in that town several attempts were made to gain him over to the support of the king's views; but neither promises nor threats could shake his attachment to presbyterianism. He even rejected a bishopric, which was offered to him by Sir William, or, as Dr. M'Crie calls him, Sir John Anstruther, in the name of the king. Having been a widower for about two years, he took for his second wife, while in exile at Newcastle, the daughter of the vicar of Berwick. He was afterwards ordered to remove to Carlisle, and subsequently to Berwick, where he wrote his 'Apology for the Church of Scotland,' which was not published till thirty-one years after his death, under the title of 'Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ libellus supplex Apologeticus.'

Although many efforts were made for his release, it was not till 1614 that he obtained leave to return to Scotland, but he had not proceeded far on his way home when he was taken suddenly ill, and he was with difficulty conveyed back to Berwick, where he died the same year.

His works, a list of which is given in one of the notes to Dr. M'Crie's Life of Andrew Melville, may be mentioned as follows:

In 1592, as he says himself, he "first put in print sum of his poesie; to wit, the Description of the Spainyarts Naturall, out of Julius Scaliger, with sum Exhortationes for warning of kirk and countrey."

His Catechism was published under the title of "A Spiritvall Propine of a Pastour to his People. Heb. 5. 12." Edinburgh, 1598, 4to. Pp. 127

A Poem, called 'The Black Bastill, or a Lamentation of the Kirk of Scotland, compiled by Mr. James Melville, sometime minister at Anstruther, and now confyned in England, was printed in 1611.

Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ libellus supplex ἀπολογητικος και ἰλοφυρτικος Auctore Jacobo Melvino Verbi Dei Ministro, Domini Andreæ Melvini του πανυ nepote. Londini, 1645, 8vo.

His 'Diary,' printed for the Bannatyne Club in 1829, one vol. 4to, contains much curious information relative to the ecclesiastical and literary history of Scotland between the years 1555 and 1600. The MS. is preserved in the Advocates' Library. New and improved edition, published by the Wodrow Society, with Supplement, &c.

A MS. volume in the Advocates' Library, deposited by the Rev. William Blackie, minister of Yetholm, contains poems in the Scottish language by James Melville, in the handwriting of the author. They appear, says Dr. M'Crie, to have been all written during his banishment. The greater part of them are expressive of his feelings on the overthrow of the liberties of the church of Scotland, and the imprisonment and banishment of his uncle.

Dr. M'Crie thinks that another MS. in the same library, entitled 'History of the Declining Age of the Church of Scotland,' bringing down the history of that period till 1610, was also composed by James Melville.

The letters which passed between Andrew Melville and his nephew, from 1608 to 1613, as stated in the account of the MSS. of the former, are preserved in the Library of the College of Edinburgh.

MELVILLE, Robert, an eminent military officer and antiquarian, was the son of the minister of the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, where he was born October 12, 1723. In 1744 he entered the army, and served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1756 he obtained the rank of major in the 38th regiment, then in Antigua, and soon after he was employed in active service, particularly in the invasion of Guadaloupe, for which he was created lieutenant-colonel; and in 1760 was appointed governor of that island. Shortly after, he proceeded as second in command with Lord Rollo to the capture of Dominica. In 1762 he contributed much to the taking of Martinique, which was followed by the surrender of the other French islands; and Colonel Melville, now promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, was made governor-in-chief of all the captured possessions in the West Indies. After the general peace he travelled over Europe, and made numerous observations to ascertain the route of Hannibal over the Alps. He also traced the sites of many Roman camps in Britain, and applied his antiquarian knowledge to the improvement of the modern art of war in several inventions. He was a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Edinburgh.

A treatise of his, 'On an Ancient Sword,' is inserted in the 7th volume of the Archæologia. In 1798 he was appointed a full general, and died, unmarried, in 1809.

MENTEITH, the proper spelling of which is MENTETH, a local surname, derived from the district of Monteith, in the south-west of Perthshire, through which the river Teith runs, and is compounded of *mene*, a valley, and Teith.

MENTEITH, earl of, a title of very ancient date in Scotland. Murdoch, the first recorded earl of Menteith, is mentioned in the chartulary of Dunfermline, in the beginning of the reign of David I., who ascended the throne in 1124. Gilchrist, second earl of Menteith, mentioned in a charter of donation to the monastery of Scone by Malcolm IV., was witness to several charters of William the Lion. His successor, Mauritius, third earl, vicecomes of Stirling, lived in the end of the reign of the latter monarch and beginning of the reign of Alexander II. He had two daughters, but their names have not been transmitted. The elder married, before 3d February, 1231, Walter Comyn, second son of William, earl of Buchan (see vol. i. p. 453). In his wife's right, Comyn became 4th earl of Menteith. He first appeared, with his father and other nobles, at the marriage of the princess Joan of England to Alexander II. at York in 1221, and in 1230 he acquired from that monarch a grant of the extensive district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, then in the crown (see vol. i. p. 738). He was one of the Scots nobles who swore to maintain the agreement betwixt his own sovereign and Henry III. at York in September 1237. On the death of his father he became the most influential man in Scotland, and acted a conspicuous part in the early part of the reign of Alexander III. (see vol. i. p. 79), being at the head of the national party, in opposition to the English faction. He was one of the regents of the kingdom at the time of his death in 1258. His only child, a daughter, married his grand-nephew, William Comyn. His widow married Sir John Russell, an English knight, and they were both imprisoned on suspicion of having poisoned her first husband (see vol. i. p. 86), but afterwards allowed to leave the kingdom.

Walter Stewart, called *Bailloch*, or the freckled, third son of the third high steward of Scotland, having married the countess' younger sister, laid claim to the earldom in right of his wife, and by favour of the Estates of the realm, obtained it in 1258, and kept it. He distinguished himself at the battle of Largs in 1263, under his brother Alexander, the high steward. He witnessed the marriage contract of the princess Margaret with Eric, king of Norway, in 1281, and, with his countess, accompanied her to her husband's kingdom. He was one of the nobles who, in the parliament of Scone, Feb. 5, 1283-4, swore to acknowledge Margaret, the Maiden of Norway, as their sovereign, in the event of the death of Alexander III. He was also one of the assembly at Brigham in March 1260, where the marriage of Queen Margaret to Prince Edward of England was agreed upon. In 1292 he was one of the nominees on the part of Bruce, the competitor for the Scottish crown. He swore fealty to Edward I., 13th June that year, and was present when Baliol did homage to Edward, 20th Nov. following. He was summoned to attend the English king into France, Sept. 1, 1294, and died soon after. He had 2 sons, who assumed the name of Menteith, although they retained the Stewart arms; Alexander, 6th earl, and Sir John de Menteith of Ruskie, whose name appears in history as the betrayer of Sir William Wallace. He altered the Stewart *fesse* into a *bend*, and the colours to *sable* and *argent*.

On 9th August, 1297, Sir John Menteith was released from an English prison, on condition of serving with the English against the French. In 1305 he was, by King Edward, appointed keeper of Dumbarton castle, and, the same year, according to tradition, he treacherously delivered over the heroic Wallace into the hands of the English. From this charge, however, he has been vindicated by Lord Hailes. He held the castle of Dumbarton for the English till 1309, and is said, but upon very doubtful authority, to have fought valiantly at the battle of Bannockburn on the side of Bruce, notwithstanding that Edward II. had caused his banner to be displayed in the English army. (*Fordun*, b. ii. p. 243.) He was *custos comitatus* of Menteith in 1320, when he signed the famous letter of the Scots nobles to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland. In June 1323, he was one of the commissioners and conservators of the treaty of Berwick, and died soon after. He had three sons and three daughters, one of whom, Joanna, married Malise, earl of Strathearn; another became the wife of Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochow, and a third was the wife of Maurice Buchanan of Buchanan. His eldest son, Sir Walter Menteith, was killed in one of the feuds of the period, by John and Maurice Drummond, and *his* eldest son, Sir Alexander Menteith of Ruskie, was father of Sir Robert Menteith of Ruskie, who married, in 1392, Lady Margaret Lennox, a younger daughter of Duncan, eighth earl of Lennox (see vol. ii. pp. 647, 648).

Sir John Menteith of Arran, 2d son of Sir John Menteith, the supposed betrayer of Wallace, married the Lady Elyne, daughter of Gratney, seventh earl of Mar (see p. 108 of this volume), and through his granddaughter, the wife of Sir Thomas Erskine, the earldom of Mar ultimately came into the Erskine family (see p. 110).

Alexander, 6th earl of Menteith, elder son of Walter Stewart, *Bailloch*, was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who, in the parliament of Scone, Feb. 5, 1283-84, engaged to support the succession of Margaret of Norway to the throne of Scotland, He swore fealty to Edward I. at Norham, June 12, 1292, and appears to have succeeded his father in 1295. He was one of the leaders of the Scottish army which invaded Cumberland in March 1296. Taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Dunbar, 28th April following, he was released on engaging to serve Edward in his foreign wars. He died before 1320, in which year the earldom of Menteith was under the charge of his brother, Sir John, during the minority of his son, Alan, 7th earl.

The latter joined Robert the Bruce when he asserted his title to the throne of Scotland in 1306. Taken prisoner the same year, he was forfeited, and died in England, leaving a son, who died without issue, and a daughter, Mary, countess of Menteith in her own right. The eighth earl of Menteith, Murdoch by name, is supposed to have been the brother of Earl Alan, but this is uncertain. It would seem that, in 1330, he made an agreement with Mary, daughter of Earl Alan, for the possession of the earldom. He was killed 19th July, 1333, at the battle of Halidonhill, where he was one of the commanders of the second division of the Scots army.

Mary, countess of Menteith, married Sir John Graham, who, in her right, became 9th earl of Menteith. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, 17th October, 1346, and having renounced the fealty which he had formerly sworn to Edward III., he was put to death as a traitor in February 1347 By his countess he had one daughter, Margaret, countess of Menteith, who married Robert Stewart, third son of Robert II., earl of Menteith in his wife's right, duke of

Ancient Earldoms of Scotland.

VIII. Earldom of Menteth.

I. Ancient Scottish Line.

1

1. Murdoch, earliest on record. Reign of David I

2 & 3

2. Gilchrist.
3 Mauritius, died reign of Alexander II.

4

4. Walter Comyn, 2d son of earl of Buchan, in right of his wife, elder dr. of 3d earl, regent of Scotland, died 1258.

II. Line of Stewart.

5

5. Walter, surnamed Bailloch, 3d son of 3d High Steward of Scotland, in right of his wife, younger daughter of 3d earl. Died soon after 1294.

6, 7, & 8

6. Alexander, elder son of 5th earl, died before 1320.
7. Alan, his son died before 1330.
8. Murdoch, his supposed brother, killed at Hallidon-hill, 1333.

9

9 Mary, dr. of 7th earl, countess in her own right, *m.* Sir John Graham, 9th earl in her right, who was executed by Edward III. 1347.

III. Royal Line of Stewart.

10

Robert, duke of Albany, 3d son of King Robert II., in right of his wife, Margaret, dr. of 9th earl. Died 1411.

11

Murdoch, duke of Albany, their son, executed by James I., 1425. Title forfeited and vested in crown

IX. Earldom of Strathern.

I. Ancient Scottish Line.

1 & 2

1. Malise, present at battle of Standard 1138.
2. Ferquhard or Ferteth, his son, reign Malcolm IV., died 1171.

3 & 4

3. Gilbert, son of Ferquhard, founder of Inchaffray monastery, 1198.
4. Robert, his son, died before 1244.

5, 6, 7

5. Malise, son of Robert, died 1270.
6. Malise, his son, died before 1294.
7. Malise, his son, (e. of C. and Orkney by marriage.) Forfeited 1345.

II. Moray.

1

Sir Maurice Moray of Drumsargard, lord of Clydesdale, nephew of 7th earl, created 1343. Slain at battle of Durham 1346.

III. Stewart, Royal Line, 1st.

1

In male line.
1. Robert, Steward of Scotland, nephew of David II., afterwards King Robert II., created 1361.

2

2. David, his son; (E. Palatine 1371.) *Title revived in* 1631 *in favour of William, 7th earl of Menteth, but cancelled* 1632.

IV. Line of Graham. V. Stewart, P. L., 2d.

3

Euphame, dr. of Earl David, *m.* Sir Pat Graham of Dundaff, who assumed earldom in her right. Killed at Crieff, 1413.

4

Malise, their son, deprived of earldom by James I. Instead, earl of Menteth, 1427. See line of Graham, earl of Menteth, below.

1

Walter, earl of Athole, uncle and murderer of James I. Created earl of Strathern 1427. Executed 1437 Earldom annexed to Crown, 1455.

VIII. Earldom of Menteth continued.——

IV. Line of Graham, Earl of Strathern.

1

1 Malise Graham, deprived earl of Strathern, created earl of Menteth, 1427. Died before May 17, 1491.

2 & 3

2. Alexander, grandson of 1st earl.
3. William, elder son of 2d earl. Died 1537.

4 & 5

4. John, eldest son of 3d earl. Killed 1547.
5. William, son of 4th earl.

6

6. John, son of 5th earl. Died 1598.

7

7. William, son of 6th earl, created earl of Airth, 1633.

V. Earldom of Airth and Menteth. Line of Graham, Earl of Strathern, continued.

1

William, 7th earl of Menteth, per favour of Charles I., obtained, in 1631, patent of "Earl of Strathern and Menteth" as heir female of David, earl palatine of Strathern. But (as was then supposed to be the case), he claimed to be nearer in blood to the crown than the king, and in consequence his patent was cancelled in 1632. Instead he was created Earl of Airth, 1633, but with precedence of Menteth, which latter was thereby virtually extinguished as an *ancient* Scottish title.

2

William, grandson of 1st earl. Died about 1694. Titles dormant.

Titles claimed by the late Robert Barclay Allardice of Urie, Esq.

ARMS OF EARLDOM OF AIRTH.

Quarterings:—1 and 4. for Graham. 2 and 3. for Stewart of Strathern.

Albany and regent of Scotland. In 1371 he became earl of Fife, by resignation of Isabella, countess of Fife, widow of his brother, Walter Stewart, second son of Robert II. (See vol. i. p. 33). On the execution and forfeiture in 1425, of Murdac, duke of Albany, their son, the earldom of Menteith became vested in the crown, and was granted, 6th September 1427, to Malise Graham, earl of Strathern. (See STRATHERN, earl of.)

Malise Graham, under the designation of earl of Menteith, went to England, 9th December, 1427, three months after obtaining the earldom, as a supplementary hostage for James I., in room of Robert Erskine. He was not released till 17th June 1453, when Alexander, master of Menteith, his son, surrendered himself as a hostage in his stead. He was dead before May 17, 1491. He had three sons. 1. Alexander, who predeceased him, leaving a son of his own name, the successor of his grandfather. 2. Sir John Graham of Kilbride, called Sir John with the bright sword, from whom descended the Grahams of Gartmore, the Grahams of West Preston, the Grahams of Netherby, near Carlisle, baronets, the Grahams of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, baronets, and other families of the name. 3. Walter.

Alexander, 13th earl of Menteith, had two sons, William, 14th earl, who died in 1537, and Walter, ancestor of the Grahams of Gartur. The eldest son of the 14th earl, John, 15th earl of Menteith, was one of the prisoners taken at the rout of Solway in 1452. He was ransomed for 200 marks, being designed in Rymer's Fœdera, Lord Monkereth. He was killed in a scuffle with the tutor of Appin in October 1547.

His son, William, 16th earl, had a son, John, 17th earl, who was one of the lords of the congregation, and took a prominent part in their proceedings against the queen regent in 1559 and 1560. His name appears in the letters of demission and constitution of procurators forced from Queen Mary in 1567 at Lochleven castle, as one of the noblemen authorized to transfer the crown to her son, Prince James. With the Regent Moray he fought against the queen at the battle of Langside. He died in 1598. His son William, 18th earl, born in 1589, was served heir of his father in the earldom of Menteith, 7th August, 1610. He voted against the five articles of Perth in 1621, and on 18th November, 1628, he was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, being at that time president of the privy council and justice general. On 25th August 1630, he was served heir to David, earl of Strathern, eldest son of Robert II. by Euphemia Ross, and was allowed by Charles I. to assume the style of earl of Strathern and Menteith. This service, however, was objected to by Drummond of Hawthornden, who informed his majesty that "the restoring the earl Menteith in blood, and allowing his descent and title to the earldom of Strathern, is thought to be disadvantageous to the king's majesty." The earl on his part is said to have renounced his claim to the crown, with a reservation of the rights of his blood, and to have boasted that he had "the reddest blood in Scotland." The power of Robert II. to legitimatize his children by Elizabeth Mure being disputed, David, earl of Strathern, was considered the eldest legitimate son. His retour and patent were set aside March 22, 1633, but on 28th of same month he was created earl of Airth, with the precedency of Menteith. In 1641 he was one of the noblemen proposed by King Charles I. to be chosen privy councillors, but was rejected by the Estates. He did not appear in the parliament of that year, but was present on 17th January, 1644, when he "did sueare and subscrive solemnly the covenant, bande, and othe of pail." The same year he was nominated one of the committee of war for the county of Perth. His portrait, from an engraving in Pinkerton's Gallery is subjoined

His eldest son, John, Lord Kilpont, joined the marquis of Montrose in 1644, with a body of 500 men, and at the battle of Tippermuir commanded the left wing of the royal army. He was assassinated on the morning of the 5th September in Montrose's camp, by one of his own vassals, James Stewart of Ardvoirlich, who had long enjoyed his confidence. His lordship's father, the earl of Airth, had frequently warned him against continuing his intimacy with Stewart, whom he always suspected, but, disregarding his father's injunctions, he put himself entirely under his guidance. It is asserted that it was by his advice that Lord Kilpont joined the royal army, and that wishing to ingratiate himself with the Covenanters, he formed a design to assassinate Montrose, or his major-general, Macdonald; but as he thought that he could not carry his design into execution without the assistance of his lordship, he endeavoured to prevail upon him to assist in the execution of his wicked project. On the night in question they slept together, and having prevailed upon Lord Kilpont to rise and take a walk in the fields before daylight, he there disclosed his horrid purpose, and entreated his lordship to concur therein. On Lord Kilpont rejecting the base proposal with indignation, Stewart, alarmed lest he might discover the matter, suddenly drew his dirk, and mortally wounded him in several places. He then fled, and killed, in passing, a sentinel who stood in his way. Aided by the darkness of the morning, he escaped, and thereafter joined the forces of the earl of Argyle.

Lord Kilpont left a son, William, who succeeded his grandfather as second earl of Airth and Menteith, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. The second earl, after disposing of his whole landed property to the marquis of Montrose and Sir John Graham of Gartmore, died without issue, 12th September, 1694, when his titles became dormant, (see vol. i. p.

32). The parish of Aberfoyle in Perthshire, Rob Roy's country, formerly the property of the earls of Menteith, came thus into the possession of the Montrose family. The earl's elder sister, Mary, styled Lady Mary Graham, married, 8th October, 1662, Sir John Allardice of Allardice, baronet. Their descendant, James Allardice of Allardice, born 29th January 1727, married in 1756, Anne, daughter of James Barclay, banker, London, and by her had an only child, Sarah Anne Allardice, his sole heiress, who married in 1776, Robert Barclay of Urie, Kincardineshire, and their son, Robert Barclay Allardice of Urie, well known in his day as Captain Barclay, the pedestrian, claimed the titles of Airth, Menteith, and Strathern, but died in 1855, when his claim was before the House of Lords. He left a daughter, who married a person of the name of Ritchie, and had a son. (See vol. i. p. 241.)

The second earl's younger sister, Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Graham of Gartmore, Perthshire, baronet, had a son, Sir John Graham, and a daughter. The former died 12th July 1708, without issue. The latter, by her husband, James Hodge of Gladsmuir, advocate, had one daughter, Mary Hodge, married, in her 14th year, to William Graham, son of John Graham of Callingad. They had a son, William Graham, born in 1720, who assumed the title of earl of Menteith, and voted as such at the general election of the sixteen Scots representative peers, 5th May 1761, but his vote was disallowed by the house of peers, 2d March, 1762. He died without issue in 1787.

The family of Stuart Menteth of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, an estate which they purchased from its old possessors, the Kirkpatricks, descend from Sir John Menteth, first of the Menteths of Karss, living in the reign of David II., second son of Sir Walter Menteth of Rusky, slain by the Drummonds, (see p 148 of this volume). A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred in 1838 on Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteth of Closeburn, who died in December 1847. He was *s.* by his eldest son, Sir James Stuart Menteth, 2d bart. *b.* 1792. *m.* 1846, Jane *dau.* of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart.; *d.* 27 Feb., 1870, and was *s.* by his nephew, Sir James Stuart Menteth, 3d bart. Menteth of Closeburn claims to be chief of the ancient house of Menteth, but this is disputed by Dalyell of Binns, as descended from Magdalen, elder daughter of Sir Thomas Dalyell, the second baronet of that family. This lady married, in 1688, James Menteith of Auldcathy, heir-male and representative of the earls of Menteith. Their eldest son, James Menteith, succeeding as the third baronet of Binns, assumed the name of Dalyell (see vol. ii. p. 15).

MENZIES, a surname originally Mengues, or Mingies (pronounced Meenies,) was one of the first adopted in Scotland, about the time of Malcolm Canmore. From the armorial bearings of the Menzieses it has been conjectured that the first who settled in Scotland of this surname was a branch of the Anglo-Norman family of Meyners, by corruption Manners. But this supposition does not seem to be well-founded.

The family of Menzies obtained a footing in Athol at a very early period, as appears from a charter granted by Robert de Meyners in the reign of Alexander II. This Robert de Meyners, knight, on the accession of Alexander III. (1249) was appointed lord high chamberlain of Scotland. His son, Alexander de Meyners, possessed the lands of Weem and Aberfeldy in Athol, and Glendochart in Breadalbane, besides his original seat of Durrisdeer in Nithsdale, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, in the estates of Weem, Aberfeldy, and Durrisdeer, whilst his second son, Thomas, obtained the lands of Fortingal.

From the former of these is descended the family of Menzies of Castle Menzies, but that of Menzies of Fortingal terminated in an heiress, by whose marriage with James Stewart, a natural son of the Wolf of Badenoch, the property was transferred to the Stewarts.

In 1487, Sir Robert de Mengues, knight, obtained from the crown, in consequence of the destruction of his mansion-house by fire, a grant of the whole lands and estate erected into a free barony, under the title of the barony of Menzies. From this Sir Robert lineally descended Sir Alexander Menzies of Castle Menzies, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 2d September 1665.

Sir Robert Menzies, the seventh baronet, who succeeded his father 20th August 1844, is the 27th of the family in regular descent; married, with issue. Seats: Castle Menzies, Rannoch Lodge, and Foss House, Perthshire. The ancient designation of the family was Menzies of Weem, their common style in old writings. In 1423 "David Menzies of Weem (de Wimo)" was appointed governor of Orkney and Shetland, "under the most clement lord and lady, Eric and Philippa, king and queen of Denmark, Swedland, and Norway."

The clan Menzies, the badge of which is a species of heath called the Menzies heath, like the Frasers, the Stewarts, and the Chisholms, is not originally Celtic, though long established in the Highlands. The Gaelic appellation of the clan is *Meinnarich*, a term, by way of distinction, also applied to the chief. Of the eighteen clans who fought under Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, the Menzieses were one.

The "Menyesses" of Athol and Appin Dull are named in the parliamentary rolls of 1587, as among "the clans that have captains, chiefs, and chieftains." Castle Menzies, the principal modern seat of the chief, stands to the east of Loch Tay, in the parish and near to the church of Weem, in Perthshire. Weem castle, the old mansion, is picturesquely situated, under a rock called Craig Uamh, hence its name. In 1502, it was burnt by Niel Stuart of Fortingal, in consequence of a dispute respecting the lands of Rannoch.

In 1644, when the marquis of Montrose appeared in arms for Charles I., and had commenced his march from Athol towards Strathern, he sent forward a trumpeter, with a friendly notice, to the Menzieses, that it was his intention to pass through their country. His messenger, unhappily, was maltreated, and as some writers say, slain by them. They also harassed the rear of his army, which so exasperated Montrose that he ordered his men to plunder and lay waste their lands and burn their houses.

During the rebellion of 1715, several gentlemen of the clan Menzies were taken prisoners at the battle of Dunblane. One of them, Menzies of Culdares, having been pardoned for his share in the rebellion, felt himself bound not to join in that of 1745. He sent, however, a valuable horse as a present to Prince Charles, but his servant who had it in charge, was seized and executed, nobly refusing to divulge his master's name, though offered his life if he would do so. In the latter rebellion, Menzies of Shian took out the clan, and held the rank of colonel, though the chief remained at home. The effective force of the clan in 1745 was 300.

The old family of Menzies of Pitfoddels in Aberdeenshire, is now extinct. Gilbert Menzies of this family, carrying the royal standard at the last battle of Montrose, in 1650, repeatedly refused quarter, and fell rather than give up his charge. The last laird, John Menzies of Pitfoddels, never married, and

devoted the greater part of his large estate to the endowment of a Roman Catholic college. He died in 1843.

MERCER, Hugh, brigadier-general in the American Revolutionary army, was born in Scotland in 1721. Having studied medicine, he acted as a surgeon's assistant in the memorable battle of Culloden, but on which side he served is not mentioned. Not long after he emigrated to Pennsylvania, but removed to Virginia, where he settled and married. He was engaged with Washington in the Indian wars of 1755 and following years, and for his good conduct in an expedition against an Indian settlement, conducted by Colonel Armstrong, in September 1756, he was presented with a medal by the corporation of the city of Philadelphia. In one of the engagements with the Indians he was wounded in the right wrist, and being separated from his party, on the approach of some hostile Indians, he took refuge in the hollow trunk of a large tree, where he remained till they disappeared. He then pursued his course through a trackless wild of about one hundred miles, until he reached Fort Cumberland, subsisting by the way on the body of a rattlesnake which he met and killed. When the war broke out between the colonists and the mother country, he relinquished an extensive medical practice, and immediately joined the standard of Independence. Under Washington he soon reached the rank of brigadier-general, and particularly distinguished himself in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in the winter of 1776–7. In the latter engagement he commanded the van of the American army, and after exerting the utmost valour and activity, had his horse killed under him. Being thus dismounted, he was surrounded by some British soldiers, with whom, on being refused quarter, he fought desperately, until he was completely overpowered, and after being severely wounded, was left for dead on the field of battle. He died about a week after in the arms of Major George Lewis, the nephew of General Washington, whom his uncle had commissioned to attend him. Another American officer, General Wilkinson, in his 'Memoirs,' observes, "In General Mercer we lost, at Princeton, a chief who, for education, talents, disposition, integrity, and patriotism, was second to no man but the commander-in-chief, and was qualified to fill the highest trusts in the country."

MERCER, James, the friend of Beattie, and himself a poet of some consideration, was born at Aberdeen, February 27, 1734, and received his education at the grammar school and Marischal college of that city. He was the eldest of two sons of Thomas Mercer, a gentleman of fortune in Aberdeenshire, who, in 1745, took arms for the Pretender, and for his share in the rebellion was obliged to retire to France. At the commencement of the Seven Years' war, James Mercer, who had resided with his father for several years in Paris, came to England, and joined the expedition against Cherbourg as a volunteer. He afterwards proceeded to Germany, and in a short time was promoted to an ensigncy in one of the English regiments serving with the allied army. He subsequently received a lieutenant's commission in a battalion of Highlanders, then newly raised by Lieutenant-colonel Campbell. During several years arduous service in the field, he distinguished himself by his bravery and skill, and at the battle of Minden in 1759, his regiment was one of the six whose gallantry on that occasion saved the reputation of the allied arms.

Shortly before the peace of 1763, General Græme, a relation of Mr. Mercer, presented him with a company in a regiment which he had undertaken to raise, and which was afterwards called the Queen's. On his return to Britain he took up his residence at Aberdeen, where he enjoyed the society of Dr. Beattie, Dr. Reid, Dr. Campbell, and other eminent men, and where, in the summer of 1763, he married a daughter of Mr. Douglas of Fechil, the sister of Lord Glenbervie. The "Queen's," with other new corps, being reduced at the peace, Captain Mercer purchased a company in the 49th regiment, and removed with it to Ireland, where he served for nearly ten years. The majority of his regiment becoming vacant, he succeeded to it by purchase. In 1772 he concluded a treaty with the lieutenant-colonel for becoming his successor; but the commission being given to another, induced him to sell out of the army when he retired with his family to a small cottage in the vicinity of Aberdeen. In 1776–7 the duke of Gordon raised a regiment of Fencibles, the ma-

jority of which he conferred on Mercer, who held it during the American war. On the return of peace, the major again settled with his family in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, where he died November 18, 1803. In 1797 a small volume of his 'Lyric Poems' was published anonymously. A second edition, with seven new pieces, appeared early in 1804 with his name. To a third edition an account of his life was prefixed, by Lord Glenbervie. Major Mercer was not only an elegant and accomplished scholar, but possessed much original genius as a poet, conjoined with a high feeling of refined modesty, which led him to conceal, even from his intimate friends, the poems which he wrote for his own amusement. There are some interesting notices of him in Sir William Forbes' Life of Dr. Beattie. He left two daughters. 1. Catherine, who married Charles Gordon of Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire, issue, 3 sons, Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, R.N., governor of Greenwich Hospital; Charles; and Sylvester. 2. Margaret, wife of Major William West, with issue.

MESTON, William, a burlesque poet, the son of a blacksmith, was born in the parish of Midmar, in Aberdeenshire, in 1688. After completing his studies at the Marischal college of Aberdeen, he became one of the teachers in the grammar school of that city. He was subsequently for some time tutor to the young Earl Marischal and his brother, afterwards Marshal Keith; and in 1714, by the interest of the countess, was appointed professor of philosophy in the Marischal college. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he espoused the cause of the Pretender, and was by the Earl Marischal made governor of Dunottar castle. After the defeat of the rebels at Sheriffmuir, he was forced to flee for refuge to the mountains, where, till the passing of the act of indemnity, he lurked with a few fugitives like himself, for whose amusement he composed several pieces in rhyme, which he styled 'Mother Grim's Tales.' He subsequently chiefly resided in the family of the countess of Marischal, till the death of that lady; and some years afterwards, in conjunction with his brother Samuel, he commenced an academy in Elgin, which, however, did not ultimately succeed He then successively settled at Turriff, Montrose, and Perth, and finally became preceptor in the family of Mr. Oliphant of Gask. His health beginning to decline, for the benefit of the mineral waters, he removed to Peterhead, where he was principally supported by the bounty of the countess of Errol. Subsequently he removed to Aberdeen, where he died in the spring of 1745. He is said to have been a superior classical scholar, and by no means a contemptible philosopher and mathematician. He was much addicted to conviviality, and is stated to have had a lively wit, and no small share of humour. His poems, however, are very coarse productions. The first of them printed, called 'The Knight,' appeared in 1723. It is a scurrilous description of Presbyterianism, after the manner of Butler, of whom he was a professed imitator. Afterwards was published the first decade of 'Mother Grim's Tales;' and next the second decade, by Iodocus, her grandson; and some years after, the piece called 'Mob *contra* Mob.' The whole, collected into a small volume, appeared at Edinburgh in 1767, with a short account of his life prefixed. Some Latin poems are included in the second decade, but these are of inferior merit.

Methven, Lord, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1528, by James V., on Henry Stewart, second son of Andrew, Lord Evandale, afterwards Lord Ochiltree, a descendant of Robert, duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. He owed his peerage and success in life to the favour of the queen-mother, Margaret, sister of Henry VIII. of England, and widow of James IV. In 1524, previous to her divorce from the earl of Angus, her second husband, she raised Stewart first to the office of treasurer, and afterwards to that of chancellor, intrusting to his inexperienced hands the chief guidance of public affairs. In the following year, on the divorce being granted, she married him. The lordship of Methven, in Perthshire, was part of the dowry lands usually appropriated for the maintenance of the queen-dowager of Scotland, together with the lordship and castle of Stirling and the lands of Balquhidder, &c., and when Margaret procured the peerage for her third husband, the barony of Methven was dissolved from the crown, and erected into a lordship, in favour of Henry Stewart, and his heirs male, on the queen's resigning her jointure of the lordship of Stirling.

Subsequently, when Angus held the supreme power, an attempt on his part to obtain forcible possession of the queen's dowry lands, so alarmed Margaret and Methven, that, in their terror, they took refuge in the castle of Edinburgh. That fortress, however, was soon delivered up to Angus, when he ordered Methven to a temporary imprisonment. The queen afterwards endeavoured to obtain a divorce from Methven, but her son, the young king, put a stop to the proceedings. By Lord Methven the queen had a daughter, who died in infancy. Her own death took place at the

castle of Methven in 1540. Lord Methven afterwards married Janet Stewart, daughter of the earl of Athol, by whom he had a son, Henry, second Lord Methven.

The second Lord Methven married Jean, daughter of Patrick Lord Ruthven, and was killed at Broughton, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, by a cannon-ball shot from the castle of that city during the siege thereof, 3d March 1572. He left a son, Henry, third Lord Methven, who died without heirs male in 1584, when the title became extinct.

The lordship of Methven was purchased in 1664, by Patrick Smythe of Braco, whose great-grandson, David Smythe of Methven, was a lord of session from 1793 to 1806, under the title of Lord Methven.

MICKLE, William Julius, translator of 'The Lusiad,' was born at Langholm, Dumfries-shire, September 29, 1734. He was the third son of the Rev. Alexander Mickle or Meikle, minister of Langholm, who, during his residence in London, previous to his obtaining that living, superintended the translation of Bayle's Dictionary, to which he is said to have contributed the greater part of the additional notes. His son William received the early part of his education at the grammar school of his native parish, and on the removal of his father, in his old age, to Edinburgh, was sent to the High school of that city, where he acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. His father having, on the death of Mr. Myrtle, his brother-in-law, a brewer in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, purchased the business for his eldest son, the poet was, in his sixteenth year, taken from school to be employed as a clerk in the counting-house, and five years afterwards the brewery was transferred to him. Before he was eighteen he had written several pieces, and some of his poems appeared in the 'Scots Magazine;' two of which, one 'On passing through the Parliament Close at Midnight;' and the other, entitled 'Knowledge, an Ode,' were reprinted in Donaldson's Collection. In 1762 he sent to London an ethic poem, entitled 'Providence,' which was published anonymously, but did not meet with much success. Having sustained considerable losses in business, which led to his bankruptcy, he quitted Edinburgh hastily, in April 1763, and on the 8th of May arrived in London. He had previously written a letter to Lord Lyttleton, to whom he submitted some of his pieces, but without producing any other result than a complimentary correspondence. He had hoped to have obtained through his lordship's interest some civil or commercial appointment, either in the West Indies or at home; but in this he was disappointed, and hearing that the humble situation of corrector to the Clarendon press, at Oxford, was vacant, he offered himself as a candidate, and being successful in his application, he entered upon his duties in 1765. During the same year he published 'Pollio, an Elegiac Ode,' and in 1767 appeared 'The Concubine,' a poem, in two cantos, in the manner of Spenser. The former did not attract much notice, but the latter was most favourably received, and after it had gone through three editions, the title, to prevent misapprehension, was changed to 'Sir Martyn.'

In 1771 Mickle issued proposals for printing by subscription a translation of the 'Lusiad,' by Camoens, to qualify himself for which he learnt the Portuguese language. He published the first book as a specimen, and from the encouragement he received, he was induced to resign his situation at the Clarendon press, with the view of devoting his whole time to the work, when he took up his residence at a farm-house at Forest-hill, about five miles from Oxford. During the progress of the translation he edited Pearch's Collection of Poems, in which he inserted several of his own, particularly 'Hengist and Mey,' a ballad, an 'Elegy on Mary Queen of Scots.' To Evans' Collection he also contributed his beautiful ballad of 'Cumnor Hall,' founded on the tragic story of the lady of the earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. His translation was finished in 1775, and published in a quarto volume, under the title of 'The Lusiad, or the Discovery of India,' to which he prefixed an Introduction, containing a defence of commerce and civilization, in reply to the misrepresentations of Rousseau, and other visionary philosophers; a History of the Portuguese conquests in India; a Life of Camoens; and a Dissertation on the Lusiad, and Observations on Epic Poetry. The work obtained for him a high reputation, and so rapid was its sale, that a second edition was called for in June 1778. By the two editions he is said to have realized about £1,000. Previously to its publication he had written a Tragedy, entitled the 'Siege of Marseilles," which was rejected by Garrick, and afterwards by Mr. Harris, and was never acted.

In May 1779 he was, by Commodore Johnstone, a distant relation of his own, appointed his secretary, and he sailed on board of the Romney, man-of-war, with a small squadron, destined for the Tagus. In the ensuing November he arrived at Lisbon, where, as the translator of the national poet of Portugal, he received many flattering marks of attention from the nobility, gentry, and literati of that country, and was admitted a member of the Royal Academy, at its opening. While in that capital he wrote his poem of 'Almada Hill, an Epistle from Lisbon,' published in 1781, but without adding to his reputation. In 1780 the squadron returned to England, and Mickle remained for a time at London, as joint agent for the disposal of some valuable prizes taken during the expedition. He had acquired considerable wealth, and in 1783 he married Miss Mary Tomkins, the daughter of the farmer with whom he had resided at Foresthill, and with this lady he received a handsome dower. He now went to reside at Wheatley, near Oxford, where he employed his leisure in writing some occasional pieces, in revising his published poems, and in contributing a series of Essays, entitled 'The Fragments of Leo,' and some other articles, to the European Magazine. He died, after a short illness, October 28, 1788. He left one son, for whose benefit a volume of his collected poems was published by subscription in 1795.—His works are:

Providence, or Arandus and Emilée; a Poem. London, 1762.

The Concubine. 1765. 2d edition, under the title of Sir Martyn; a Poem, in the manner of Spenser. London, 1778, 4to.

The first book of the Lusiad; published as a specimen of a Translation of that celebrated Epic Poem. Oxf. 1771, 8vo.

The Lusiad, or the Discovery of India; an Epic Poem. From the original Portuguese of Camoens. Oxf. 1775, 4to. 2d edit. 1778, 4to. Also in 2 vols. 8vo.

A Candid Examination of the Reasons for depriving the East India Company of its Charter. 1779, 4to. This pamphlet is written in defence of the Company.

The Siege of Marseilles; a Tragedy.

Almada Hill; an Epistle from Lisbon. Lond. 1781, 4to.

The Prophecy of Queen Emma; a Ballad. 1782.

A Letter to Dr. Harwood, whereby some of his evasive glosses, false translations, and blundering criticisms, in support of the Arian Heresy, contained in his liberal translation of the New Testament, are pointed out and confuted.

Voltaire in the Shades; or, Dialogues on the Deistical Controversy.

Poems, and a Tragedy. Lond. 1794, 4to. This contains an account of his life, by Mr. Ireland.

A more full and correct collection of his poems appeared in 1807, with a Life, by the Rev. John Sim.

Middleton, earl of, a title, now extinct, in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1660, on John Middleton, the elder son of John Middleton of Caldhame, Kincardineshire, who was killed sitting in his chair, by Montrose's soldiers in 1645 He was a descendant of Malcolm the son of Kenneth, who got a charter from William the Lion of the lands of Middleton in that county, confirming a donation of King Duncan of the same, and in consequence assumed the name.

The first earl was from his youth bred to arms. He at first "trailed a pike" in Hepburn's regiment in France, but in the civil wars of 1642, he entered into the service of the parliament of England as commander of a troop of horse, and lieutenant-general under Sir William Waller. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and got a command in General Leslie's army. At the battle of Philiphaugh, 13th September 1645, he contributed so much to the defeat of Montrose, that the Estates voted him a gift of 25,000 marks. When Montrose, soon after, sat down before Inverness, General Middleton, with a small brigade, was detached from General Leslie's army and sent north to watch his motions. In the beginning of May 1646, he left Aberdeen, with a force of 600 horse and 800 foot, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Inverness, on the 9th of that month. Montrose immediately withdrew to a position at some distance from the town, but soon quitted it. Two regiments of cavalry, despatched by Middleton after him, attacked his rear, cut off some of his men, and captured two pieces of cannon, and part of his baggage. Retreating into Ross-shire, he was pursued by Middleton, who, as Montrose avoided an engagement, laid siege to the castle of the earl of Seaforth in the chanonry of Ross. After a siege of four days he took it, but immediately restored it to the countess of Seaforth, who was within the castle at the time.

Learning that the marquis of Huntly had seized upon Aberdeen, Middleton retraced his steps, and re-crossing the Spey, made him retire into Mar. He then returned to Aberdeen. When Montrose received orders from the king to disband his forces, Middleton was intrusted by the committee of Estates with ample powers to negotiate with him, and in order to discuss the conditions offered to the former, a conference was held between them on 22d July 1646, on a meadow, near the river Ilay in Angus, where they "conferred for the space of two hours, there being none near them but one man for each of them to hold his horse." (*Guthry's Memoirs*, p. 179). The conditions were that his followers, on making their submission, should be pardoned, and that Montrose and a few others of the principal leaders should leave the kingdom.

The following year, Middleton was occupied in pursuing the marquis of Huntly, who had appeared in arms for the king, through Glenmoriston, Badenoch, and other places in the north, till he was captured by Lieutenant-colonel Menzies in Strathdon. Some Irish taken at the same time were shot by Middleton's orders in Strathbogie. In 1648, when the "Engagement" was formed for the rescue of the king, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the cavalry in the army ordered to be levied by the Scots Estates for that purpose. The levy being opposed by a large body of Covenanters and others at Mauchline in Ayrshire, on the 12th June, Middleton charged them, and put the whole to the rout, with the loss of eighty killed and a great many taken prisoners, among whom were some ministers. He also dispersed some gatherings of the western Covenanters at Carsphairn and

other places. He behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Preston in England, 17th August the same year, but his horse being shot under him, he was taken prisoner and sent to Newcastle. He soon made his escape, however, and with Lord Ogilvy attempted a rising in Athol in favour of the king. The party being dispersed by a force under the orders of General David Leslie, Middleton was allowed, on giving security to keep the peace, to return to his home.

When Charles II., in 1650, arrived in Scotland, General Middleton immediately repaired to him. Many small bodies of men were raised for the defence of the king in the north, and it was at one time proposed to have placed General Middleton, who commanded a small division of the army, at the head of all the loyal forces that could be collected for the purpose of opposing Cromwell, but this was never carried into effect. For his conduct in support of the king the commission of the church summarily excommunicated him on the motion of James Guthrie, who pronounced the sentence from his pulpit at Stirling.

To compel the northern royalists to lay down their arms, General Leslie, by order of the committee of Estates, crossed the Tay on the 24th October with a force of 3,000 cavalry, with the intention of proceeding to Dundee and scouring Angus. At this time Middleton was lying at Forfar, and, on hearing of Leslie's advance, he sent him a letter, enclosing a copy of a "bond and oath of engagement" which had been entered into by Huntly, Athol, Seaforth, and himself, with others, by which they pledged themselves not to lay down their arms without a general consent, and promised and swore that they would maintain the true religion as then established in Scotland, the national covenant, and the solemn league and covenant; and defend the person of the king, his prerogative, greatness and authority, the privileges of parliament, and the freedom of the subject. Middleton stated that Leslie would perceive, from the terms of the document sent, that the only aim of himself and friends was to unite Scotsmen in defence of their common rights, and he proposed to join Leslie, and put himself under his command, as their objects appeared to be precisely the same. The negotiation was finally concluded on 4th November at Strathbogie, when a treaty was agreed to between Leslie and the chief royalists, by which the latter accepted an indemnity and laid down their arms.

On the 12th January 1651, Middleton was relaxed from his excommunication, and did penance in sackcloth in the parish church of Dundee. He commanded the horse in the royal army that marched into England on the 31st July; and at the battle of Worcester, 3d September, the chief resistance was made by him. He charged the enemy so vigorously that he forced them to recoil, but being severely wounded, he was taken prisoner after the battle, and sent to the Tower of London. Cromwell was so incensed against him that he designed to get him tried for his life, as having formerly served in the parliamentary army, but he contrived to make his escape. After remaining for some time concealed in London he retired to France, and joined Charles II. at Paris. In 1653 he was sent home with a commission from the king, appointing him generalissimo of all the royal forces in Scotland, and took the command of the troops at Dornoch. Middleton soon found himself sorely pressed by General Monk, who had advanced into the Highlands with a large army. In an attempt to elude his pursuers he was surprised in a defile near Lochgarry, 26th July 1654, when his men were either slain or dispersed, and he himself escaped with great difficulty. After lurking for some months in the country, Middleton again got over to the king, who was then at Cologne, and was excepted by Cromwell from pardon in his act of grace and indemnity the same year.

At the Restoration, he accompanied King Charles II. to England, and was created earl of Middleton and Lord Clermont and Fettercairn, by patent, dated 1st October 1660, to him and his heirs male, having the name and arms of Middleton. He was also appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, governor of Edinburgh castle, and lord high commissioner to the Scots parliament. On the 31st December he arrived at Holyrood-house, having been escorted from Musselburgh by the nobility and gentry then in the capital, attended by a thousand horse. He was allowed 900 merks per day for his table, and he lived in a style of great magnificence. He opened parliament 1st January 1661, with a splendour to which the Scots people had long been unaccustomed. In this "terrible parliament," as it is well named by Kirkton, the king's prerogative was restored in its fullest extent, and a general act rescissory of the parliaments from 1633 was passed. Various other acts of a most unconstitutional nature also became law. On the rising of parliament in the following July, Middleton hastened to London, to lay an account of its proceedings before the king. On his arrival at court, he assured his majesty and the Scottish privy council in London, that the majority of the Scottish nation desired the establishment of episcopacy, and it was accordingly agreed that "as the government of the state was monarchy, so that of the church should be prelacy." Middleton's object in thus recommending the establishment of the episcopal church in Scotland was that he might strengthen his own authority by that of the bishops, and thwart Lauderdale whom he hated, and who at that time was favourable to presbyterianism.

He was again appointed lord high commissioner to the Scots parliament, which met 6th May 1662, and on 15th July following, he was nominated an extraordinary lord of session. In September of the same year, Middleton and the privy council made a progress through the west of Scotland, and when at Glasgow, under the influence of drink, as Burnet says, passed the act for depriving the covenanting ministers of their benefices, by which more than 200 were thrown out. After proceeding through Ayrshire to Dumfries, they returned to Edinburgh. Having procured the passing of the famous act of billeting, by which Lauderdale and his friends were incapacitated, that unprincipled nobleman resolved upon his overthrow. He misrepresented all his actions to the king, and so prejudiced the royal mind against him that Middleton in 1663 was ordered up to London to give an account of his administration in Scotland. When the council met, Lauderdale accused him of many miscarriages in his great office, and particularly of having accepted bribes from many of the presbyterians, to exclude them from the list of fines. Middleton was defended by Clarendon, Archbishop Sheldon, and Monk, duke of Albemarle. The Scottish prelates also wrote in his favour, and in vindication of his general policy. Their interposition, however, was in vain. He was declared guilty of arbitrary conduct as commissioner, and deprived of all his offices, to the great joy of the Scottish people, whom he had disgusted by the oppressive character of his measures, as well as by his open debauchery and intemperance, being, according to Burnet and Wodrow, most ostentatious in his vices. The former says that he was "perpetually drunk."

After his disgrace he retired to the friary near Guildford, to the house of a Scotsman named Dalmahoy, who had been gentleman of the horse to William duke of Hamilton, killed at the battle of Worcester, and who had married that nobleman's widow. There he built a bridge over the river which

ran through Dalmahoy's estate, and was called Middleton's Bridge after him. He afterwards, as a kind of decent exile, received the appointment of governor of Tangier, a seaport town of Fez in Africa, which made part of the dowry of the princess Catherine of Portugal, whom Charles II. married soon after the Restoration. He died there in 1673, having fallen in going down stairs, which in that hot climate produced inflammation.

His only son, Charles, second and last earl of Middleton, was M.P. for Winchelsea, in the long parliament. He was bred in the court of Charles II., by whom he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Vienna. On his return home he was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state for Scotland, 26th September 1682. On 11th July 1684 he was sworn a privy councillor of England, on the 15th of the same month was admitted an extraordinary lord of session in Scotland, and on 25th August same year appointed one of the principal secretaries of state for England. His seat on the bench, however, he resigned in February 1686, in favour of his brother-in-law, the earl of Strathmore.

At the Revolution, though he had opposed the violent measures of King James, he adhered to him steadily. He refused all the offers made to him by King William, and after being frequently imprisoned in England, he followed James to France, and was, in consequence, outlawed by the high court of justiciary, 23d July 1694, and forfeited by act of parliament, 2d July 1695. Before the Revolution, we are told, he firmly stood in the gap, to stop the torrent of some priests who were driving King James to his ruin, and had so mean an opinion of converts that he used to say a new light never came into the house but by a crack in the tilting. Yet this man, who had withstood all the temptations of James' reign, and all the endeavours of that prince to bring him over, to the surprise of all who knew him declared himself a Roman Catholic on the king's death, and obtained the entire management of the exiled court at St. Germains. (*Macky's Memoirs*, p. 238.) He is described as having been a black man, of middle stature, with a sanguine complexion. He had two sons and three daughters. Lady Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, was the wife of Edward Drummond, son of James, earl of Perth, high-chancellor of Scotland. She was styled duchess of Perth, and died at Paris after 1773. The sons, Lord Clermont and the Hon. Charles Middleton, were taken at sea by Admiral Byng, coming with French troops to invade Scotland, in 1708, and committed to the Tower of London. They were soon released, when they returned to France

MILL, JAMES, the historian of British India, was born in the parish of Logie-Pert, Forfarshire, April 6, 1773. The early part of his education he received at the grammar school of Montrose, on leaving which, through the patronage of Sir John Stuart, baronet, of Fettercairn, one of the barons of the exchequer in Scotland, on whose estate his father occupied a small farm, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh to study for the church. In 1800, after being licensed as a preacher, he went to London as tutor in Sir John Stuart's family, and, settling in the metropolis, he devoted himself to literary and philosophical pursuits. By his powerful and original productions, as well as by the force of his personal character, he soon earned for himself a high reputation as a writer During the first years of the Edinburgh Review he contributed to it many articles on Jurisprudence and Education, and he was also the author of a number of masterly papers in the Westminster, the London, the British, the Eclectic, and Monthly Reviews. In politics he belonged to the Radical party, and among other articles which he wrote for the Westminster Review were the celebrated ones 'On the Formation of Opinions,' in No. 11, and 'On the Ballot,' in No. 25.

About 1806 he commenced his 'History of British India,' which occupied a considerable portion of his time for more than ten years, and was published about the end of 1817, in three volumes 4to. The information contained in this valuable work, with the author's enlarged views on all matters connected with India, tended greatly to the improvement of the administration of our empire in the East, and induced the East India Company to appoint him in 1819 to the second situation in the examiner's office, or land revenue branch of the administration, at the India House. On the retirement of Mr. William M'Culloch, he became head of the department of correspondence with India. In 1821 Mr. Mill published his 'Elements of Political Economy,' containing a clear summary of the leading principles of that science. In 1829 appeared, in two vols. 8vo, his 'Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind,' a work on which he bestowed extraordinary labour, and which displayed much philosophical acuteness. Besides these works he contributed various valuable articles to the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica, principally on Government, Legislation, Education, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, Colonies, and Prison Discipline, which were also published as separate treatises. In 1835 he produced, without his name, his 'Fragment on Mackintosh,' in which he severely criticises Sir James Mackintosh's 'Dissertation on the History of Ethical Philosophy.' Mr Mill died of consumption, June 23, 1836, and was buried at Kensington, where he had resided for the last five years of his life. He left a widow and nine children.

MILLAR, James, M.D., a learned and industrious compiler, was educated chiefly at the university of Glasgow, where he acquired an extensive and accurate knowledge of the classics, and early evinced a taste for the varied departments of natural history. He took his medical degree at Edinburgh, where he settled. In 1807 he published, in connection with William Vazie, Esq., an 8vo pamphlet, entitled 'Observations on the Advantages and Practicability of making Tunnels under Navigable Rivers, particularly applicable to the proposed Tunnel under the Forth.' He was the original projector and editor of the 'Encyclopædia Edinensis, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature.' He was also chosen to superintend the fourth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, to the improvement and interests of which he devoted a large portion of his time. Some of his essays and larger treatises written for these works, when published separately, were very favourably received by the public. He likewise contributed largely to several of the periodical journals both of London and Edinburgh. In 1819 he published, in 12mo, with coloured engravings, 'A Guide to Botany, or a Familiar Illustration of the Linnæan Classification of Plants.' Dr. Millar was one of the physicians to the Dispensary at Edinburgh, and in that capacity, while attending to the usual duties, he caught a fever, of which he died in July 1827.

MILLAR, John, an eminent lecturer on law, was born June 22, 1735, at the manse of Shotts, Lanarkshire, of which parish his father, who was afterwards translated to Hamilton, was minister. He studied at the university of Glasgow, and was at first intended for the church, but subsequently preferred the bar. On leaving college he was for two years tutor to the eldest son of Lord Kames, during which time he became acquainted with David Hume, whose metaphysical opinions he adopted. He was admitted advocate in 1760, and, in the following year, was appointed to the chair of civil law in the university of Glasgow, which he filled for nearly forty years with signal success. His lectures on the different branches of jurisprudence, and on the general principles of government, excited much interest at the period; they were attended by many who afterwards distinguished themselves in public life, and from him Lord Brougham, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, the earl of Lauderdale, and some other eminent Whigs, received their first lessons in political science. In 1771 he published 'Observations concerning the Distinction of Ranks in Society,' which passed through several editions, and was translated into French. In 1787 he published 'Elements of the Law relating to Insurances.' The same year appeared his more elaborate work, entitled, 'An Historical View of the English Government, from the Settlement of the Saxons in Britain to the Accession of the House of Stuart,' in which he follows the path of philosophical speculation, as to the origin of the laws and institutions of nations, which had been previously traced out by Lord Kames and Dr. Adam Smith. He afterwards brought down the History of the Constitution to the Revolution, and the work, with this addition, was published in 4 vols. 8vo in 1803. Professor Millar died May 30, 1801, leaving four sons and six daughters. A fourth edition of his 'Origin of the Distinction of Ranks' appeared in 1808, with a memoir of his life, by his nephew, Mr. John Craig.

Miller, the name of a family possessing a baronetcy of Great Britain, conferred in 1788 on Sir Thomas Miller of Barskimming in Ayrshire, and Glenlee in Galloway, a distinguished lawyer and judge, second son of Mr. William Miller, writer to the signet. He was born 3d November 1717, and admitted advocate at the Scottish bar, 21st February 1742. In 1748 he was nominated sheriff of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the same year was elected joint principal clerk of the city of Glasgow. These offices he resigned in 1755 on being appointed solicitor to the excise in Scotland. On 17th March 1759 he became solicitor-general, and on 30th April 1760, he was constituted lord-advocate. The following year he was chosen M.P. for Dumfries. In November 1762 he was elected rector of the university of Glasgow, and on 14th June 1766, on the death of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, appointed lord-justice-clerk. On 15th January 1788, he succeeded Robert Dundas of Arniston as president of the court of session, and on February 19 of the same year was created a baronet. He died at his seat of Barskimming September 27, 1789. He was twice married, and by his first wife, a daughter of John Murdoch, Esq. of Rosebank, lord provost of Glasgow, he had a son and a daughter. Burns, in his 'Vision, alludes to Sir Thomas Miller as "An aged judge dispensing good."

The son, Sir William Miller, second baronet, also an eminent judge, was admitted advocate, 9th August 1777. At the keenly contested election in 1780, he was returned M.P. for the city of Edinburgh, in opposition to Sir Lawrence Dundas, and took his seat in parliament; but was unseated upon a petition, and his opponent declared duly elected. On

23d May, 1795, he was appointed a lord of session, when he took the title of Lord Glenlee. He resigned his seat in 1840, having been a judge for above forty-five years. Besides being an accomplished scholar, he was esteemed one of the best lawyers of his time on the Scottish bench. He died in 1846. He was the senior vice-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was frequently vice-president of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, of which he was the first admitted fellow (of date 1781), and oldest member. He married Grizel, daughter of George Chalmers, Esq., by whom he had 6 sons and 3 daughters.

His eldest son, Thomas Miller, Esq., predeceased his father in 1827. By his wife, the youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Penrose-Gordon-Cumming, baronet, he had five sons. The eldest son, Sir William Miller, third baronet, born in Edinburgh in 1815, married in 1839 the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, baronet, K.C.B., issue, 2 sons and 2 daughters. He was educated at Eton, and was for some years an officer in the 12th Lancers; appointed a magistrate for Ayrshire in 1838, succeeded his grandfather as 3d baronet, May 9, 1846, made a knight commander of the order of the Temple in January the same year.

The second son of the second baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel William Miller, 1st Foot Guards, was mortally wounded at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815, and died at Brussels the following day. "In his last mortal scene," says a letter dated Brussels, June 23, 1815, published at the time, "he displayed the soul and the spirit of a hero. On finding himself wounded, he sent for Colonel Thomas (who was killed two days afterwards, at Waterloo)—'Thomas,' said he, 'I feel I am mortally wounded; I am pleased to think that it is my fate rather than yours, whose life is involved in that of your young wife.' After a pause, he said faintly, 'I should like to see the colours of the regiment once more before I quit them for ever.' They were brought to him, and waved round his wounded body. His countenance brightened, he smiled; and declaring himself satisfied, he was carried from the field. In all this you will see the falling of a hero—a delicacy of sentiment, a self-devotion, and a resignation, which have never been surpassed." His remains were interred at Brussels, in a cemetery where lie many of the more distinguished of the heroes who fell at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. On a monumental stone erected to his memory, with a suitable inscription, it is stated that he was thirty-one years old at the time of his death.

MILLER, HUGH, the first of Scottish geologists, was born in Cromarty, in the north of Scotland, October 10th, 1802. His father, the owner and commander of a sloop in the coasting trade, who had served in the British navy, perished in a storm in November 1807, when Hugh was just five years of age. He was descended from a long line of seafaring men, and he mentions two uncles of his father, sailors, one of whom had sailed round the world with Anson, and the other, like himself, perished at sea. The paternal grandfather of Hugh, when entering the frith of Cromarty, was struck overboard during a sudden gust, by the boom of his vessel, and never rose again. His great-grandfather, whose name was John Feddes, was one of the last of the buccaneers.

Previous to his father's death Hugh had been sent to a dame's school, where he remained a year, and was taught to pronounce his letters in the old Scottish mode, a peculiarity which he could never get quit of. He was subsequently transferred to the parish grammar school, where he made some progress in the rudiments of the Latin language. He was a great reader, and as he read every book that came in his way, he thus came to acquire, in course of time, a vast fund of information.

Even at this early period his turn for geological enquiries began to develop itself. "The shores of Cromarty," he says, in his 'Schools and Schoolmasters,' "are strewed over with water-rolled fragments of the primary rocks, derived chiefly from the west during the ages of the boulder clay; and I soon learned to take a deep interest in sauntering over the various pebble-beds when shaken up by recent storms, and in learning to distinguish their numerous components." From his uncle Sandy, whom he used frequently to accompany in his evening walks along the seashore, he derived some insight into natural history, and especially conchology. He subsequently extended his researches to the Hill of Cromarty and the caves in the Cromarty Sutors, and began to make collections. Even in his school days he set about writing poetry, so that he soon came to be looked upon as a sort of village prodigy. He was afterwards sent to a subscription school which had been opened in his native place, where he only remained a few months. On quitting it, which he did abruptly, in consequence of a severe drubbing which he had received from the schoolmaster, he revenged himself by writing a satirical poem, which he styled 'The Pedagogue.'

At the age of 17 he was bound apprentice to an uncle-in-law, a stone mason, to serve for the space of three years. He was set to work in the quarries of Cromarty. "The quarry," he says, "in which I commenced my life of labour was a sandstone one, and exhibited in the section of the furze-covered bank which it presented, a bar of deep red stone beneath, and a bar of pale red clay above. Both deposits belonged to formations equally unknown at the time to the geologist.

Save for the wholesome restraint that confined me for day after day to this spot, I should perhaps have paid little attention to either. It was the necessity which made me a quarrier that taught me to be a geologist." Though both a skilful and vigorous workman, he never seems to have taken kindly to his trade; nor did he either associate or sympathize with his fellow-masons. He was seldom with them, except when at work, and he spent the hours, which they usually devoted to jollity and drinking, in a close and enthusiastic study of poetry and science.

After working for some years as a country mason, storing his mind all the time, by reading and observation, with a knowledge of the facts and processes of nature, Mr. Miller, on reaching the age of twenty-one, resolved upon going to Edinburgh, and making his way as a mechanic among the stone-cutters of the Scottish capital, perhaps, as he says, the most skilful in their profession in the world. He soon got employment from a master-builder, and was engaged to work at a manor house near the village of Niddry Mill, a few miles to the south of Edinburgh, at twenty-four shillings a-week wages. On a reduction of the wages of the men to fifteen shillings, a strike took place, in which, however, he took no part.

In 1824 occurred the memorable fires in the parliament close and High Street of Edinburgh, and a building mania having thereafter set in, which ended disastrously in a year or two, masonwork was for a time exceedingly plentiful in that city. Mr. Miller, however, finding his lungs affected, from the dust of the stone which he had been hewing for the previous two years lodging in them, instead of taking employment in Edinburgh, returned to Cromarty to recruit his health. "I was," he says, "too palpably sinking in flesh and strength to render it safe for me to encounter the consequences of another season of hard work as a stone-cutter. From the stage of the malady at which I had already arrived, poor workmen, unable to do what I did, throw themselves loose from their employment, and sink in six or eight months into the grave—some at an earlier, some at a later period of life; but so general is the affection, that few of our Edinburgh stone-cutters pass their fortieth year unscathed, and not one out of every fifty of their number ever reaches his forty-fifth year."

On recovering from a long and depressing illness, he resolved upon following a higher branch of the art than ordinary stone-cutting. This was the hewing of ornate dial stones, sculptured tablets and tombstone inscriptions. It was an advantage to him that his new branch of employment brought him sometimes for a few days into country districts, and among solitary churchyards, which presented new fields of observation, and opened up new tracts of inquiry. But of this sort of work there was not a superabundance, at least in that locality, and about the end of June 1828, Mr. Miller found that he had nothing to do, and acting on the advice of a friend, who believed that his style of cutting inscriptions could not fail to secure for him a good many little jobs in the churchyards of Inverness, he visited that place, and inserted a brief advertisement in one of the newspapers, soliciting employment. While waiting for it, he was accosted one day in the street by the recruiting sergeant of a Highland regiment, who asked him if he did not belong to the Aird. "No, not to the Aird, to Cromarty," he replied. "Ah! to Cromarty—very fine place! But would you not better bid adieu to Cromarty, and come along with me? We have a capital grenadier company; and in our regiment a stout steady man is always sure to get on." Mr. Miller thanked him, but of course declined the invitation.

While at Inverness he first "rushed into print." Selecting some of his best pieces in verse, he got them printed in a volume in the office of the Inverness Courier, the editor of that paper, Mr. Robert Carruthers, inserting from time to time some of them in his "poet's corner." The volume was published without his name. On the title-page it was simply intimated that the poems had been "written in the leisure hours of a journeyman mason," and, thus modestly announced, the book, for a first effort, was very favourably received. On his return to Cromarty he began to contribute a series of letters, on the herring fishery, to the newspaper above mentioned. These letters attracted attention, and were republished, on his behalf, by the proprietors of the paper, "in consequence of the interest they had excited in the

northern counties." His Verses and his Letters soon enlarged the circle of his friends, and amongst others, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, baronet, author of the 'Wolf of Badenoch,' and other works, Miss Dunbar of Boath, and Principal Baird of Edinburgh, showed him much kindness. The latter urged him to quit the north and proceed to Edinburgh, as the proper field for a literary man in Scotland, but as he did not think that he could enjoy equal opportunities of acquainting himself with the occult and the new in natural science, as when plying his labours in the provinces as a mechanic, he determined to continue for some years more in the country. At the principal's desire, however, he wrote for him an autobiographic sketch of his life, to his return from Edinburgh to Cromarty in 1825.

Mr. Miller next set himself to record, in his leisure hours, the traditions of his native place and the surrounding district, and a bulky manuscript volume soon grew up under his hands. All this time he lost no opportunity of continuing his geological researches, and, gradually advancing in discoveries, in course of time he came to have a thorough knowledge of the extinct organisms of the primitive world. Many of his friends wished to fix him down to literature as his proper walk, but he himself thought that his special vocation was science, and he accordingly devoted his mind to it with an ardour that soon enabled him to attain to surpassing excellence even as a literary man. After the passing of the Reform Bill, he was elected a member of the town council of Cromarty, but he never attended but one meeting of the council.

It was in his working attire that he first met the lady who was destined to become his wife. He had been hewing, he tells us, in the upper part of his uncle's garden, and had just closed his work for the evening, when three ladies made their appearance to see a curious old dial stone which he had dug out of the earth long before. With the youngest of the three he afterwards had many opportunities of meeting, and at length they came to a mutual understanding. It was agreed between them that if in the course of three years no suitable field of exertion should open for him at home, they should marry and emigrate to the United States. Two years of the time agreed upon had passed, and he was still an operative mason, when in 1834 a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland being established in Cromarty, the office of accountant was offered to him by Mr. Ross the agent. He was at this time thirty-two years of age, and although afraid that he would make but an indifferent accountant, never having had any experience in figures, he was yet induced to accept the appointment. He was accordingly sent to the parent bank at Edinburgh, to acquire the necessary instructions to fit him for his new situation

On his arrival, he was ordered to the Commercial Bank branch at Linlithgow, to be initiated into the proper system of book-keeping. Being, as he says himself, "altogether deficient in the cleverness that can promptly master isolated details, when in ignorance of their bearing on the general scheme to which they belong," he was at first rather at a loss, and was looked upon by the local agent as particularly stupid. But as soon as he came to comprehend the central principle by which the system was governed, he at once showed his competence to manage the business of the bank. In the arena of science this law ruled his genius with a necessity not less inexorable than in the commercial field. From the centre of any science, when once he was able to master it, he could proceed with the utmost ease, but he invariably found that when he attempted to approach as if from the outside, the details baffled and repulsed him.

After two months' probation in the branch bank at Linlithgow, he returned to Cromarty, and straightway commenced his new course as an accountant, at a salary of £80 a-year. When fairly seated at the desk he felt, he says, as if his latter days were destined to differ from his earlier ones, well nigh as much as those of Peter of old, who, when he was "young, girded himself, and walked whither he would, but who, when old, was girded by others, and carried whither he would not." A sedentary life had at first a depressing effect on his intellectual pursuits, and for a time he intermitted them almost entirely, but as he became inured to it, his mind recovered its spring, and, as before, he began to occupy his leisure hours in

literary and scientific exertions. The publication, in 1835, of his 'Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland,' made his name known in literary circles. With a few exceptions, the book was highly commended by the critics. He relates, with a very natural feeling of satisfaction, that "Leigh Hunt gave it a kind and genial notice in his *Journal;* it was characterized by Robert Chambers not less favourably in *his;* and Dr. Hetherington, the future historian of the Church of Scotland and of the Westminster Assembly of Divines—at that time a licentiate of the church—made it the subject of an elaborate and very friendly critique in the 'Presbyterian Review.' Nor was I less gratified," he continues, "by the terms in which it was spoken of by the late Baron Hume, the nephew and residuary legatee of the historian—himself very much a critic of the old school—in a note to a north country friend. He described it as a work 'written in an English style which' he 'had begun to regard as one of the lost arts.'" The work, however, from the local nature of the subjects, attained to no great popularity, but as the author's reputation increased, its later editions have sold better than the first.

After a courtship of five years, he married the young lady formerly mentioned, Lydia Fraser, who was then residing with her mother in Cromarty, engaged in teaching. After their marriage, his wife continued to take a few pupils, and at this time, he tells us, the united earnings of the household did not much exceed a hundred pounds a-year. He, therefore, began to add to his income by writing for the periodicals. To Wilson's 'Border Tales,' commenced in 1835, he contributed, after the death of Mr. John Mackay Wilson of Berwick-upon-Tweed, their originator, several stories, for which he got £25 in all, being at the rate of three guineas a-piece, the stipulated wages for filling a weekly number. For supplying the same space with a tale weekly, which he did for three or four weeks, the writer of this got five pounds each story from the proprietors of the new 'Tales of the Borders,' published in Glasgow in 1848.

Finding that some of his stories were rejected by the editor, Mr. Miller ceased to write for the 'Border Tales.' He then made an offer of his services to Mr. Robert Chambers, by whom they were accepted, and for the two following years he occasionally contributed papers to Chambers' Journal, with his name attached to his several articles.

He still continued his researches among the rocks in the neighbourhood of Cromarty, in determining the true relations of their various beds and the character of their organisms. To enable him to examine the best sections of the Sutors and the adjacent hills, with their associated deposits, which cannot be reached without a boat, he purchased a light little yawl, furnished with mast and sail, and that rowed four oars, to enable him to carry out his explorations. At this time a letter of his on a local subject, inserted in one of the district papers, procured him the offer of a newspaper editorship, which, not deeming himself qualified for it, he at once declined.

Amongst his other occupations at this busy period of his life was writing the memoir of a deceased townsman, Mr. William Forsyth of Cromarty, at the request of his relative and son-in-law, Mr. Isaac Forsyth, bookseller, Elgin. This little work was not intended for publication, being printed for private circulation among Mr. Forsyth's friends. His career hitherto had been prosperous for a person in his condition in life. From the humble and obscure position of a journeyman stone-mason he had attained to that of an accountant in a bank. He was known as an author and respected as an explorer in geological science. In private he had made "troops of friends," and altogether he had "got on" in the world better than in his early days he could have had any reason to expect. He was now to be removed to a higher sphere, and to be placed in circumstances more favourable for the full development of his genius, and the complete display of his extraordinary attainments, than any that even his wildest ambition could have hoped for a few years before.

He had taken very little interest in the Voluntary controversy, but when the Non-intrusion question came to be agitated, he deemed it time to buckle on his armour, in other words, to take up his pen manfully in behalf of the rights of the church when assailed by the civil courts. The famous Auchterarder case was the occasion of his

first appearance as a writer in the field of ecclesiastical controversy, in which he was destined to take such a prominent and influential part. The campaign was a prolonged one, and ended, as every body knows, in the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland. At no time of his life did he exhibit greater energy of intellect than as the champion of the non-intrusion and Free church party in the church, although it must be confessed that, sometimes led away alike by prejudice and zeal, he proved himself less the judicious and discriminating advocate than the bitter and uncompromising ecclesiastical partizan.

The struggle began in 1834, with the passing of the celebrated "Veto Act," founded on the early principle of the church, that ministers should not be intruded on parishes contrary to the consent of the parishioners. As the church thus considered the acceptability of a presentee a necessary qualification, the object of the act was to instruct all presbyteries to reject presentees to whom a majority of male heads of families, communicants, objected. In the case of the Auchterarder presentation, when this was acted upon, the presentee brought an action in the court of session, to declare it an undue interference with his civil rights. The church, in reply, contended that the matter was purely ecclesiastical, and altogether beyond the jurisdiction of the civil courts. The court of session thought otherwise, and, in March 1838, decided that as patronage had been constituted property by act of parliament, the obnoxious presentee, Mr. Young, was entitled to be "intruded upon" the reclaiming parish, as the rights of the patron must be maintained. The church appealed to the House of Lords, who, in May 1839, confirmed the judgment of the court of session. The General Assembly declined to implement the decision of the civil tribunals, holding itself irresponsible to any civil court for its obedience to the laws of Christ.

On reading Lord Brougham's speech, and the decision of the House of Lords, in the Auchterarder case, Mr. Miller felt deeply the peril of the church. That night, he tells us, he slept none, and in the morning, determined upon taking the popular view of the question, he commenced his famous 'Letter from one of the Scottish People to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, on the opinions expressed by his Lordship in the Auchterarder case.' That letter had an important and decisive effect on his after life. On finishing it, he despatched the manuscript to the manager of the Commercial Bank at Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Paul, from whom he had already experienced some kindness, and who, in the great ecclesiastical struggle, took a decided part with the church. That gentleman, after reading it, hastened with it to his minister, the Rev. Mr. afterwards Dr. Candlish of St. George's, who, recognising the ability it displayed and its popular character, urged its immediate publication. It was accordingly put into the hands of Mr. John Johnstone, the then well-known Church bookseller. The evangelical party in the church had been for some time anxious to establish an ecclesiastical newspaper in Edinburgh for the support of their principles, and a meeting of ministers and elders had been held in that city, shortly before, to take measures for the purpose. A properly qualified editor was wanted, and on reading the manuscript of Mr. Miller's 'Letter to Lord Brougham,' Dr. Candlish instantly fixed upon its writer as the very person they had been looking for to fill that office.

Meanwhile the 'Letter' was published in the form of a pamphlet, and was at once successful. It ran rapidly through four editions of a thousand copies each, and was read pretty extensively by men who were not Non-intrusionists. "Among these," says its author, "there were several members of the ministry of the time, including Lord Melbourne, who at first regarded it, as I have been informed, as the composition, under a popular form and a *nom-de-guerre*, of some of the Non-intrusionist leaders in Edinburgh; and by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who had no such suspicions, and who, though he lacked sympathy, as he said, with the ecclesiastical views which it advocated, enjoyed what he termed its 'racy English,' and the position in which it placed the noble lord to whom it was addressed." Mr. W. E. Gladstone, too, in his elaborate work on 'Church Principles Considered in their Results,' noticed it very favourably. His words are: "Over and above the judicial arguments in the reports of the Auchterarder

and Lethendy cases, the Church question has been discussed in a great variety of pamphlets, some of them very long and very able, others of them very long without being particularly able, and one of them particularly able without being long; I mean the elegant and masculine production of Hugh Miller, entitled 'A Letter to Lord Brougham.'"

Almost immediately after its publication, Mr. Miller received a letter from Edinburgh, requesting him to meet there with the leading non-intrusionists. He accordingly proceeded to the capital, and agreed to undertake the editorship of their projected newspaper, the Witness. He then returned to Cromarty to make arrangements for finally quitting that place. He closed his connexion with the bank, and devoted a few weeks very sedulously to geology, and was fortunate enough to find specimens on which Agassiz founded two of his fossil species. On leaving his native town he was presented with an elegant breakfast service of plate from a numerous circle of friends, of all shades of politics and both sides of the church, and was entertained at a public dinner. After being fifteen years a journeyman stone-mason, and five years a bank accountant, he was now at last placed in his true position, and was enabled to give those wonderful works to the press which have procured for him a world-wide reputation.

The Witness commenced at the beginning of 1840. During the first twelvemonth, he wrote for its columns a series of geological chapters, which attracted the notice of the geologists of the British Association, assembled that year at Glasgow. In the collected form they were afterwards published, under the title of 'The Old Red Sandstone; or, New Walks in an Old field.' Of this work the Westminster Review said: "The geological formation known as the Old Red Sandstone was long supposed to be peculiarly barren of fossils. The researches of geologists, especially those of Mr. Miller, have, however, shown that formation to be as rich in organic remains as any that has been explored. Mr. Miller's exceedingly interesting book on this formation is just the sort of work to render any subject popular. It is written in a remarkably pleasing style, and contains a wonderful amount of information." The Witness, in the meantime, under his editorship rose rapidly in circulation. That paper, indeed, owed its success to his able articles, literary, ecclesiastical, and geological, and during the course of the first three years his employers raised his salary to £400. He had published another pamphlet on the church question, entitled 'The Whiggism of the Old School, as exemplified by the past history and present condition of the Church of Scotland,' which soon reached a second edition.

As the crisis of the church's fate approached, Mr. Miller's consummately able articles in the Witness greatly aided in enlightening the public mind on those principles on which the Free church was formed, and he may be said to have exercised an influence among the supporters of the spiritual independence of the church as great as that even of Dr. Chalmers himself. His mastery of the English language was complete, and to this he added a singular felicity of reasoning and a wonderful vividness of imagination not usually combined. In originality and appropriateness of illustration, and graphic force and telling significancy of diction, no contemporary could compete with him. In the early years of the Witness, a twice-a-week paper, his was indeed a life of strife and toil. In the circumstances of the time, when polemical feeling was carried beyond due bounds on both sides, as the editor of the principal, and for a while the only, non-intrusion paper in the kingdom, it was impossible but that his combative spirit would be exerted to the utmost. He had to contend with many fierce and unscrupulous enemies, as almost the entire newspaper press was against him and the principles for which he so ably and fearlessly contended. "For full twenty years," he says, "I had never been engaged in a quarrel on my own account: all my quarrels, either directly or indirectly, were ecclesiastical ones;—I had fought for my minister, or for my brother parishioners: and fain now would I have lived at peace with all men; but the editorship of a non-intrusion paper involved, as a portion of its duties, war with all the world." This truth he experienced to its fullest extent, but he was a match for all opponents, and at length few indeed were the antagonists willing to cope with him. From Dr. Chalmers, himself "the

greatest living Scotsman" of his day, he obtained that proud title, and while in public this self-educated and self-reliant working-man showed no mercy to those who entered the lists against him, or assailed the principles of the Free church, in private he was a singularly manly, modest, and sensitive being, whose demeanour, in itself invariably respectful, was at all times calculated to win the respect of those who came personally in contact with him. With his retiring and unassuming manners, his life was, for his position, as editor of such a paper as the Witness, a remarkably secluded one. Besides furnishing those splendid articles to its columns which were the admiration of all who read them, and most of which have been republished in some one or other of his works, he continued to devote himself, with characteristic ardour, to the prosecution of scientific inquiries, and made frequent pedestrian excursions, for geological purposes, to different parts of the country. Being now in circumstances to follow the natural bent of his genius and inclination, and develop that power of observation and research which he had cultivated from his early boyhood, whenever opportunity enabled him to put it in practice, he became known over the empire as a discoverer in science, and as one of the best and most effective writers of his time.

His celebrated work on the 'Old Red Sandstone' was published in 1841. While it placed him in the very front rank of geologists, it charmed non-scientific readers by its marvellous powers of description and the fascinating graces of its style. A succeeding work, 'First Impressions of England and its People,' was written after a visit to England, which he made in 1847. The principal characteristic of this small book was earnest and vigorous thought. In 1849 he produced another geological work of even a more profound character than his former publications, entitled 'Footprints of the Creator, or the Asterolepis of Stromness,' which Dr. Buckland, who said that he "would give his left hand to possess such powers of description as this man had," made one of the text-books for his geological lectures at Oxford. Other teachers of geology in our universities followed his example. It was written chiefly with the view of exposing the flimsy sophistries and atheistical tendency of a work published anonymously shortly before, with the specious title of 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,' and was well described as a contribution to natural theology of inestimable importance.

In 1845, on the retirement of Mr. Johnstone from the joint proprietorship of the Witness, Mr. Miller purchased his share of that prosperous and influential journal. Subsequently he and his co-partner, Mr. Fairley, were enabled to pay up the sum of one thousand pounds which had been advanced at its starting, by a committee of Non-intrusion ministers and elders, and which gave them a certain control over its management. This being at last satisfactorily got quit of, thenceforward, in the eyes of the public, who were ignorant of what took place behind the scenes, the paper assumed a more independent and commanding tone than formerly.

Mr. Miller's habits of composition were peculiar. His mind, with all its weight and force, and in spite of the rich intellectual stores which he possessed, wanted elasticity, and he was in general a slow and cautious writer. Before putting pen to paper on any subject, he spent a long time in deep thought, arranging, as it were, all its details within himself, meanwhile balancing the poker or the tongs in his hands, or gazing musingly into the fire. The author of this work was associated with him for some time as sub-editor of the Witness, and had many opportunities of observing his characteristics. He was fond of athletic exercises, and took delight in such acts as leaping upon the table, poising a chair by one of its hind legs in his right hand, and doing other feats of strength, in which no one present could compete with him. He also took a pride in snuffing a candle by the mere wave of his arm, when no other arm, though half-a-yard nearer, could do it.

In 1855, he published an autobiographical work, entitled 'My Schools and Schoolmasters,' giving an account of his own self-education and the means by which he overcame the difficulties of his position. Although necessarily somewhat egotistical, it furnishes a very interesting as well as most instructive history of his youth and early manhood, and describes, in his own characteristi-

cally attractive style, the progress of his unassisted intellectual training.

Recognised as the most eloquent living expositor of the profoundest truths of geology, in the latter years of his life he was induced to give a series of lectures on his favourite science. As a lecturer, however, he did not make the same distinguished appearance that he did as a writer. His accent was against him, being that of the Cromarty Scottish, which, with his natural bashfulness and not very graceful address, rendered his delivery bad as a lecturer. His lectures were, therefore, not unfrequently read for him by others. Nevertheless, his high reputation as a geologist and the peculiar prestige of his name, rendered them highly popular. Whenever he made his appearance as a lecturer, the lecture-room was crowded. He began, we think, in Portobello, where, at a place called Shrub Mount, he latterly resided. He subsequently lectured in the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, and of the eminent men whom that association has engaged to deliver lectures, no one commanded such audiences as assembled in their hall to listen to his prelections. His lectures were also most acceptably and even enthusiastically received by crowded audiences when he appeared before the Christian Institutes of London and Glasgow. But, as we have said, from the uncouthness of his pronunciation, and his want of fluency, his carefully written and elaborately prepared lectures were, in these cities, read by others, he himself sitting by. His services were always cheerfully and readily given, as far as time and strength would allow, often, indeed, beyond his strength, solely from the desire to do good. With characteristic generosity his lectures were given gratuitously, as he invariably refused payment for them, being only anxious to be serviceable to the cause of popular education.

His latest work, 'The Testimony of the Rocks,' embodies his lectures, twelve in number, on geological science. A prefatory note informs the reader that four of them were delivered before the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, one in Exeter Hall, London, and two in Glasgow; while two others were read before the Geological Section of the British Association in 1855. Of the five others, written mainly to complete, and impart a character of unity to the volume into which they have been introduced, three were addressed, *viva voce*, to popular audiences. The third was published both in this country and in America, and translated into some of the continental languages. The rest appeared in the volume for the first time.

This, the greatest effort of his genius, proved fatal to him. In the preparation of it for the press, his intellect exhausted itself. So great was the intensity with which he wrote upon it that his brain gave way, and he fell a victim to mental overwork. The circumstances of his death are mournful in the extreme. The statement published by his friends in the Witness, when that event took place, relates them so minutely, and describes the state of his mind for some time previously so fully, that it cannot fail to be adopted, in its main points, by every one who narrates the story of his life. For months his overtasked intellect had given evidence of disorder. He became the prey of false or exaggerated alarms, and fancied that, occasionally, for brief intervals, his faculties quite failed him. He laboured too closely on his treatise on the 'Testimony of the Rocks,' devoting to it all the day, and often half the night. This overtoiling of the brain told so fearfully on his mental powers that there can be no doubt that, latterly, his understanding was completely shattered. To guard against the apprehended attacks of robbers he was accustomed, when out of doors after nightfall, to carry a loaded pistol with him. He also followed the same practice when travelling, or when on his pedestrian excursions. It was mentioned in one of the local newspapers that, once being touched on the shoulder by one of his oldest friends from the country in a well-frequented street in Edinburgh, that gentleman was amazed by his suddenly turning round and presenting a pistol at him. This dangerous habit of carrying loaded fire-arms he is supposed to have acquired when he was accountant in the Cromarty branch of the Commercial bank, and employed occasionally to convey specie to the other branches.

In July, 1855, when residing at Portobello, about three miles from Edinburgh, he had furnished himself with a revolver. An impression

took possession of his mind that his house would some night be broken into, and robbed. His museum, situated in a separate outer building, was especially, he thought, exposed to the depredations of burglars. Connected with this morbid fear of thieves was the strange fascination which descriptions of house robberies in the newspapers had for him, and he was haunted with the idea that robbers and other desperate characters were continually prowling about his premises. To guard against their assaults, he nightly placed his revolver within his reach on going to bed, beside it lay a broad-bladed dagger, whilst behind him, at his bedhead, stood a ready claymore.

A week or two before his death, the most alarming indication of his mental malady presented itself, in sudden and singular sensations in his head. It was only, however, in lengthened intervals that they came, and mostly at night, but during the short time that they lasted, they were extremely violent. Up to Monday, the 22d December, 1856, two days before his death, he had spoken of them to no one, but about ten o'clock of that day he called on Dr. Balfour in Portobello, to consult him in regard to them. That gentleman, in a communication which he afterwards drew up, thus describes what took place:—"On my asking him what was the matter with him, he replied, 'My brain is giving way. I cannot put two thoughts together to-day: I have had a dreadful night of it. I cannot face another such. I was impressed with the idea that my museum was attacked by robbers, and that I had got up, put on my clothes, and gone out with a loaded pistol to shoot them. Immediately after that I became unconscious. How long that continued I cannot say; but when I awoke in the morning I was trembling all over, and quite confused in my brain. On rising, I felt as if a stiletto was suddenly, and as quickly as an electric shock, passed through my brain from front to back, and left a burning sensation on the top of the brain, just below the bone. So thoroughly convinced was I that I must have been out through the night, that I examined my trousers to see if they were wet or covered with mud, but could find none.' He further said, 'I may state that I was somewhat similarly affected through the night twice last week, and I examined my trousers in the morning, to see if I had been out. Still, the terrible sensations were not nearly so bad as they were last night; and I may further inform you that, towards the end of last week, while passing through the Exchange in Edinburgh, I was seized with such a giddiness that I staggered, and would, I think, have fallen, had I not got into an entry, where I leaned against the wall, and became quite unconscious for some seconds.'" Dr. Balfour told him that he was overworking his brain, and agreed to call on him on the following day, to make a fuller examination. Mrs. Miller, that same forenoon, went to Edinburgh to consult Professor Miller, one of the most eminent surgeons of that city, as to her husband's health. What follows may be given almost in the words of the narrative of his melancholy fate which appeared in the Witness newspaper:—"I arranged," says that gentleman, "to meet Dr. Balfour at Shrub Mount, (Mr. Hugh Miller's house,) on the afternoon of next day. We met accordingly at half-past three on Tuesday. He was a little annoyed at Mrs. Miller's having given me the trouble, as he called it, but received me quite in his ordinary kind, friendly manner. We examined his chest, and found that unusually well; but soon we discovered that it was head symptoms that made him uneasy. He acknowledged having been night after night up till very late in the morning, working hard and continuously at his new book, 'which,' with much satisfaction, he said, 'I have finished this day.' He was sensible that his head had suffered in consequence, as evidenced in two ways: first, occasionally, he felt as if a very fine poignard had been suddenly passed through and through his brain. The pain was intense, and momentarily followed by confusion and giddiness, and the sense of being 'very drunk'—unable to stand or walk. He thought that a period of unconsciousness must have followed this—a kind of swoon, but he had never fallen. Second, what annoyed him most, however, was a kind of nightmare, which for some nights past had rendered sleep most miserable. It was no dream, he said; he saw no distinct vision, and could remember nothing of what had passed accurately. It was a sense of vague and yet intense horror, with a conviction of being abroad in the night wind, and dragged through places as if

by some invisible power. 'Last night,' he said, 'I felt as if I had been ridden by a witch for fifty miles, and rose far more wearied in mind and body than when I lay down.' So strong was his conviction of having been out, that he had difficulty in persuading himself to the contrary, by carefully examining his clothes in the morning, to see if they were not wet or dirty; and he looked inquiringly and anxiously to his wife, asking if she was sure he had not been out last night, and walking in this disturbed trance or dream. His pulse was quiet, but tongue foul. The head was not hot, but he could not say it was free from pain. But I need not enter into professional details. Suffice it to say, that we came to the conclusion that he was suffering from an overworked mind disordering his digestive organs, enervating his whole frame, and threatening serious head affection. We told him this, and enjoined absolute discontinuance of work —bed at eleven, light supper (he had all his life made that a principal meal), thinning the hair of the head, a warm sponging-bath at bed-time, &c. To all our commands he readily promised obedience, not forgetting the discontinuance of neck-rubbing, to which he had unfortunately been prevailed to submit some days before. For fully an hour we talked together on these and other subjects, and I left him with no apprehension of impending evil, and little doubting but that a short time of rest and regimen would restore him to his wonted vigour."

After the professor's departure, as it was near the dinner hour, the servant entered the room to lay the cloth. She found Mr. Miller in the room alone. Another of the paroxysms was on him. His face was such a picture of horror, that she shrunk in terror from the sight. He flung himself on the sofa, and buried his head, as if in agony, upon the cushion. Again, however, the vision flitted by, and left him in perfect health. The evening was spent quietly with his family. During tea he employed himself in reading aloud Cowper's 'Castaway,' the 'Sonnet on Mary Unwin,' and one of his more playful pieces, for the special pleasure of his children. Having corrected some proofs of the forthcoming volume, he went up stairs to his study. At the appointed hour he had taken the bath, but unfortunately, his natural and peculiar repugnance to physic had induced him to leave untaken the medicine that had been prescribed. He had retired into a sleeping-room—a small apartment opening out of his study, and which for some time past, in consideration of the delicate state of his wife's health, and the irregularity of his own hours of study, he occupied at night alone—and lain sometime upon the bed. The horrible trance, more horrible than ever, must have returned. All that can now be known of what followed is to be gathered from the facts, that next morning his body, half-dressed, was found lying lifeless on the floor—the feet upon the study rug, the chest pierced with the ball of the revolver pistol, which was found lying in the bath that stood close by. The deadly bullet had perforated the left lung, grazed the heart, cut through the pulmonary artery at its root, and lodged in the rib in the right side. Death must have been instantaneous.

On looking round the room in which the body had been discovered, a folio sheet of paper was seen lying on the table. On the centre of the page the following lines were written—the last which that pen was ever to trace:

"Dearest Lydia,

"My brain burns. I *must* have *walked;* and a fearful dream rises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought. God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon me. Dearest Lydia, dear children, farewell. My brain burns as the recollection grows. My dear dear wife, farewell.

"Hugh Miller."

A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made by Professor Miller, and Drs. A. H. Balfour, W. T. Gairdner, and A. M. Edwards. The following is the conclusion to which they came:—

"Edinburgh, *December* 26, 1856.

"We hereby certify on soul and conscience, that we have this day examined the body of Mr. Hugh Miller, at Shrub Mount, Portobello.

"The cause of death we found to be a pistol-shot through the left side of the chest; and this, we are satisfied, was inflicted by his own hand.

"From the diseased appearances found in the brain, taken in connection with the history of the case, we have no doubt that the act was suicidal, under the impulse of insanity."

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the gloom which pervaded Edinburgh on the particulars of Hugh Miller's lamentable death being known. And this gloom was deepened by the occurrence of another sad tragedy in connexion with

the fatal revolver with which he had terminated his life. After the medical inquiry into the cause of his death had been completed, Professor Miller took the revolver to the gunsmith in Edinburgh from whom it had been purchased by Mr. Miller, to ascertain how many shots had been fired, and how many still remained in the chamber. In the master's absence, the foreman, Thomas Leslie, received the weapon from the professor, and looked into the muzzle, holding the hammer with his fingers, while he turned the chamber round to count the charges. The hammer slipped from his fingers, struck the cap, and the charge in the barrel exploded. The charge entered his right eye and penetrated the brain, and he fell dead on the floor.—Subjoined is Mr. Miller's portrait

Mr. Miller was buried in the Grange cemetery, on the south side of Edinburgh, his grave being on the same line, and a few paces distant, from that of Dr. Chalmers. The attendance of mourners at the funeral was very great, and the concourse of spectators equally so. At one part of the route the procession was joined by the kirk session of Free St. John's church, of which Mr. Miller was a deacon, by the members of the Royal Physical Society, by the compositors in the Witness office, and by several hundreds of gentlemen. Along all the streets through which the procession passed, the shops were shut at the request of the magistrates.

In person Mr. Miller was large and muscular. He had a stalwart form, and a broad and massy forehead, with a singular conformation of head. No one could see him without being convinced that there was something remarkable about him, and the individuality of his appearance was rendered the more striking by the homely dress, including the plaid thrown across the shoulder, in which he was accustomed to attire himself. It was emphatically said of him by the duke of Argyle, that "Hugh Miller was not a learned man. He knew no language but his own. He could read nothing but English; and yet, by careful and industrious habits, by spending his spare hours on the writings of the greatest authors to whom he could get access, he was enabled to write books which have attained a classical rank in the literature of the English language."

His townsmen have erected a statue of him at Cromarty. His much-cherished geological collection was, in 1858, purchased by government for £500, to be preserved in the Museum of the university of Edinburgh. An additional sum of £600, subscribed by various persons, with a view to its private purchase, was paid over to his widow, making in all £1,100, which the family received for this memento of her husband's scientific labours.

The 'Testimony of the Rocks' was published soon after his death, and from the peculiar circumstances in which it appeared, as well as from its own extraordinary merits, it attracted an unusual share of public attention. Its object is to demonstrate the bearing which geology has on both natural and revealed religion, and whatever may be the opinions entertained of the author's peculiar and thoroughly original views as to the creation and deluge, the work must certainly be considered one of the most remarkable contributions to science of the present century. He had long projected a great work on 'The Geology of Scotland,' as the completion of his scientific labours, and one on which his reputation was permanently to rest, but his strong intellect had run its course, and it never shone clearer, as appears conspicuous on every

page of his final volume, than just before it suddenly sank in darkness, to be relumed no more in this world.

Mr. Miller left a family of two sons and a daughter. The eldest son was fourteen years old at the time of his father's death. He himself was 54 years of age when that event took place.

The works of Hugh Miller are:

Poems written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason. Inverness, 1829. 12mo.

On the Herring Fishery. A pamphlet. Inverness, 1829. Contributed originally in a series of letters to the Inverness Courier.

Letter from one of the Scottish People to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, on the opinions expressed by his Lordship on the Auchterarder case. Edinburgh, 1839. Fourth edition, 1857.

The Whiggism of the Old School, as exemplified by the past history and present condition of the Church of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1839. 8vo. Second edition.

Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1835. Fifth edition, crown 8vo, 1857.

The Old Red Sandstone; or New Walks in an Old Field. Edinburgh, 1841, crown 8vo, with plates. 7th edition, 1857.

The Fossiliferous Deposits of Scotland; being an address to the Royal Physical Society, delivered 22d November 1854. Edinburgh, 12mo, 1854.

The Sites Bill and the Toleration Laws. Being an Examination of the Resolutions of the Rev. Dr. Alexander of Argyle Square Chapel Congregation. Edinburgh, 1848, 12mo.

First Impressions of England and its People. Edinburgh, 1847. Fourth edition, 1857, crown 8vo.

Footprints of the Creator; or, The Asterolepis of Stromness. London, 1849, 16mo. Sixth edition, foolscap 8vo, 1857, with numerous woodcut illustrations.

The Two Parties in the Church of Scotland Exhibited as Missionary and Anti-Missionary. Their contendings in these opposite characters in the Past and their Statistics now. Edinburgh, 1842, 8vo. Second edition.

Words of Warning to the People of Scotland on Sir Robert Peel's Scottish Currency Bill. Edinburgh, 1844, 8vo.

My Schools and Schoolmasters; or, The Story of my Education. Edinburgh, 1854. 8th edition, crown 8vo, 1857.

The Testimony of the Rocks; or, Geology in its bearing on the Two Theologies—Natural and Revealed. Posthumous. Edinburgh, 1857, post 8vo, profusely illustrated.

The Cruise of the Betsey; or, A Summer Ramble among the Fossiliferous Deposits of the Hebrides. With Rambles of a Geologist; or, Ten Thousand miles over the Fossiliferous Deposits of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1858. 8vo. Posthumous.

He also contributed an account of the geology of the Bass Rock to a work, published in 1850, having for its object a full description of that once celebrated state prison.

A Sketch Book of Popular Geology. Posthumous. Edited by his widow. Being Lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. With an Introductory Preface. By Mrs. Miller. Edinburgh, 1859, 8vo.

On Mr. Miller's widow government settled a pension of £70, and on his aged mother at Cromarty, one of £30.

MILNE, Colin, LL.D., a writer on botany, born at Aberdeen in 1744. He became tutor to Lord Algernon Percy, younger son of the duke of Northumberland, and entered into holy orders. He was afterwards rector of North Chapel, in Essex, and also obtained the lectureship of Deptford. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marischal college, Aberdeen, and was likewise D.D. and F.L.S. He died in 1815. His works are:

Botanical Dictionary; or, Elements of Systematic and Philosophical Botany. London, 1770, 8vo. 2d edit. 1777, 8vo. A Supplement. 1778, 8vo. 3d edit. revised, corrected, and enlarged, 25 plates. London, 1805, 8vo.

Institutes of Botany. In two parts. London, 1770–72, 4to. Supplement to the same. 1778, 4to.

The Boldness and Freedom of Apostolic Evidence; a Sermon. 1775, 8vo.

Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Linnæan Society. 1779, 8vo.

Sermons. London, 1780, 8vo.

Indigenous Botany, or Habitations of English Plants. Vol. i. Lond. 1793, 8vo. In conjunction with Alex. Gordon.

MILNE, William, D.D., a distinguished missionary to the Chinese, was born of poor parents, in the parish of Kinnethmont, Aberdeenshire, in April 1785. He received his education at the parish school, and afterwards resided in one or two families in the capacity of a servant. He early began to entertain religious impressions, and having read the Transactions of the London Missionary Society, and the Life of David Brainerd and of Samuel Pearce, he was induced to offer himself to that society as a missionary. In consequence he was called up to England, and put under the care of the Rev. David Bogue at Gosport, with whom, having gone through a regular course of study, and made great progress both in classical and theological knowledge, he was ordained at Portsea, July 16, 1812.

Soon after he was appointed colleague to Mr. Morrison in China, and having married a young lady in his native county, he sailed with his wife from Portsmouth, September 4, 1812, and arrived at Macao, July 4, 1813. He immediately commenced the study of the Chinese language, but was soon compelled by the Portuguese authorities to proceed to Canton. After remaining there a short time, he made a tour through the chief settlements of the Malay Archipelago for the purpose of distributing tracts and New Testaments, and afterwards returned to China. In April 1815 he

embarked with his family for Malacca to take charge of the missionary establishment at that place, where he also preached once a-week to the Dutch protestants. On application to the governor at Penang, a grant was made of ground for the erection of missionary buildings, and a free press was allowed at Malacca. Having established a school for the instruction of the children of the poor, he composed for his Chinese scholars the Youth's Catechism, and printed various tracts for their use. He also translated into the Chinese language a part of the Old Testament, of which the Book of Deuteronomy, after being revised by Mr. Morrison, was printed in 1816. In May 1817 Mr. Milne commenced 'The Chinese Gleaner,' a periodical work containing extracts from the correspondence of the Eastern missionaries, with miscellaneous notices relative to the philosophy and mythology of the Indo-Chinese nations. In September 1818 Malacca was by treaty restored to the Dutch government, and on November 10 of the same year the foundation stone was laid of the Anglo-Chinese college, on which occasion both the English and Dutch authorities attended.

Previous to this period, Mr. Milne, along with Mr. Morrison, had received from the university of Glasgow the degree of D.D., which had been granted them December 24, 1817. In March 1819 he had to mourn the loss of his wife. In November of the same year the whole of the Old Testament, translated by him and his colleague, was completed, Dr. Milne having undertaken the historical portions, and Dr. Morrison the books of Solomon and the Prophets. In 1820 Dr. Milne published 'A Retrospect of the First Ten Years of the Protestant Mission to China,' in which he gives an interesting account of the history of that country, its manners, its morals, and its religion, and of the various attempts to introduce the knowledge of the gospel into that benighted land. After suffering much from the effects of the climate, Dr. Milne died at Malacca, 1822, at the age of 37, leaving four children.

MINTO, earl of, a title in the peerage of Great Britain connected with Scotland, see vol. ii. p. 132, article ELLIOT.

MITCHELL, a surname from the Anglo-Saxon Michel, signifying great; or it may be from the German *Mit schuler*, a disciple, literally "with a school." The Danish *Mod-schiold.* means courage-shield. The crest of the Mitchells is a hand holding a pen; motto, *Favente deo supero.*

MITCHELL, SIR DAVID, an eminent naval commander, in the reign of William III., was descended from a respectable family in Scotland, where he was born about the middle of the seventeenth century. He early entered the navy, and after the intermediate steps he was promoted to the command of the Elizabeth, of 70 guns. At the battle of Beachy-head he behaved with great gallantry; and in 1693 he was appointed rear-admiral of the blue. In 1694 he was knighted, and about the same time attained the rank of rear-admiral of the red. In 1698, when Peter the Great was invited by King William to visit London, Admiral Mitchell was commissioned to bring him over to England, and after a stay of three months he conveyed him back to the Continent. He was subsequently sent to Holland, on a diplomatic commission. He died soon after his return to England, June 1, 1710.

MITCHELL, SIR ANDREW, an able diplomatist, was the only son of the Rev. William Mitchell, originally of Aberdeen, and latterly one of the ministers of the High Church of Edinburgh. The date of his birth is not specified, but he is said to have been married in 1715, when very young, to a lady, who died four years after in childbirth, and whose loss he felt so deeply as to be obliged to discontinue the study of the law, for which his father had designed him, and divert his grief by travelling. In 1741 he was appointed secretary to the marquis of Tweeddale, minister for the affairs of Scotland, and in 1747 was elected M.P. for the Banff district of burghs. On the death of Thomson the poet in 1748, he and Lord Lyttleton were named his executors.

In 1751 he was nominated his majesty's representative at Brussels, where he resided for two years. Soon after his return to London in 1753 he was created a knight of the Bath, and appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Prussia, where, by his abilities and address, he succeeded in detaching his Prussian majesty from the French interest. At Berlin he was much celebrated for the liveliness of his conversation and the readiness of his repartees, and he became so much a favourite with the Great Frederick that

he usually accompanied him in his campaigns. In consequence of bad health he returned to England in 1765, and spent some time at Tunbridge Wells. In the following year he resumed the duties of his office at Berlin, where he died, January 28, 1771. The court of Prussia honoured his funeral with their presence, and the king himself, from a balcony, is said to have beheld the procession with tears.

MITCHELL, Joseph, a dramatist and third-rate poet, was the son of a stone-cutter, and was born about 1684. He received a university education, and is described as "one of a club of small wits who, about 1719, published at Edinburgh, a very poor miscellany, to which Dr. Young, the well-known author of the 'Night Thoughts,' prefixed a Copy of Verses." He afterwards repaired to London, where he was fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of the earl of Stair and Sir Robert Walpole: on the latter of whom he was for a great part of his life almost entirely dependent, and was styled "Sir Robert Walpole's Poet." His dissipation and extravagance, however, kept him constantly in a state of distress; and having on one occasion applied to Aaron Hill for some pecuniary assistance, that gentleman made him a present of his tragedy of 'The Fatal Extravagance,' which was acted and published in Mitchell's name, and produced him a considerable sum. He was candid enough, however, to inform the public who was the real author of the piece, and ever after gratefully acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Hill. A collection of Mitchell's Miscellaneous Poems, in two volumes 8vo, was published in 1729; and in 1731 he brought out 'The Highland Fair, a Ballad Opera,' which was his own composition. He died 6th February, 1738.

He was the author of several popular Scottish songs, inserted in Johnson's Musical Museum, particularly 'Leave Kindred and Friends, sweet Betty,' adapted to the tune of 'Blink over the Burn, sweet Betty,' and 'By Pinkie House oft let me walk,' also 'As Sylvia in a Forest lay.' To the air of Pinkie House he also wrote another song, beginning 'As lovesick Croydon beside a murmuring rivulet lay,' which is printed in Watt's Musical Miscellany, vol. v. London, 1731. The ballad called the 'Duke of Argyle's Levee,' usually ascribed to Lord Binning, was written by Mitchell.

MITCHELL, Sir Andrew, a gallant admiral, was born in Scotland about 1757, and received his education at Edinburgh. In 1776 he accompanied Admiral Sir Edward Vernon to India as a midshipman, and during his services in the East, he was rapidly advanced to the rank of post-captain At the conclusion of the war, he returned to England with a convoy, and on the breaking out of hostilities with the French republic, he was appointed to the command, first of the Asia, 64, and then of the Impregnable, 90. In 1795 he became a rear-admiral; and in 1799, on being promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the White, he hoisted his flag on board the Zealand, 64, from which ship he removed to the Isis, 50, in which he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland. At the end of August he entered the Texel, where the Dutch fleet surrendered to him without firing a shot. For this service he was made a knight of the Bath. In 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief on the coast of America. He died at Bermuda, February 26, 1806.

MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingstone, D.C.L., a distinguished Australian explorer, was born in 1792. He was the eldest son of John Mitchell, Esq., of Grangemouth, descended from the Mitchells of Craigend, one of the oldest families in Stirlingshire, which took the additional name of Livingstone. Entering the army as lieutenant of the 95th Rifles, now the Rifle Brigade, at an early age, he passed through the most active period of the Peninsular War. After 1815 he was sent into Spain and Portugal to survey the different fields of battle in those countries. This service he successfully accomplished, and several of his models may be seen in the United Service Institution, London. About 1827 he was, by George IV., appointed surveyor-general of New South Wales. To this arduous service he devoted the remaining twenty-eight years of his life. He cut all the passes which lead through the mountains to the interior of the Australian continent; laid out upwards of 200 towns and villages; and conducted four expeditions of discovery, during one of which he conquered from the aborigines, and surveyed,

at the same time, Australia Felix, afterwards celebrated for its gold fields. He has been deservedly called "the Cook of the Australian continent." In 1839 he was knighted by Queen Victoria, on presenting her Majesty with a map of his surveys and discoveries.

In 1838 he published, in 2 vols. 8vo, his admirable work, entitled 'Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia,' and in 1848 he brought out a second work on his Australian discoveries, being 'A Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia, in search of a route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria.' Sir Thomas was the author of several other works. His 'Manual' and 'Platoon Exercises' long formed part of the requisite equipment of young officers joining the army, as his plans of battles, drawn at the royal military college, have been for many years the only studies for military students of the senior department at Sandhurst. He prepared and published several maps of Australia, a beautiful Trigonometrical survey of Port Jackson on a large scale, and a translation of the 'Lusiad of Camoens.' He also invented the boomerang propeller, which was patented in Great Britain and America, and was adopted in many vessels as superior to every other. In 1853 he published a pamphlet entitled 'The Origin, History, and Description of the Boomerang Propeller.'

Sir Thomas represented Melbourne for some years in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and died at Sydney on Oct. 5, 1855. He was doctor of civil law of the university of Oxford, and a fellow of the Royal Geographical and Geological Societies, and other learned bodies. He was much beloved and respected in the colony of New South Wales, and was honoured with a public funeral. He married in 1818, Mary, eldest daughter of General Richard Blunt, colonel of the 66th regiment, by whom he had a numerous issue. His younger brothers are: J. M. Mitchell, of Mayville, merchant and Belgian consul in Leith, knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium, and Houston Mitchell of Polmood and Meadowbank.

On 16th April 1857 Sir Thomas' second daughter, Emily, married at Sydney the Right Hon. George Edward Thicknesse Touchet, 20th Lord Audley, descended from a family who were barons by tenure before the reign of Henry III., but the existing peerage, created in 1313, dates from the earliest writ of summons. Camilla Victoria, Sir Thomas' third daughter, was married the same day to J. F. Mann, Esq., son of General Mann. Lady Audley died April 1, 1860.

Sir Thomas was chief of the family of Mitchell of Craigend, which, as above mentioned, assumed the name of Livingstone, on a marriage with the heiress of a brother of Lord Viscount Kilsyth, attainted in 1716. He was chiefly remarkable for energy and perseverance in whatever he undertook, and a determination to do his duty in all circumstances. When sent to the Peninsula, after the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, to survey the different fields of battle in which our troops had been engaged, although he was there under the direct auspices of the Duke of Wellington, and although he had been introduced by Mr. Canning, then British ambassador at Lisbon, to the immediate protection of General Ballasteros, the Spanish prime minister, his surveys excited a good deal of jealousy amongst the Spaniards, and he was exposed to so much danger that he had frequently to work with the theodolite in one hand and the rifle in the other. On his return to Britain he was employed, under Sir Henry Torrens, in drawing plans for the manœuvres of the army, according to a design of his own invention, by which their accuracy could be tested on mathematical principles, and under which test many old errors of movement in echelon and wheeling were exploded, and new methods of forming squares were introduced from his drawings.

The publication of his work, "Plans of the Fields of Battle in the Peninsula," which, connected as they were with the days of his early service in the army, naturally had stronger claims on him, was delayed to allow him to publish his "Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia," undertaken, as these expeditions were, by order of government. The most attractive of his duties, as he himself tells us in his preface to his "Tropical Australia," ever was to explore the interior of that country. Australia was then very little known to the world, and Sir Thomas Mitchell's works on the subject have been of vast use to all subsequent explorers.

MOIR, David Macbeth, an accomplished poet and miscellaneous writer, the Delta of Blackwood's Magazine, was born at Musselburgh, 5th January 1798, being the second of four children which his parents had. He got the rudiments of his education at a school of minor note in his native place, and was then entered at the grammar school, where he learned the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and the elements of geometry and algebra. When thirteen years old, he was placed as an apprentice for four years with Dr. Stewart, a medical practitioner of Musselburgh. In the last year of his apprenticeship he began to attend the medical classes in the university of Edinburgh, and after pursuing the usual course of study, he received his diploma as surgeon in the spring of 1816, when he was only eighteen years of age. Soon after he joined Dr. Brown of Musselburgh, as junior partner, in his medical practice, which was extensive.

His first poetical attempt bears date 1812, being then in his fifteenth year. He soon after sent two short prose essays to 'The Cheap Magazine,' a small Haddington publication. He subsequently contributed to the Scots Magazine, and having in 1817 instituted a debating society in his native place, called "The Musselburgh Forum," he became its secretary, and took an active part in its proceedings. So pleased were the members with his services that at the end of their session they unanimously voted him a silver medal with a suitable inscription. Towards the close of the same year he ventured to print anonymously a small volume entitled 'The Bombardment of Algiers and other Poems,' which he distributed almost entirely among his friends. Having become acquainted with Mr. Thomas Pringle, the poet, one of the editors of Constable's Edinburgh Magazine, he contributed various articles, both in prose and verse, to that periodical.

His first contribution to Blackwood's Magazine was some verses, shortly after the starting of that periodical, when he was only nineteen years of age. They were sent without any signature, but, to distinguish his pieces, he adopted the subscription of Delta, by which *nom-de-plume* he was ever afterwards known. His earliest poem with that subscription, first entitled 'Emma,' but subsequently altered to Sir Ethelred, appeared in January 1820. For more than thirty years he continued to enrich its pages with the productions of his pen. His poems, in particular, were remarkable for their smoothness and facility of style, and evinced a delicate and graceful fancy, with a sweet pure vein of tenderness and pathos.

Towards the close of 1824, he published in a separate volume, 'The Legend of Genevieve, with other Tales and Poems,' consisting chiefly of selections from his contributions to the Magazines, with some new pieces. This work was well received, and greatly increased his poetical reputation. In October of the same year he began to contribute also to Blackwood's Magazine, one of the most laughable as well as lifelike embodiments of Scottish humour known to literature, entitled 'The Autobiography of Mansie Waugh.' It was not concluded till 1828, when it was published in a volume by itself, with additions, and in a short time ran through several editions. It was also reprinted in America and France. That the author of the touching 'Legend of Genevieve,' and the writer of the facetious history of 'Mansie Waugh,' the Dalkeith tailor, was one and the same person, could scarcely be believed at the time. In the literary world the authorship was universally assigned to John Galt, then in the zenith of his fame. But this was not the only humorous piece which the Magazine received from his pen. Among his other jocose papers furnished to that periodical were 'The Eve of St. Jerry,' 'The Auncient Waggonere,' 'Billy Routing,' &c. some of which were ascribed to Maginn, then also a frequent contributor to its pages.

Mr. Moir wrote likewise for the Edinburgh Literary Gazette, and his contributions were prized so highly that in the end of July 1829, he was presented by the proprietors with a handsome silver jug, in token of their gratitude. On 8th June of the same year, he had married Miss Charlotte E. Bell of Leith, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom survived him.

In 1830 he edited the collection called 'Weeds and Wildflowers,' a posthumous volume of prose and poetry, by Alexander Balfour, published for the benefit of his family, and wrote the memoir prefixed of Balfour's life.

Meantime his professional career as a medical man had kept pace with his literary success. During the terrible visitation of the cholera in 1832, Musselburgh was one of its first points of attack, and Mr. Moir was night and day in attendance on the sufferers. "Being," says his biographer, Mr. Aird, "medical secretary of the Board of Health at Musselburgh, the inquiries which he had to answer from all parts of the country, as to the prevention and treatment of the malady, were innumerable, and, almost in self-defence, in order to answer if possible once for all, he hurriedly threw together his 'Practical Observations on Malignant Cholera.' A second edition was called for in a few days after the publication of the first. He followed it up with 'Proofs of the Contagion of Malignant Cholera.' The second visitation of cholera in 1848–9 only confirmed him in his doctrine of contagion."

In 1831 he published his 'Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine, being a view of the Progress of the Healing Art among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabians,' a work of great research and diversified erudition. He had been the same year presented with the freedom of his native place, and being also elected a member of the town council, he took an active part in the public affairs of the burgh. It may also be mentioned here that in 1844, he was chosen a member of the kirk session of Inveresk, and discharged the duties of the eldership with exemplary fidelity, and that in 1846 he was appointed to represent the burgh of Annan in the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, an office which was conferred upon him every succeeding year, during the remainder of his life.

In the beginning of 1833, Dr. Brown having retired from business, Mr. Moir became senior in the practice, having admitted a junior partner. On the death of Mr. Blackwood, the publisher, in 1834, Mr. Moir was named one of the executors for his family, the only one who was not a relative, a proof of the confidence which was placed in his judgment and integrity.

In 1837, on the death of Dr. M'Nish of Glasgow, Mr. Moir, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy and constant correspondence for years, collected his fugitive pieces, and published them with a life of the author. He also contributed memoirs of Mr. Rennie of Phantassie, the eminent agriculturist, and Sir John Sinclair, to the 'Journal of Agriculture,' and wrote a biographical sketch of Admiral Sir David Milne; besides editing a collected edition of the works of Mrs. Hemans, with notes. A memoir of Galt, written by Mr. Moir, was published in 1841. In the end of 1843 Mr. Moir published his 'Domestic Verses.' His last contribution to Blackwood's Magazine, 'The Lament of Selim,' was sent in only about a fortnight before his death. From first to last he contributed in all to its pages 370 articles in prose and verse. He was a zealous member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and in 1850, at a meeting of the Society, he read a paper on the Roman antiquities of Musselburgh.

For the benefit of his health Mr. Moir, on the 1st of July 1851, set out with Mrs. Moir, and their little boy, John Wilson, to Ayrshire and Dumfries, to see if a short release from professional care and change of scene would do him any good. At the latter place he was seized with a severe attack of spasms, to which he had been for some time subject, and died at the King's Arms inn, Dumfries, on the 6th of the same month, in the 53d year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard of Inveresk. A full length statue of him has been erected to his memory in his native place.

His poems, with a well-written life of him by his friend, Mr. Thomas Aird, were published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. small 8vo, in 1852.

MOLYSON, David, a poet of considerable local reputation in Fifeshire, was the eldest son of a small shopkeeper, who had been originally a tailor, and was born in the village of Monimail, May 4, 1789. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the parish school, he was removed to the school of Collessie, where he studied Latin and Greek. He was then sent to learn the trade of a printer with Mr. Robert Tullis, in Cupar-Fife. His leisure hours he devoted to the classics, and without the assistance of a teacher he obtained a knowledge of the Italian language. By an arrangement with his employer he was enabled, during his apprenticeship, to attend the university of St. Andrews, where he distinguished himself by

nis acquirements, and obtained prizes in the mathematical, natural philosophy, and Latin classes. Soon after his return to Monimail, he was appointed editor of a daily newspaper in Dublin, called 'Saunders' News-Letter,' where he remained for about two years, when an unfortunate disagreement with the proprietor caused him to resign his situation. During his residence in the Irish capital, he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish and German languages, and became so far master of architecture and drawing, that he once had the intention of going to London and following the profession of an architect.

On leaving Dublin, he returned to Monimail on a visit to his parents, and soon after accepted the situation of conductor of a private academy in Kirkcaldy, of which the Rev. John Martin was one of the chief managers. This office, however, he only held during a few months. Owing to some misunderstanding with one of the managers, he resigned the appointment, in July 1814, and enlisting as a private soldier in the service of the East India Company, immediately embarked for Bombay. In this capacity he soon attracted the notice of his superiors. Having drawn up a memorial for one of his comrades, the officers were struck with the superior style in which it was written, and made inquiry as to the author. Soon after, the following circumstance occurred. The officers of the regiment had been unsuccessfully endeavouring to work some difficult problem in engineering, relative to the throwing of shells, which they left unsolved on the table of their room. Molyson had occasion to see it lying there, when he solved it at once. The officers found it next morning, and on inquiry were informed that private Molyson was the name of the person who had solved the problem which had so much puzzled them, on which they promoted him at once to the rank of sub-conductor of the ordnance. He had also some connection with the post-office, and all the letters which came to soldiers who were dead fell into his possession. Of some of these he made an interesting use afterwards, in a series of articles which he wrote for Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, entitled 'The Dead-Letter Box.'

After a residence of twenty-two months in Bombay, his health began to fail under an eastern climate; and, having obtained his discharge, he returned to Scotland with a broken constitution and a small pension of about two shillings a-day. He now took up his residence at Monimail, where he devoted himself to study, and particularly to poetry. During his stay in India, he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with Hindostanee, and in his retirement he translated a long poem from that language, which, on his death, was found among his manuscripts. He wrote a great many poems for Blackwood's Magazine, the principal of which, entitled 'Hubert; an Indian Tale,' in blank verse, extended over six or eight pages of that periodical. He also contributed largely to the Caledonian Magazine, a Dundee publication. About 1829 he was appointed editor of the Fife Herald, which he conducted with talent and spirit during the peculiarly arduous period which followed Earl Grey's installation into office. Having paid some attention to the Gaelic language, he wrote several papers for the Herald, showing that many places in Fifeshire derive their names from the Gaelic. In July 1831 bad health obliged him to resign his situation, when he returned to his native village, where he commenced the business of a land-surveyor. In this profession he obtained so much employment as enabled him, with the assistance of his pension, not only to support himself, but also to provide for those who remained of his father's family. His father died July 30, 1832; and to recruit his own health he went with his brother, for a short time, to the fishing village of Buckhaven, an interesting description of which he afterwards contributed to Chambers' Journal. He died, unmarried, at Monimail, after a lingering illness, March 4, 1834. He was of a modest and retiring disposition, and much esteemed by all who knew him. To him his native village is indebted for a library, of which he was the first suggester and president, and a tribute of esteem and gratitude is recorded in its minutes to his memory.

MONBODDO, Lord. See Burnett, James.

Moncreiff, the surname of an old family, originally of Perthshire, the progenitor of which in Scotland is stated to have been a Mortimer, of Anglo-Norman lineage, who assumed the name of Moncreiff on obtaining the lands of Moncreiff in that county. Ramerus de Moncreiff, who lived in the beginning of the 12th century, was keeper of the ward-

robe to Alexander I. In the Ragman Roll, among those who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, is mentioned Johannes de Moncrief, chevalier. A charter of the barony of Moncreiff was granted in 1495 to Sir John Moncreiff, whose great-grandson, Sir John Moncreiff of Moncreiff, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs-male whatsoever, 22d April 1626. This baronetcy is thus one of the oldest in Scotland, the order of knight baronet projected by James VI. in 1621, being instituted by Charles I. on 28th May 1625.

The first baronet died in 1630. The second baronet, the eldest son of this gentleman, being embarrassed in his affairs, was compelled, in 1633, to sell the estate of Moncreiff to a younger cadet of the family, Thomas Moncreiffe, Esq., one of the clerks of the Exchequer, who was created a baronet in 1685. Sir John died, unmarried, in 1675, when the title devolved upon his brother, Sir David, third baronet, on whose death, also unmarried, his younger brother, Sir James Moncreiff, became fourth baronet. With him the direct line of the first baronet expired, and the baronetcy reverted to his heir-at-law, Sir John Moncreiff of Tippermalloch, fifth baronet, an eminent physician, descended directly from Hugh Moncreiff, a brother of the first baronet. Sir John married Nicholas, daughter of Moncreiff of Easter Moncreiff, and died about 1710.

His only son, Sir Hugh, sixth baronet, died, unmarried, in 1744, when he bequeathed the estate of Tippermalloch to his nephew, Mr. George Moncreiff, the son of his sister. The title devolved on his kinsman, the Rev. Sir William Moncreiff, minister of Blackford, in Perthshire, seventh baronet, descended from Archibald Moncreiff, uncle of the first baronet. Sir William was eldest son of the Rev. Archibald Moncreiff, by Catherine, eldest daughter of John Halliday, Esq. of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire. By his wife, Catherine, eldest daughter of Robert Wellwood, Esq. of Garvock, he had six sons and one daughter, and died 9th December 1767.

His eldest son, the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, D.D., eighth baronet, a distinguished divine of the Church of Scotland, was born at Blackford manse in February 1750. He received his early education at the parish school of his native place, and being destined for the ministry, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where, after the usual course of preliminary study, he entered the divinity hall. On his father's death, which took place during his attendance at college, he was fixed upon as his successor in the parish of Blackford, but as he was then too young to be ordained, an assistant was appointed in the meantime, and the young baronet removed to the university of Edinburgh, to complete his theological studies. In 1771 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and August 15th that year, was ordained minister of the church and parish of Blackford. In October 1775 he was translated to St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh, one of the most populous and important charges in the metropolis. Here he soon became distinguished for his devoted zeal and fidelity in the discharge of his ministerial duties, for the mildness and benevolence of his disposition, and for his great personal worth, as well as for his genius and eloquence as a preacher. Taking from the first an active share in the business of the church courts, in opposition to the moderate, then the dominant party, he soon became the leader of the evangelical section of the church; and in 1785 he was unanimously elected moderator of the General Assembly.

In 1784, he had been appointed collector of the fund for the widows and children of the clergy, and filled that important situation till his death, receiving annually, for the long period of forty-three years, the thanks of the Assembly, for the able, faithful, and affectionate manner in which he discharged the duties of the office. He was also one of the original members of the society of the sons of the clergy, and by his influence and exertions contributed greatly to its success. He died, after a lingering illness, August 9, 1827, in the 78th year of his age and 56th of his ministry.

His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Andrew Thomson, minister of St. George's, Edinburgh, and afterwards published. In the following eloquent passages, Dr. Thomson has faithfully described his public and private character:—

"It was in early life that he began to take an active part in the government of our national church. The principles of ecclesiastical polity which he adopted, as soon as he entered on his public career, he adopted from full and firm conviction, and he maintained and cherished, and avowed them to the very last. They were the very same principles for which our forefathers had contended so nobly, which they at length succeeded in establishing, and which they bequeathed as a sacred and blood-bought legacy to their descendants. But though that circumstance gave a deep and solemn interest to them in his regard, he was attached to them on more rational and enlightened grounds. He viewed them as founded on the word of God, as essential to the rights and liberties of the Christian people, as identified with the prosperity of genuine religion, and with the real welfare and efficiency of the Establishment; and, therefore, he embraced every opportunity of inculcating and upholding them; resisted all the attempts that were made to discredit them in theory, or to violate them in practice, rejoiced when they obtained even a partial triumph over the opposition they had to encounter, and clung to them, and struggled for them, long after they were borne down by a system of force and oppression, and when, instead of the numerous and determined host that fought by his side in happier times, few and feeble, comparatively, were those who seconded his manly efforts, and held fast their own confidence; but he lived to see a better spirit returning. This revival cheered and consoled him. Fervently did he long and pray for its continuance and its spread. Nor did he neglect to employ his influence, in order to introduce pastors who would give themselves conscientiously to their Master's work, preaching to their flocks the truth as it is in Jesus, watching for souls as those that must give an account, and faithfully and fearlessly performing all the duties incumbent on them, both as ministers and as rulers in the Church.

"He stood forth from among his contemporaries, confessedly pre-eminent in strength of personal and social character There was a magnanimity in his modes of thinking and of acting, which was as evident to the eye of observation as were the lineaments of his face and the dignity of his gait. His great and primary distinction was a clear, profound, and powerful understanding, which spurned from it all trifles, and advanced to the decision it was to give with unhesitating promptitude and determined firmness. Those who knew him best can best give witness how faithfully and habitually he embodied his knowledge, and his principles, and his hopes, as a Christian, into his life and deportment, his daily walk and conversation; how tenderly he cared for the fatherless and the widow that were so often committed to his charge; how active and assiduous he was in helping forward deserving youth, in giving counsel and aid to the many who had recourse to him in their difficulties, and in doing good to all his brethren, with unaffected kindness, as he had opportunity, how patient and resigned amidst the severest bereavements (and of these he experienced not a few) with which Providence can visit the children of mortality; how fervent in his

devotions and prayers; how diligent in his study of the sacred volume, from which he drew all his religious opinions; how correct and dignified in the whole of his personal demeanour; how engaging in the lighter play, as well as in the graver exercise of his social affections; and how ready, amidst all the attainments he had made, and all the honour he had received from men, to acknowledge the inadequacy of his services, and the sinfulness and imperfection that mingled in all his doings, and still to betake himself to the blood of sprinkling and the finished work of the Messiah, as all his refuge and as all his hope."—Sir Henry was the author of—

Sermons. Edinburgh, 1806, 8vo.

A Sermon preached at the funeral of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, D.D. Edinburgh, 1809, 8vo.

Discourses on the Evidences of the Jewish and Christian Revelations, with notes and illustrations. Edin. 1815.

Account of the Life and writings of John Erskine, D.D., one of the ministers of Edinburgh. Edin. 1818.

He also wrote a small work on the Constitution of the Church of Scotland.

His Sermons were collectively published in 3 vols., 8vo, with a short Memoir of the Author by his son, Lord Moncreiff. Edin. 1829-31.

Sir Henry married in 1773, his cousin, Susan, daughter of Mr. James Robertson Barclay of Keavil, Fifeshire, writer to the signet, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, William Wellwood Moncreiff, LL.D., became king's advocate in the admiralty court of Malta, where the husband of his eldest sister, Sir John Stoddart, presided as chief justice, and died, unmarried, September 5th, 1813.

His second son, James Wellwood Moncreiff, afterwards a lord of session, under the title of Lord Moncreiff, succeeded as the ninth baronet. Born 13th September 1776, he completed his education at Oxford, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar, 26th January 1799. On 7th February 1807 he was appointed sheriff of Clackmannan and Kinross. He rapidly attained to great distinction in his profession, though some of the greatest jurists that Scotland has produced, were then members of the bar, taking rank with Clerk and Cranstoun, with Cockburn and Jeffrey. In 1826, he was chosen dean of faculty, as successor to Cranstoun. In the following year, when the murderer Burke and his associate Hare were tried for that series of murders which has made the name of the former a synonyme in our language for sudden and violent death, he and the leading advocates of the Scotch bar generously undertook their defence, from the fear lest their poverty and the instinctive horror felt for the criminals might leave them without the assistance of counsel.

He was elevated to the bench, and took his seat as Lord Moncreiff, 24th June 1829. He was, at the same time, appointed a lord of justiciary. As a judge he fully sustained his reputation as an advocate. In the court of session his judgments were distinguished for learning and sagacity, and in the justiciary court he was most remarkable for his dispassionate weighing of evidence, his sound appreciation of the rules of law, and the impressive solemnity of his charges on great occasions.

In 1832 he was called to give evidence before a select committee of the house of commons appointed to inquire into the origin and exercise of church patronage in Scotland. The questions he had to answer reached to the very foundations of the ecclesiastical polity of the Presbyterian church, and his evidence was remarkable for its fulness, clearness, and knowledge of the subjects under inquiry. For extensive and sound legal knowledge, for acuteness, combined with an ever healthy and reliable judgment, and for indefatigable industry, few of his contemporaries at the bar or on the bench, and there were many able men among them, were superior to him.

Sir James Moncreiff died 30th April 1851, aged 75. He had married in 1808, Ann, daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N., and by this lady, who died in 1843, he had five sons and three daughters, Elizabeth, Louisa Ann, and Catherine Mary.

The eldest son, the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, B.A., tenth baronet, born in 1809, was ordained minister of the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, in 1836, and at the disruption, in 1843, he joined the Free Church. He was afterwards translated to St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. He married in 1838, Alexina-Mary, daughter of George Bell, Esq., of that city. He is one of the two principal clerks of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, the Rev. Patrick Clason, D.D., Buccleuch church, being the other; and on the death, in 1861, of Dr. James Robertson, professor of divinity and church history in the university of Edinburgh, he was appointed his successor as secretary to her majesty's sole and only master printers in Scotland.

It is a remarkable circumstance in the history of this branch of the family of Moncreiff that the present baronet is the 7th in lineal succession who have been ministers in the Church of Scotland.

The 2d son, James Moncreiff, born in 1811, educated at High School and university of Edinburgh, passed advocate in 1833; became solicitor-general of Scotland in February 1850, and lord-advocate in April 1851; continued in the latter office till March 1852; and from December 1852 till February 1858; elected M.P. for Leith in 1851, and several times rechosen; elected dean of faculty of advocates in 1858; LL.D. (Edin.) 1858; re-appointed lord advocate in June 1859; M.P. for Edinburgh in 1859; a deputy lieutenant for Mid Lothian, and lieutenant-colonel of Edinburgh Volunteers; married in 1834, Isabella, only daughter of Robert Bell, Esq.; with issue.

The 3d son, William, born in 1813, married in 1860, Susan Ballantyne, youngest daughter of J. Dykes-Ballantyne Dykes, Esq. of Dwenby Hall, Cumberland.

The 4th son, the Rev. George Robertson Moncreiff, A.B., born in 1817, of Baliol college, Oxford.

The 5th son, Thomas, was born Oct. 5, 1821.

The family of Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe, a younger branch of the original family of the name, also possesses a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, created 30th November 1685, with remainder to the heirs-male whatsoever of the first baronet, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, clerk of the exchequer and treasury. This gentleman, having acquired great wealth, purchased, as already stated, the estate of Moncreiffe, the ancient inheritance of his ancestors, from his cousin, Sir John Moncreiff, the second baronet of the older branch. He married a lady of the house of Hamilton, who bequeathed to the parish of Dunbarny, Perthshire, in which the estate of Moncreiffe is situated, two silver communion cups, bearing the inscription: "Dam. Betha, Hamilton, spouse to Sir Thomas Moncreiffe of that ilk, left in legacy those two cups to the church of Dunbarny. Anno Domini, 1703." She also bequeathed to the same parish a large silver baptismal plate or font. Sir Thomas died without issue, when the title and estate devolved upon his nephew, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, the second baronet, who, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of David Smythe, Esq. of Methven, had two sons and three daughters. David Stuart Moncreiffe of Moredun, the second son, having passed advocate, was early promoted to the office of king's remem-

brancer in the Scottish exchequer court, and was afterwards appointed one of the barons of the exchequer in Scotland.

Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, the fifth baronet, the nephew of this gentleman, married Lady Elizabeth Ramsay, daughter of the earl of Dalhousie, and by her had one son, the sixth baronet. The match is said not to have been a happy one, and as it was mainly brought about by Baron Moncreiffe, he deemed himself bound to take the lady's part, and at his death he left her the estate of Moredun in the parish of Liberton, near Edinburgh. It afterwards became the property of David Anderson, Esq. She died 3d June, 1848, from injuries sustained by her dress accidentally catching fire.

Sir Thomas, 7th baronet of this branch, born Jan. 9, 1822, succeeded on the death of his father, Nov. 20, 1830. He married, May 2, 1843, Lady Louisa Hay, eldest daughter of the earl of Kinnoul; issue, 3 sons and 8 *drs.* Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, his eldest surviving son, born Nov. 3, 1855.

The Moncreiffe family possesses the patronage of two bursaries in the university of St. Andrews. The view from the beautiful hill of Moncreiff, within two miles of Perth, whence they derive their name, was called by Pennant "the glory of Scotland." In Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth' there is a most graphic description of it.

Moncur, a surname derived from the French words *mon cœur*, my heart. There was an old family, Moncur of that ilk, in Perthshire. In the charters of Robert I. and David II. this name of Moncur is mentioned, and in the reign of Robert III., Andreas Moncur *de eodem* is witness in a charter of Rait of Hallgreen. The ruins of the ancient castle of Moncur are still to be seen in the parish of Inchture, in the carse of Gowrie.

Monro, the name of the clan Roich. See Munro.

MONRO, Alexander, M.D., an eminent anatomist, the founder of the medical school at Edinburgh, styled *Primus*, to distinguish him from his son and successor, was descended, by his father, from the family of Monro of Milntoun, in Rossshire, and by his mother, from that of Forbes of Culloden, though he himself was born in London, September 8, 1697. His father John, youngest son of Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts, who was a colonel in the army of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, served for some years as a surgeon in the army of King William in Flanders; and, on his retirement, settled at Edinburgh, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. He gave his son Alexander the best education which that city afforded, and then sent him to London, where he attended the anatomical lectures of Cheselden. Young Monro afterwards pursued his studies at Paris and Leyden, at the latter place under the celebrated Boerhaave. On his return to Edinburgh in the autumn of 1719, Messrs. Drummond and M'Gill, who were then conjunct nominal professors and demonstrators of anatomy to the Company of Surgeons, resigned in his favour. In 1720 by the advice of his father, he began to give public lectures on anatomy; and at the same time Dr. Alston, (see vol. i. p. 121,) then a young man, also at the suggestion of the elder Monro, commenced delivering lectures on the materia medica and botany. His father likewise communicated to the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh a plan for having the different branches of physic and surgery regularly taught at Edinburgh; and by their interest, professorships of anatomy and medicine were instituted in the university. To complete the plan, subscriptions were set on foot for the establishment of an hospital, and considerable sums raised, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. George Drummond, lord provost, and Dr. Alexander Monro, who wrote a pamphlet, strongly pointing out the advantages of such an institution. The Royal Infirmary was in consequence founded, Provost Drummond and Dr. Monro being appointed a committee to superintend its building; and on its being opened, he delivered clinical lectures there for the benefit of the students. Thus was commenced at Edinburgh that regular course of instruction which obtained for the medical school of that city the reputation of being the best in the world.

Dr. Monro had been elected, in 1721, the first professor of anatomy in the college of Edinburgh, but he was not received into the university till 1725, when he was inducted along with the celebrated mathematician, Mr. Colin Maclaurin. In 1726 appeared his 'Osteology, or Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones,' which passed through eight editions during his life, and was translated into various foreign languages. In the later editions he added a concise description of the Nerves, and of the Lacteal Sac and Thoracic Duct. A society having been established at Edinburgh by the professors, and other practitioners of the town, for the purpose of collecting and publishing papers on professional subjects, Dr. Monro was appointed secretary, and under his active superintendence, six volumes of 'Medical Essays' were published, the first of which appeared in 1732. Of this collection many of the most valuable papers were written by Dr. Monro, on anatomical, physiological, and practical sub-

jects. When the society was afterwards extended to the admission of members eminent in literature, and philosophical as well as medical papers were received, Dr. Monro became one of its vice-presidents, and furnished several useful contributions to the two volumes which were published of its Memoirs, entitled 'Essays, Physical and Literary.' In 1759 he resigned the anatomical chair to his youngest son, Dr. Alexander Monro, *Secundus*, but still continued his clinical lectures at the Infirmary. He died July 10, 1767, at the advanced age of 70. By his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, baronet, he had several children.

His works are:

Osteology; or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones. To which are added, A Treatise of the Nerves, an Account of the Reciprocal Motions of the Heart, and a Description of the Human Lacteal Sac and Duct. Edin. 1726, 1732, 8vo. 6th edit. corrected and enlarged. 1758, 8vo. Also, 1763, 8vo. And frequently since. To the latter editions of this Work he added a concise Neurology, and a very accurate account of the Lacteal System and Thoracic Duct. In German. Lips. 1761, 8vo. In French entitled, Traité d'Osteologie. Traduit de l'Anglois, auquel M. Sue a ajouté des Planches avec leurs Explications. Avig. 1759. Paris, 1759, 2 vols. folio. With splendid plates, by Cl. Sue.

Essay on Comparative Anatomy. Lond. 1744, 8vo. A new edition, with considerable improvements and additions, by his son, and other hands. Edin. 1783, 8vo.

Observations Anatomical and Physiological; wherein Dr. Hunter's Claim to some Discoveries is examined. Illustrated with figures. Edin. 1758, 8vo.

Answer to Notes on the Postscript to Observations Anatomical and Physiological. 1758, 8vo.

An Expostulatory Epistle to Dr. William Hunter. Edin. 1762, 8vo.

An Account of the Inoculation of Small Pox in Scotland. Edin. 1765, 8vo.

Essay on the Art of Injecting the Vessels of Animals. Ed Med. Ess. i. 94. 1731.

On the Articulation, Muscles, and Luxation of the Lower Jaw. Ib. 124.

Improvements in performing the Operation of the Paracentesis or Tapping of the Belly. Ib. 214.

Of a Tympany. Ib. 294.

Essay on the Nutrition of the Fœtus. Ib. ii. 121. 1743. Sequel to the same. Ib. 203.

On the Nourishment of Plants while in a Fœtus state. Ib. 225.

Practical Corollaries from the same. Ib. 232.

On the Coats of the Arteries, their Diseases, and particularly Aneurism. Ib. 264.

On the Aneurism occasioned by Blood Letting. Ib. 279.

Anomalous appearances after an Ague. Ib. ii. 301. 1733.

On the Effects of the Conissi Bark. Ib. iii. 32. 1734.

Remarks on Chalybeate Waters. Ib. 47.

Essay on the Method of Preparing and Preserving the Parts of Animal Bodies for Anatomical use. Ib. 107.

On the Diseases of the Lachrymal Canals. Ib. 280

Account of a Procidentia Uteri. Ib. 305.

An uncommon Angina. Ib. 342.

Asthma, with uncommon Symptoms. Ib. 349.

Description and Uses of the Intestinum Duodenum. Ib iv. 65.

An Aneurism caused by a Puncture in Bleeding. Ib 299.

Of a White Swelling. Ib. 302.

Of a Loose Cartilage in the Joint of the Knee. Ib. 305.

History of an Ulcer of the Leg. Ib. 313.

Remarks on the Amputations of the Larger Extremities. Ib. 321.

Dropsy from Steatomatous Omentum. Ib. 428.

On Peruvian Bark in Gangrenous Ulcers and Small Pox. Ib. v. 98. 1736.

A Skull, uncommon for the number and size of the Ossa Triquetra. Ib. v. 220. 1736.

Mechanism of the Cartilage between the true Vertebræ. Ib. 224.

Remarks on the Spermatic vessels and Scrotum, with its Contents. Ib. 249.

On Inguinal Hernia in Men. Ib. 270.

Of Hydrocele, Hæmatocele, Pneumatocele, Variocele, Spermatocele, and Sarcocele. Ib. 299.

An Essay on Caries of the Bones. Ib. 339.

Histories of the Cure of Lymphatics opened in Wounds. Ib. v. 395. 1736.

Artificial Passages for Natural Liquors. Ib. 403.

On Collections of Bloody Lymph in Cancerous Breasts. Ib. 410.

Description of several Chirurgical Instruments. Ib. 454.

Histories of Successful Indulgence of Bad Habits in Patients. Ib. 491.

Unexpected Cures. Ib. 494.

Dissection of a Cataractous Eye. Ib. v. 603.

The Ureters obstructed by Small Stones. Ib. 665.

Four Cures of the Tumified Ovarium. Ib. 770.

Proofs of the Contiguity of the Lungs and the Pleura. Ess. Phys. and Lit. ii. 276. 1756.

Of a Child escaping at a rent of the Womb into the Abdomen. Ib. 339.

Histories of Tophacious Concretions in the Alimentary Canal. Ib. 345.

Remarks on Procidentiæ Ani, Intersusceptio, Inflammation, and Valvula of the Intestines. Ib. 353. 1756.

Attempt to determine by Experiments how far some of the most powerful Medicines, such as Opium, Ardent Spirits, &c. affect Animals by acting on the Nerves, to which they are primarily applied. Ib. iii. 292.

A collected edition of his works, including several Essays left in manuscript, was published by his son, Dr. Alexander Monro, *Secundus*, at Edinburgh in 1781, with a Life prefixed, by another of his sons, Dr. Donald Monro, the subject of the following article.

MONRO, Donald, M.D., Physician in London, an elder son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1731. He obtained an extensive practice in the metropolis, and became a fellow of the royal college of physicians, and senior physician to the army. He died in July 1782, aged 71. His works are:

Thesis de Hydrope. Edin. 1753, 8vo.

An Essay on the Dropsy, and its different Species. Lond. 1755. 12mo. 1756, 1765, 8vo. Par. 1760. Leips. 1761.

An Account of the Diseases which are most frequent in the British Military Hospitals in Germany, from January, 1761, till the return of the Troops to England, in March, 1763: to which is added, An Essay on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers, and Conducting Military Hospitals. Lond. 1764, 8vo.

Treatise on Mineral Waters. Lond. 1770, 2 vols. 8vo.

Prælectiones Medicæ ex Cronii Instituto, &c., et Oratio Harveii, &c. Lond. 1775, 8vo.

Observations on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers, and of Conducting Military Hospitals; on the Diseases incident to Soldiers in the time of service; and of the same Diseases, as they have appeared in London. Lond. 1780, 2 vols. 8vo.

A Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Materia Medica; to which is added, An English Translation of the Pharmacopeia of the Royal College of Physicians in London, of 1788. Lond. 1788, 3 vols. 8vo. Appendix 1789, 8vo. To this a 4th volume was added in 1790, 8vo.

An Account of some Neutral Salts, &c. Phil. Trans. Abr. xii. 479. 1767.

On the good Effects of the Quassia Root in some Fevers. Ib. 515. 1768.

Of a pure Native Crystallized Natron, or Fossil Alkaline Salt, found in the Country of Tripoli, in Barbary. Ib. xiii. 216. 1771.

On the Sulphureous Mineral Waters of Castle-Leed and Fairburn, in Ross-shire, and of the Salt Purging Water of Pitcaithly, in Perthshire, Scotland. Ib. 271. 1772.

Dissection of a Woman with Child, and Remarks on Gravid Uteri. Plates. Ess. Phys. and Lit. i 403. 1754.

Cases of Aneurism; with Remarks. Ib. iii. 178. 1771.

Account of the Lisbon Diet Drink, in Venereal Cases Ib. 402.

On the State of the Intestines in Old Dysenteries. Ib. 516.

On the Use of Mercury in Consumptive Disorders. Ib. 551.

Uncommon Cases. Violent Scurvy. Venereal Disorders. Obstinate intermittent Fever. Tumour in the Brain. Hydrocephalus. Ossifications in the Mysentery. Med. Trans. ii. 325. 1772.

Of the Method of making the Otto of Roses, as it is prepared in the East Indies. Trans. Soc. Edin. i. 12. 1790.

He also wrote the life of his father, prefixed to the edition of his works of 1781, as above stated.

MONRO, Alexander, M.D., styled *Secundus*, also a distinguished physician and professor, youngest son of Dr. Alexander Monro, *Primus*, was born at Edinburgh March 21, 1733. He received the rudiments of his education under Mr. Mundell, an eminent teacher of languages, and went through the usual academical course at the university of his native city. About the eighteenth year of his age, he entered on his medical studies under his father, and soon became a useful assistant to him in the dissecting room. In October 1755 he obtained the degree of M.D., on which occasion he published and defended an inaugural dissertation, 'De Testibus et Semine in variis Animalibus.' In July 1756 he was admitted joint-professor of anatomy and surgery with his father; but previous to entering upon the duties, with the view of further prosecuting his studies, he visited both London and Paris, and afterwards attended for some time the anatomical lectures of the celebrated Professor Meckell at the university of Berlin. He returned to Edinburgh in the summer of 1758, when he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he was afterwards president. He was soon chosen a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; and on the resignation of Dr. Monro, *Primus*, in 1759, he became full professor of anatomy. He also succeeded his father as secretary of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, in whose 'Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary,' appeared several able articles from his pen, on important subjects in medical science.

Having early adopted the idea that the valvular lymphatics over the whole of the animal body were one general system of absorbents, he published at Berlin, in 1758, a short treatise, 'De Venis Lymphaticis Valvulosis.' This idea was afterwards claimed by Dr. William Hunter of London, which led to a controversy between these two distinguished physicians, and produced from Dr. Monro his 'Observations, Anatomical and Physiological, wherein Dr. Hunter's claim to some discoveries is examined,' and his 'Answer to the Notes in the Postscript to Observations, Anatomical and Physiological.' In 1782 the Philosophical Society was incorporated by royal charter, when it took the name of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Monro was elected one of its first fellows, and enriched its Transactions with various valuable contributions. In 1783 he published a large folio volume 'On the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System,' illustrated by numerous engravings, which was translated into the German and other languages. In 1785 he produced another folio volume 'On the Structure and Physiology of Fishes,' illustrated with figures, which also was honoured with various foreign translations. In 1788 appeared his 'Description of all the Bursæ Mucosæ of the Human Body,' which at once became a standard work. His last publication was a quarto volume, consist-

ing of three treatises, on the Brain, the Eye, and the Ear, published at Edinburgh in 1797. His reputation, both as a lecturer and author, extended throughout Europe, and he was elected a member of the Royal Academies of Paris, Madrid, Berlin, Moscow, and other learned institutions.

In 1798, increasing years caused him to receive at his class the assistance of his son, Dr. Alexander Monro, *Tertius*, then appointed conjunct professor of anatomy with him. He continued, however, to deliver lectures till the session of 1808-9, when he finally retired from the anatomical chair. At the same time he relinquished his practice, which was very extensive. He died October 2, 1817, in his 85th year.—His works are :

De Testibus et Semine in Variis Animalibus. Dis. Inaug. Edin. 1755, 8vo.

De Venis Lymphaticis Valvulosis et de earum, imprimis origine. 1757. 1770, 8vo. Edin. 1773, 12mo.

Oratio Anniversaria Harveiana in Theatro Coll. Reg. Medic. Lond. habita die 18, Oct. 1757. 1758, 4to.

State of Facts concerning the First Proposal of performing the Paracentesis of the Thorax, on account of Air effused from the Lungs into the Cavities of the Pleura, in answer to Mr. Hewson. Edin. 1770, 1772, 8vo and 12mo.

Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System. Illustrated with Tables. Edin. 1783, fol.

The Structure and Physiology of Fishes explained and compared with those of Men and other Animals. Illustrated with Figures. Edin. 1785, fol.

A Description of all the Bursæ Mucosæ of the Human Body, their Structure explained and compared with that of the Capsular Ligaments of the Joints, and of those Sacs which line the Cavities of the Thorax and Abdomen; with Remarks on the Accidents and Diseases which affect these Sacs, and on the Operations necessary for their Cure. With Plates. Edin. 1788. fol. In German. Leipsic, 1800, fol.

Experiments on the Nervous System with Opium and Metallic Substances; made chiefly with a view of determining the Nature and Effects of Animal Electricity. Edin. 1793. 4to.

Observations on the Muscles, and particularly on the Effects of their Oblique Fibres. Edin. 1794, 4to. Also in Trans. Soc. Edin. iii. 250.

Three Treatises, on the Brain, the Eye, and the Ear Illustrated by Tables. Edin. 1797, 4to.

Description of the Seminal Vessels. Ess. Phys. and Lit. i. 390. 1754.

Observations on Gravid Uteri. Ib. 426.

Remarks on the Intercostal Muscles. Ib. 447.

The Cure of a Fractured Tendo Achillis. Ib. 450.

History of a Genuine Valvulus of the Intestines. Ib. ii. 368.

Description of a Human Male Monster; illustrated by Tables and Remarks. Trans. Soc. Edin. iii. 215. 1794.

Experiments relating to the Animal Electricity. Ib. 231.

Dr. Alexander Monro, *Tertius*, the successor of his father in the anatomical chair, born Nov. 5, 1773, was educated at the High school and university of Edinburgh. He studied medicine, anatomy, and surgery in London, and subsequently repaired for a short time to Paris. In 1799 he took his degree of M.D. In 1803 the class of practical anatomy in the university of Edinburgh was instituted by him, and in 1808 he succeeded his father as professor of anatomy. His works are.

Observations on Crural Hernia. To which is prefixed, A General Account of the other varieties of Hernia. Illustrated by engravings. Edin. 1803, 8vo.

The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Gullet, Stomach, and Intestines. Plates. Edin. 1811, 8vo. New ed. 1830, 8vo.

Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body, in its Sound and Diseased State. Edin. 1813, 4 vols. 8vo.

Observations on the Thoracic Duct. 1814, 4to.

Observations on the different kinds of Small-Pox, and especially on that which follows Vaccination. Edin. 1818, 8vo.

Three Cases of Hydrocephalus Chronicus; with some Remarks on that disease. Illustrated with a plate. Annals of Med. viii. 364. 1803.

The Elements of Anatomy, 1825.

A Treatise on the Nervous System, 1825.

The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain. Edin. 1827, 8vo.

The Essays and Heads of Dr. Munro, *Secundus*, 1840.

The Anatomy of the Perinæum, 1842.

In 1828 he was president of the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland. He retired from his chair in 1847, with the title of Emeritus Professor of Anatomy; and thus ended the connection between the college of Edinburgh and the family of Monro, which had occupied professorial chairs within her walls for upwards of one hundred years.

He died at his seat of Craiglockhart, near Edinburgh, March 10, 1859. At the time of his death he was actively engaged in the execution of a work upon 'Craniology and Idiotcy.' He was the father of the Royal Society of Scotland, and contributed valuable and instructive papers both to that Society and the Royal College of Physicians.

Monteath, or Monteith, a surname, see Menteith, p. 148 of this volume.

MONTEITH, or Monteth, Robert, an eminent historian, was born at Salmonet, near Grange, in Stirlingshire, and flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century. The particulars of his life are involved in much obscurity. According to tradition, he was obliged to leave Scotland, being suspected of adultery with the wife of Sir James Hamilton of Prestonfield. He appears to have been a chaplain of Cardinal de Retz, who also made him a canon of Notre Dame. Another

account states that having, in consequence of his loyalty, taken refuge in France, he ingratiated himself with Cardinal Richelieu, and was offered a situation under government, provided he could show a pedigree. He said he was of the family of Salmonet in Stirlingshire, and was promoted accordingly. According to tradition his father had been a salmon fisher in the Borough meadow of Stirling; and the son had taken his title from the net in which the salmon were caught. But this is not correct. He was the son of an old and respectable family, and there was once a place in Stirlingshire called Salmonet.

He wrote a work in French, embracing the period of Scottish history from the coronation of Charles I. to the conclusion of the rebellion; a translation of which, by James Ogilvie, appeared at London in 1735, under the title of 'History of the Troubles of Great Britain, containing an Account of the most remarkable Passages, from 1633 to 1650.' The date of his death is unknown. It must have been previous to the publication of the original work, as in the privilege for printing it, granted September 13, 1660, to Jacques St. Clair de Roselin, the author is styled "Le defunct St. Montet." He must not be confounded with another Robert Monteith, the compiler of a scarce and valuable collection of all the epitaphs in Scotland, published under the name of 'An Theater of Morality,' in 1704.

MONTGOMERY, the surname of the noble family of Eglinton, which traces its descent from Roger de Mundegumbrie, Viscount de Hiesmes, son of Hugh de Mundegumbrie and Joceline de Beaumont, niece of Gonnora, wife of Richard, duke of Normandy, great-grandmother of William the Conqueror. Roger de Mundegumbrie, thus nearly allied to the ruling house of Normandy, after having obtained great distinction under the Norman banner in France, accompanied his kinsman, William the Conqueror, into England, and commanded the van of the invading army at the decisive battle of Hastings in 1066. In reward of his bravery he was, by the Conqueror, created earl of Chichester and Arundel, and soon after of Shrewsbury. He also received from him large grants of land, becoming, in a short time, lord of no fewer than fifty-seven lordships throughout England, with extensive possessions in Salop. Having made a hostile incursion into Wales, he took the castle of Baldwin, and gave it his own name of Montgomery, a name which both the town in its vicinity and the entire county in which it stands have permanently retained.

It is not known whence the name was derived. Eustace, in his 'Classical Tour,' vol. i. p. 298, mentions a lofty hill, called *Monte Gomero*, not far from Loretto; and in the old ballad of 'Chevy Chase,' the name is given as Mongon-byrry.

The first of the name in Scotland was Robert de Montgomery, supposed to have been a grandson of Earl Roger When Walter, the son of Alan, the first high steward of Scotland, whose castle of Oswestry was in the vicinity of Shrewsbury, came to Scotland to take possession of several grants of land which had been conferred upon him by David I., Robert de Montgomery was one of the barons who accompanied him from Wales, and received from him the manor of Eglisham, in the county of Renfrew. This was for two centuries the chief possession of the Scottish section of the Montgomeries, and still remains their property undiminished as at first. Robert de Montgomery is a witness to the foundation charter of Walter, the high steward, to the monastery of Paisley in 1160, and to other charters between that year and 1175. He died about 1177.

In the Ragman Roll appear the names of John de Montgomery, and his brother Murthaw, as among the barons who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. The former is designated of the county of Lanark, which then comprehended the county of Renfrew. The latter was the reputed ancestor of the Montgomeries of Thornton.

Sir John Montgomery, the seventh baron of Eaglesham, one of the heroes of the battle of Otterburn, married Elizabeth, only daughter and sole heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, justiciary of Lothian, and niece of Robert II., and obtained with her the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan. He was the ancestor of the earls of Eglinton, as mentioned under that title, where the lineage of that noble family has been already given, (see vol. ii. page 119).

A baronetcy of the United Kingdom was possessed by the family of Montgomery of Macbeth Hill, or Magbie Hill, Peebles-shire, descended from Troilus Montgomery, son of Adam Montgomery of Giffen, a cadet of the Eglinton family, living in the reigns of James V., and Mary queen of Scots. It was conferred, 28th May, 1774, on William Montgomery of Magbie Hill, but expired on the death of his son, Sir George Montgomery, second baronet, 9th July 1831.

Sir William's brother, Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, Peebles-shire, an eminent lawyer, was also created a baronet. Born at Magbie Hill, in 1721, he was educated for the Scottish bar, and attained to considerable distinction as an advocate. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland in 1748, he was one of the first sheriffs then named by the crown, and he was the last survivor of those of this first nomination. He rose gradually to the offices of solicitor-general, and lord-advocate, and in 1775 was appointed lord-chief-baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland. Upon his retirement from the bench in 1801, he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. His exertions in introducing the most improved modes of agriculture into Peebles-shire gained for him the title of 'Father of the county.' He died April 2, 1803, at the age of 82. His eldest son, William, lieut.-col. 43d foot, having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his 2d son, Sir James, 2d baronet, born Oct. 9, 1766; appointed lord-advocate in 1804, resigned in 1806; at one time M.P. for Peebles-shire. He died May 27, 1839.

His sons by a first wife having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his eldest son by his 2d wife, daughter of Thomas Graham, Esq. of Kinross. This son, Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, 3d baronet, born July 9, 1823, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A.; *m.* in 1845, Alice, daughter of John James Hope-Johnston, Esq. of Annandale, M.P. Issue 4 sons and 4 *drs.* Sons: James Gordon Henry, born Feb. 6, 1850, Basil-Templer, Charles Percy, and Arthur Cecil. M.P. for Peebles-shire, 1852; lord-lieut. of Kinross-shire, 1854.

The first of the family of Montgomerie of Annick Lodge, Ayrshire, was Alexander, second son of Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, brother of Hugh, twelfth earl of Eglinton. His son, William Eglinton Montgomerie, succeeded him in 1802. The eldest sister of the latter, Elizabeth, was the first wife of the Right Hon. David Boyle, lord-justice-general of Scotland, and died in 1822.

The Irish family of Montgomery of Grey Abbey, county Down, is descended from Sir Hugh Montgomery, sixth laird of Braidstone, in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire, a cadet of the noble house of Eglinton, and the principal leader in the colonization of Ulster in 1606. The insurrectionary disturbances in Ireland before the death of Queen Elizabeth, had placed a large extent of confiscated property at the disposal of the crown. The laird of Braidstone, with a view of obtaining some portion of it, effected the escape of Con O'Neil, the chief of Ulster, from the castle of Carrickfergus, where he had long been imprisoned. O'Neil, in consequence "granted and assigned one half of all his land estate in Ireland" to him "his heirs and assigns." Thereafter, O'Neil and Braidstone went to Westminster, when, through the influence of Braidstone's brother, George, who was chaplain to his majesty, O'Neil received pardon of the king; Braidstone was knighted, and orders were given that the agreement betwixt them should be confirmed by letters patent, under the great seal of Ireland, "at such rents as therein might be expressed, and under condition that the lands should be planted with British protestants, and that no grant of fee farm should be made to any person of mere Irish extraction."

In the winter of 1605, Sir Hugh Montgomery obtained from O'Neil a deed of feofment of all his lands. In the following May, the plantation of Ulster had begun. Amongst the gentlemen who joined Sir Hugh in the enterprize were, John Shaw of Greenock, Patrick Montgomerie of Blackhouse, Colonel David Boyd, Patrick Shaw of Kerseland, Hugh Montgomerie, junior, Thomas Nevin of Monkreddin, Patrick Mure of Dugh, Sir William Edmiston of Duntreath, and Messrs. Neill and Calderwood; besides a great many retainers. In 1610, only four years after the first planting, Sir Hugh brought before the king's muster-master 1,000 able fighting men.

The success of this Scotch enterprize led to the formation of the London companies in 1612, and thus was founded the protestant province of Ulster, which, says Hume, from being "the most wild and disorderly province of all Ireland, soon became the best cultivated and most civilized."

In 1622, Sir Hugh Montgomery was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Viscount Montgomery of Ardes, county Down. He was grandfather of Hugh, third Viscount Montgomery of Ardes, created in 1661, earl of Mount Alexander. These titles expired with Thomas, seventh earl, in 1758.

The Montgomeries of the Hall, county Donegal, possessing a baronetcy of the united kingdom, of the creation of 1808, and the Montgomeries of Convoy House, in the same county, are also descended from the Eglinton family, their progenitors in Ireland being among the settlers in Ulster in the reign of James VI. and I.

MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER, a celebrated poet of the reign of James VI., supposed to have been a younger son of Montgomery of Hazlehead Castle, in Ayrshire, a branch of the noble family of Eglintoun, was born probably about the middle of the 16th century. Of his personal history there are no authentic memorials. In his poem, entitled 'The Navigatioun,' he calls himself "ane German born." Dempster describes him as "Equus Montanus, vulgo vocatus;" but it is certain that he was never knighted. In the titles to his works he is styled "Captain," and it is conjectured that he was at one time a commander in the body guard of the Regent Morton. Melvil, in his 'Diary,' mentions him about 1577, as "Captain Montgomery, a good honest man, and the regent's domestic." His poetical talents procured him the patronage of James VI., from whom he enjoyed a pension. In his majesty's 'Reulis and Cautelis to be observit and eschewit in Scottish Poesie,' published in 1584, the royal critic quotes some of Montgomery's poems, as examples of the different styles of verse.

In his latter years, he seems to have fallen into misfortunes. His pension was withheld from him. He was also involved in a tedious law-suit before the court of session, and he was for some time the tenant of a gaol. One of his minor pieces is entitled 'The Poet's Complaynte against the Unkindnes of his Companions, when he wes in Prissone.' His best known production is his allegorical poem of 'The Cherrie and the Slae,' on which Ramsay formed the model of his 'Vision,' and to one particular passage in which he was indebted for his description of the Genius of Caledonia. It was first published in 1595, and reprinted in 1597, by Robert Waldegrave, "according to a copie corrected by the author himselfe." Another of his compositions is styled 'The Flyting betwixt Montgomrie and Polwart.' He also wrote 'The Minde's Melodie,' consisting of Paraphrases of the Psalms, two of which were printed by Ramsay in his Evergreen. Foulis of Glasgow published, in 1751, an edition of his poetry, and Urie of the same place brought out another in 1754. He composed a great variety of Sonnets in the Scottish language; and among the books presented by Drummond to the university of Edinburgh is a manuscript collection of the poems of Montgomery, consisting of Odes, Sonnets, Psalms, and Epitaphs. His death appears to have taken place between 1597 and 1615, in which latter year an edition of his 'Cherrie and Slae' was printed by Andrew

Hart. In 1822 a complete edition of his poems was published at Edinburgh, under the superintendence of Mr. David Laing, with a biographical preface by Dr. Irving.

MONTGOMERY, James, an eminent religious poet, was born in Irvine, in Ayrshire, November 4, 1771. His father, the Rev. John Montgomery, of Irish birth though of Scottish extraction, was a preacher in the church of the United or Moravian brethren. When the poet was about four years and a half old, his parents returned to their native parish in the county of Antrim, in the north of Ireland. About two years afterwards he was sent to the seminary of the United Brethren at Fulneck, near Leeds, for his education, and he remained there for ten years. In 1783, his parents went to preach the gospel among the slaves in the West Indies, where they both died, his mother at Tobago in 1790, and his father at Barbadoes in 1791.

He was early inspired with a desire to write poetry by hearing a portion of Blair's 'Grave' read. When only ten years old, the bent of his mind was shown by his composition of various little hymns. About 15 he began to write a heroic poem on the subject of 'Alfred.' He was first placed as an assistant in a general dealer's shop, at Mirfield near Fulneck, but anxious for a higher occupation, he one day set off, with three shillings and sixpence in his pocket, to walk to London. He was at a little public house at Wentworth, when a youth of the name of Hunt entered, and getting into conversation with him, informed him that his father, who kept a general store at Wath, in a neighbouring village, required an assistant. He accordingly applied, and was successful. The following year (1790) he obtained an introduction to Mr. Harrison, a London publisher, and having offered him a manuscript volume of his verses, the latter took him into his shop as an assistant, although he declined to publish his poems. In two years more, namely in 1792, he was fortunate enough to obtain a situation in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had set up a newspaper called the *Sheffield Register*. In a short time his employer had to leave England, to avoid imprisonment for printing articles too liberal for the then government, and Montgomery, at the age of twenty-two, became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which, on its becoming his part property, he changed to the more poetical one of *The Sheffield Iris*.

At that period, the government, apprehensive of the diffusion in England of the democratic and republican principles of the first French revolution, watched with a jealous eye the freedom of the press. In January 1794, amidst the keen political excitement that prevailed, Montgomery was prosecuted by the Attorney General on a charge of having reprinted and sold to a street hawker, six quires of a ballad, written by a clergyman of Belfast, commemorating 'The fall of the Bastile' in 1789, which by the crown was interpreted into a seditious libel. Being found guilty, notwithstanding the innocence of his intentions, he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, in the castle of York, and to pay a fine of £20. In the following January he was again tried, for a second imputed political offence, the publication in his paper of a paragraph which reflected on the conduct of a magistrate in quelling a riot at Sheffield. He was again convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in York castle, to pay a fine of £30, and to give security to keep the peace for two years. "All the persons," said Montgomery, writing in 1825, "who were actively concerned in the prosecutions against me in 1794 and 1795, are dead, and, without exception, they died in peace with me. I believe I am quite correct in saying that from each of them distinctly, in the sequel, I received tokens of good will, and from several of them substantial proofs of kindness. I mention not this as a plea in extenuation of offences for which I bore the penalty of the law; I rest my justification, in these cases, now on the same grounds, and no other, on which I rested my justification then. I mention the circumstance to the honour of the deceased, and as an evidence that, amidst all the violence of that distracted time, a better spirit was not extinct, but finally prevailed, and by its healing influence did indeed comfort those who had been conscientious sufferers."

After his release, his health having been affected by the confinement, he went for a few weeks to Scarborough, and then resumed his duties as editor of the *Iris*. The proprietorship of

that paper up to July 3d, 1795, had been a copartnery between the poet, and Benjamin Naylor, but at that date the partnership was dissolved. Montgomery, who thence became sole proprietor, giving an engagement for the payment of £1,600, the sum originally paid for the property; and although he considered the terms somewhat hard, a few years of industry and prosperity enabled him to liquidate the bond. To the columns of his paper he had contributed occasional pieces of poetry, as well as written for it a series of Essays, of an entertaining or satirical nature, entitled 'The Enthusiast.' Between 1790 and 1796 he had written a novel in four volumes, which was never printed, and was ultimately committed to the flames. He had also composed various hymns, both political and religious, and written four addresses, which were spoken at the theatre at Sheffield. At the beginning of 1797, he published his first work, entitled 'Prison Amusements, by Paul Positive,' a name which he early adopted for his juvenile pieces, and the initials of which were often mistaken for those of Peter Pindar, the celebrated satirist of the day. The volume contained twenty-four poems, many of which, as the Preface states, were composed in bitter moments, amid the horrors of a gaol, under the pressure of sickness. One of the most conspicuous pieces in the volume was entitled the 'Pleasures of Imprisonment.' It was afterwards corrected and greatly abridged by the author. The largest and most elaborate piece, however, was 'The Bramin,' in two cantos, and in heroic verse. The same year he commenced a new series of Essays, in the columns of the *Iris*, under the designation of 'The Whisperer, or Hints and Speculations by Gabriel Silvertongue, Gent.' These lucubrations were, the following year, collected by the author, and published in a volume at London. He afterwards got ashamed of the work, and did all he could to suppress it.

In 1801, with the view of extending his poetical claims, he transcribed three of his poems, from the columns of the *Iris*, and with the signature of Alcæus, sent them to the editor of the 'Poetical Register.' These were the 'Remonstrance to Winter,' 'The Lyre,' in blank verse, and 'The Battle of Alexandria.' In the following year he also contributed some pieces to the same publication, and on both occasions his poems were highly eulogised by Dr. Aikin, in noticing that work in the 'Annual Review,' and quotations given. From this period till 1806, he wrote and inserted in the columns of the *Iris* many of the best of his minor pieces, such as 'The Pillow;' 'The Thunder Storm;' 'The Joy of Grief;' The Snowdrop;' 'The Ocean;' 'The Grave;' 'The Common Lot,' &c. In that year appeared 'The Wanderer of Switzerland, and other Poems,' among which were the pieces named and others. On its publication, it was at once acknowledged that a new poet had arisen whose claims to have his name inscribed on the bard-roll of his country could not be disputed. The work was most favourably received, and in the course of a few weeks every copy of the first edition was sold. A second edition was also speedily exhausted. A third edition of a thousand copies was issued by Messrs. Longman and Co., the eminent London publishers, who had entered into an arrangement with the author for the purpose. Among other periodicals which welcomed Mr. Montgomery's work with high and discriminating praise, was the 'Eclectic Review,' then conducted by Mr. David Parken, a barrister. This gentleman soon entered into a correspondence with the poet, which led to his becoming one of the regular contributors to that publication, when he had for his associates such men as Robert Hall, Adam Clarke, Olinthus Gregory, and John Foster.

On the appearance in 1807, of the third edition of 'The Wanderer of Switzerland,' the *Edinburgh Review* opened its batteries upon it, and in a most abusive critique predicted "that in less than three years nobody would know the name of the 'Wanderer of Switzerland,' or any of the other poems in the collection." As in the memorable case of Lord Byron, however, the judgment of the public reversed the decision of the critic. Within eighteen months, a fourth edition of 1,500 copies of the condemned volume was passing through the press where the *Edinburgh Review* itself was printed, and fifteen years afterwards, namely in January 1822, it had reached its ninth edition. At that period Montgomery acknowledged that so great had been the success of the work that it had

produced him upwards of £800, and more than twelve thousand copies had been sold, besides about a score of editions printed in America.

In Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' published in 1809, Montgomery found himself noticed in this strain:

"With broken lyre and cheek serenely pale,
Lo! sad Alcæus wanders down the vale!
Though fair they rose, and might have bloomed at last,
His hopes have perished by the northern blast:
Nipped in the bud by Caledonian gales,
His blossoms wither as the blast prevails!
O'er his lost works let *classic* Sheffield weep;
May no rude hand disturb their early sleep!"

And in a note he adds, "Poor Montgomery, though praised by every English Review, has been bitterly reviled by the Edinburgh! After all, the Bard of Sheffield is a man of considerable genius; his 'Wanderer of Switzerland' is worth a thousand 'Lyrical Ballads,' and at least fifty 'Degraded Epics.'"

Mr. Montgomery's next work was 'The West Indies,' a poem in four parts and in the heroic couplet, written in honour of the abolition of the African slave-trade by the British legislature in 1807. It was produced at the request of Mr. Bowyer, the London publisher, to accompany a series of engravings representing the past sufferings and the anticipated blessings of the long-wronged Africans, both in their own land and in the West Indies, and appeared in 1809 in connection with poems on the same subject, by James Grahame, author of 'The Sabbath,' and Miss Benger. When Montgomery's poem was republished by itself, accompanied by about twenty occasional poems, upwards of ten thousand copies were sold in ten years. His parents had laid down their lives in behalf of the enslaved and perishing negro, and in this poem, their son, with a vigour and freedom of description and a power of pathetic painting entirely his own, raised his generous appeal to public justice in the negro's behalf, which, no doubt, had its effect when, twenty years after, slavery itself was abolished in all the colonies belonging to Britain.

In the spring of 1813, Mr. Montgomery published 'The World before the Flood,' a poem in ten cantos in the heroic couplet, suggested to the poet by a passage in the eleventh book of Paradise Lost referring to the translation of Enoch. He had now begun to take an active and prominent part in the religious and benevolent meetings of Sheffield and its neighbourhood, particularly in connexion with missionary movements, the Bible Society, and the Sabbath School Union, and in 1814 he was regularly admitted a member of the Moravian church, of which his brother, the Rev Ignatius Montgomery, was a minister. He himself had been intended for the ministry in connexion with the United Brethren, had not his early tendency to poetry prevented his entering upon the studies necessary for it. Another of his brothers, Robert Montgomery, was a grocer at Woolwich. They were all three educated at the Moravian seminary at Fulneck. While the poet was there, the institution was on one occasion visited by no less a personage than Lord Monboddo, the celebrated Scottish judge. None of the boys had ever seen a lord before, and Monboddo was a very strange-looking lord indeed. He wore a large, stiff, bushy periwig, surmounted by a huge, odd-looking hat; his very plain coat was studded with broad brass buttons, and his breeches were of leather. He stood in the schoolroom, with his grave absent face bent downwards, drawing and redrawing his whip along the floor, as the Moravian teacher pointed out to his notice boy after boy. "And this," said the Moravian, coming at length to young Montgomery, "is a countryman of your lordship's." His lordship raised himself up, looked hard at the little fellow, and then shaking his huge whip over his head, "Ah," he exclaimed, "I hope his country will have no reason to be ashamed of him." "The circumstance," said the poet, "made a deep impression on my mind, and I determined,—I trust the resolution was not made in vain,—I determined in that moment that my country should not have reason to be ashamed of me."

In January 1817 a volume was published, entitled 'The State Lottery, a Dream,' by Samuel Roberts, a friend of Montgomery, directed against that species of national gambling, which, too long authorized by government, was some years after put an end to by act of parliament. The book

contained 'Thoughts on Wheels, a poem in five parts,' by James Montgomery, in which he introduced an 'Ode to Britain,' written in a lofty strain of patriotism, which was included in the first edition of the poet's collected poems in 1836, and a quarter of a century after its first publication he recited it at a public breakfast given to him at Glasgow, when he visited Scotland in 1841.

In 1819 he produced 'Greenland and other Poems.' The principal piece is in five cantos, and contains a sketch of the ancient Moravian church, its revival in the 18th century, and the origin of the missions by that people to Greenland in 1733. The poem as published is only a part of the author's original plan. It consists of a series of episodes, some of which are very beautiful, while the glowing descriptions of the peculiar natural phenomena of the arctic regions are striking and original. In 1822 appeared his little volume of 'Songs of Zion,' being imitations or paraphrases of the Psalms of David. In the following year he was elected vice-president of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, then newly formed, when he delivered the opening lecture; "thus," says his biographers, "presenting himself for the first time in that interesting character which he was destined so often afterwards to sustain, not only before his own townspeople, but in various other places." In this address, speaking of the literature of some of the celebrated nations of antiquity, whose political vicissitudes fill so large a space in the page of history, he made this striking remark: "There is not in existence a line of verse by Chaldæan, Babylonian, Assyrian, Egyptian, or Phœnician bard."

"They had no poet, and they died."

In December of the same year, he delivered a 'Lecture on Modern English Literature' before the same Society. It is comprised in the series afterwards published.

In 1824, a request having been made to him by his publishers, Messrs. Longman and Co., to supply them with as much matter in prose as would make two volumes, appeared anonymously his 'Prose by a Poet.' Some of the most interesting portions of this work had been reconstructed out of the best written of his newspaper articles, and for a time it sold well, but did not long retain its popularity. Montgomery himself remarked that 'Prose by a Poet' would probably fail to please either of two large classes of readers, namely, persons of taste merely, who would be disgusted with the introduction of religious sentiments; and individuals of a decidedly religious character, who would consider much of the matter too light or sentimental; and he was not mistaken. The same year was published a volume entitled 'The Chimney Sweeper's Friend, and Climbing Boys' Album,' containing pieces by different authors, 'arranged by James Montgomery,' and dedicated to the king, George IV. The work was got up, mainly by Montgomery's exertions, to aid in effecting the abolition, at length happily accomplished, of the cruel and unnatural practice of employing boys in sweeping chimneys.

In 1825 his connexion with the *Iris* terminated, as he that year disposed of the newspaper and his printing business and materials to Mr. John Blackwell, who had been at one time a Methodist preacher, but afterwards became a dealer in old books, and was then a printer and stationer. On his retirement from the paper, which he had conducted for thirty years, every class of politicians in the town of Sheffield united in giving him a public dinner, Lord Milton, afterwards Earl Fitzwilliam, in the chair, as a testimony that there was among them but one feeling of goodwill towards him, and but one opinion as to the integrity with which he had for so long a time discharged his duties as an editor. The dinner took place on the poet's birthday, November 4th, 1825, when 116 gentlemen sat down to the table. In returning thanks, the poet entered into some details relative to his early life, as well before as after his residence in Sheffield; alluding also to his varied labours and ultimate success as a poet, in which character his name will be known to all time. He spoke with pardonable pride of the success which had crowned his labours as an author, "Not indeed," he said, "with fame and fortune, as these were lavished on my greater contemporaries, in comparison with whose magnificent possessions on the British Parnassus my small plot of ground is no more than Naboth's vineyard to Ahab's kingdom; but it is my own; it is no

copyhold; I borrowed it, I leased it from none. Every foot of it I enclosed from the common myself; and I can say that not an inch which I had once gained have I ever lost." Some of his friends who could not attend, including many ladies, afterwards presented him with 200 guineas, to be applied to the revival of a mission which his father, the Rev. John Montgomery, had begun in Tobago, but which had been suspended since his death in 1791. The proprietor of the estate on which it was situated, Mr. Hamilton, a Scotchman, had in his will bequeathed £1,000, contingent on the renewal of the mission. To this sum, the two hundred guineas were to be added, and the gift was accompanied by the delicate request that the renewed mission should be distinguished by the name of Montgomery, in honour both of himself and his father.

At the close of 1825 appeared 'The Christian Psalmodist; or Hymns, Selected and Original.' These compositions, 562 in number, are from a great variety of authors, including one hundred from his own pen, which form part fifth of the collection. The compilation was made for Mr. Collins, the Glasgow publisher (who died January 2, 1853) and for it he received one hundred guineas. The prefatory essay contains some judicious remarks on the writing of hymns, as one branch of the poetic art, and on the works of Bishop Kenn, Dr. Isaac Watts, Addison, Toplady, Charles Wesley, and others who have excelled in it. Montgomery also wrote an Introductory essay to an edition of Cowper's poems, then about to be issued by Messrs. Chalmers and Collins.

In 1827, appeared 'The Pelican Island,' by Mr. Montgomery, a poem in blank verse, suggested by a passage in Captain Flinders' 'Voyage to *Terra Australis*,' describing the existence of the ancient haunts of the pelican in the small islands on the coast of New Holland. The narrative is supposed to be delivered by an imaginary being who witnesses the series of events related after the whole has happened. To the 'Pelican Island' was added, as usual, some of his smaller poems. Previous to its publication a work called 'The Christian Poet' was issued by Mr. Collins of Glasgow, with an admirable introductory essay by Mr. Montgomery, a species of writing in which he excelled. He also wrote the Introductory Essays to new editions of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 'The Olney Hymns,' the 'Life of the Rev. David Brainerd,' and other works published by the same firm. In 1830 he contributed to the Cabinet Cyclopedia the brief memoirs of Dante, Ariosto, and Tasso, which appeared in the series of 'Literary and Scientific Men of Italy.' The same year he compiled for the London Missionary Society, 'The Missionary Journal,' from a vast mass of valuable materials which had been placed in his hands, for which he received £200. He also delivered a course of lectures on the History of English Literature before the members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain at London. The following year he lectured on Poetry at the same Institution. Both courses he prepared for the press and published in 1833.

In 1841 he visited Scotland, for the first and only time since his childhood. On this occasion he accompanied the Rev. Mr. Latrobe. Their main object was the promotion of the missions of the United Brethren, but Montgomery had also a great desire to see the land of his birth. "Scotland," he said, in a letter, written in July 1844, to the committee of the Burns' Festival, "took such early and effectual root in the soil of my heart that to this hour it appears as green and flourishing, in the only eyes with which I can now behold it, as when, after an absence of more than threescore years, I was favoured to see it with the eyes that are looking on this paper. Though scarcely four and a half years old when removed, I have yet more lively, distinct, and delightful recollections of little Irvine, its bridges, its river, its street aspect, and its rural landscape, with sea-glimpses between, than I have equal reminiscences of any subsequent period of the same length of time, spent since then in fairer, wealthier, and more familiar, and therefore less romantic, England. Yet those fond recollections of my birth place, and renewals of infant experience had become, through the vista of retrospect, so ideal, that when, in the autumn of 1841, for the first time, I returned to the scenes of my golden age, the humble realities, though as beautiful as heaven's daylight could make them in the first week

of a serene October, I could hardly reconcile with the ideal of themselves, into which they had been transmuted by frequent repetition and retouching —every time with a mellowing stroke—in the process of preserving the identity of things, 'that were to me more dear and precious,' which had been so soon and so long removed out of sight, but never out of mind. I can, however, say that with the brief acquaintance which on that occasion I made with my country and my birthplace, and especially with what is the glory and the blessing of both, the frank, and kind, and gracious inhabitants,—my brief acquaintance, I was going to say, with these had more than ever endeared to my better feelings the land that gave me birth and the blood kindred with whom I felt myself humbly but honestly allied." In a postscript he explained that by "blood kindred," he meant his kinship to all the blood of Scotland, neither less nor more, pretending to no affinity with the noble house of Eglinton.

He was received with great enthusiasm by the magistrates and inhabitants of Irvine. That town is distinguished as "the only spot in Scotland where the United Brethren first found a footing." The house in which the poet was born is still (1856) standing in Halfway Street. In his father's time the dwelling-house was under the same roof with the little chapel in which he ministered. The latter was afterwards converted into a weaver's shop. A tablet has been placed on the wall to remind visitors that that humble dwelling was the birthplace of the author of 'The World before the Flood.' His reception in Edinburgh and Glasgow was also most gratifying to his feelings. In the latter city a public breakfast was given to him.

A collected edition of his works with autobiographical and illustrative notes, had been published in 1841, and in 1851 the whole of his works appeared in one volume 8vo. In 1853 he issued a collection of 'Original Hymns, for Public, Private, and Social Devotion.' In his latter years he enjoyed a pension of £150.

One of his last public appearances was at the meeting of the Wesleyan Conference at Sheffield in October 1852. He entered leaning heavily on the arm of Dr. Hannah, and was by him conducted to a seat in front of the platform. A few appropriate words from Dr. Hannah introduced him to the Conference. The president addressed him in simple and graceful terms. Then the aged and hoary poet, somewhat bent and very feeble in body, with the silver hair shining in flakes as it fell thin upon his temples, or waved slightly upwards from the side of his head, stepped forward to the front of the platform, and, raising his hands in prayer and blessing, pronounced the words—"The Lord bless and keep you; the Lord make his face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace." The beautiful and impressive way in which he uttered the last words of this prayer was said to have been inexpressibly affecting.

Mr. Montgomery, who was never married, died at his residence, The Mount, Sheffield, May 1st, 1854, and was buried at Sheffield. His portrait is subjoined:

His funeral was a public one, and a monument was afterwards erected to his memory in the town of Sheffield. 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery, including Selections from his Correspondence, remains in prose and verse.

and Conversations on various subjects; by John Holland and James Everett;' have been published in six volumes 8vo, London, 1854-56.

MONTROSE, Duke of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by James III. on David, fifth earl of Crawford, by royal charter, dated 18th May, 1488, to himself and his heirs (see vol. i. p. 710). On the 19th September 1489, a new patent or charter, under the great seal, was granted to him by James IV., conferring the dukedom upon him for life only. He died at Finhaven at Christmas 1495, and the dukedom is said to have then become extinct. In 1848 a petition was presented to the queen by the earl of Crawford and Balcarres, claiming it on the ground of its being vested in the heir male. This petition was referred to the House of Lords, and the claim was opposed by the Crown and the duke of Montrose, on the ground that the charter of 18th May 1488, was annulled by the act of the first year of the reign of James IV., called the Act Rescissory, and that the grant of the dukedom, made in 1489, was never registered. After hearing parties, on Aug. 5, 1853, their lordships adopted a resolution to the effect that the claimant had not made out his right to the dignity. Soon after, Lord Lindsay, son of the earl of Crawford and Balcarres, addressed a letter to the *Times* newspaper, protesting against the resolution of the House of Lords, and stating that he had published a full "Report of the Montrose Claim," containing, among other documents, "an Address to her Majesty, in humble remonstrance against the opinion reported to her Majesty." Lord Lindsay submits that the principles on which the decision of the peers is founded are, one and all, wholly repugnant to the understanding and practice of past times, and to plain equity and justice. The opinion, he farther asserts, is entitled to less than usual weight in respect to the unwonted and strange departure from established forms of procedure—the decision having been given before the voluminous evidence was ordered to be printed, and the evidence thus "arbitrarily degraded to a mere cipher or phantom." He adds, in conclusion: "I therefore now, on these and various other grounds, formally protest, before her majesty and the country, against the opinion or report (which, be it observed, is certainly not in law a sentence or final judgment) delivered by the House of Lords on the 5th of August 1853 as unjust in itself, proceeding on error and misrepresentation throughout, and as having, in its principles, and in its application of those principles, a direct tendency to revolutionize the whole system of peerage law, and, indeed, to innovate on other departments of law, and certainly of justice, hitherto sacred from such encroachments."

MONTROSE, Earl, marquis and duke of, titles in the peerage of Scotland, possessed by the noble family of Graham, whose origin and descent have been already given (see vol. ii. pp. 341, 342). They were first ennobled in the person of Patrick Graham of Kincardine, who in 1451 was created Lord Graham. His grandson, William, third Lord Graham, was on 3d March 1505, created earl of Montrose, the title being derived from his hereditary lands of "Auld Montrose" and not from the town of that name, (see vol. ii. pp. 342, 343). He fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Annabella, daughter of John, Lord Drummond, he had, William, second earl. By his second wife, a daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, he had three daughters; and by his third wife, Christian Wawane of Segy, relict of Patrick, sixth Lord Halyburton of Dirletoun, he had two sons: Patrick, ancestor of the Grahams of Inchbraco, Gorthy, Bucklivie, and other families of the name; and Andrew, consecrated bishop of Dunblane in 1575.

William, second earl of Montrose, was one of the peers to whom the regent duke of Albany committed the charge of the young king, James V., when he himself went to France in 1517. He was one of the commissioners of regency appointed by that monarch on 29th August 1536, during his majesty's absence in France, and in 1543, he was chosen by the Estates of the kingdom, along with Lord Erskine, to remain continually in the castle of Stirling with Queen Mary, for the sure keeping of her person. He died 24th May 1571. By his countess, Lady Janet Keith, eldest daughter of William, third earl Marischal, he had four sons and five daughters. Robert, Lord Graham, the eldest son, fell at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547. His posthumous son, John, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, became third earl of Montrose. The Hon. Mungo Graham of Orchill, the third son, was great-grandfather of James Graham of Orchill, who, as nearest agnate above 25 years of age, was served tutor at law of James, fourth marquis of Montrose, 16th March 1688. The Hon. William Graham, the fourth son, was ancestor of the Grahams of Killearn.

John, third earl of Montrose, succeeded his grandfather in May 1571, and on 7th September the same year, he was appointed a privy councillor at the election of the regent Mar. He was one of the commissioners for the king, who concluded the Pacification of Perth, February 3d, 1572. On the king's assumption of authority in 1578, he was appointed a privy councillor. He joined the faction against the regent Morton, and was one of the principal among those who, in 1581, brought him to the block; with the court favourite, the earl of Arran, he guarded him from Dumbarton to Edinburgh, to stand his trial, and as chancellor of the jury returned the verdict of "guilty art and part" against him, circumstances which necessarily led to a feud between Montrose and the powerful family of Douglas. In 1583 the castle of Glasgow, then held for the duke of Lennox, surrendered to him. He was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, 12th May 1584, in the room of the earl of Gowrie, who was beheaded on the 4th of that month, and on the 13th he succeeded that nobleman as lord-treasurer. After the return of the earl of Angus and the banished lords in November 1585, he was deprived of both offices. On 6th November 1591, he was again admitted an extraordinary lord of session, the king's letter bearing that he had "been dispossessed of the place of befoir without ony guid caus or occasion." He was appointed high-treasurer of Scotland, 13th May 1584, and lord-chancellor, 15th January 1599, after the office had been vacant for more than three years.

After James' accession to the throne of England, the earl of Montrose was nominated lord-high-commissioner to the Estates which met at Edinburgh 10th April 1604. In a continuation of this parliament held at Perth 11th July, 1604, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of union then projected between the two kingdoms of Scotland and England. Having resigned the office of chancellor, it was conferred on Alexander Seton, Lord Fyvie, one of the lords of session, and in recompense, a patent was granted by the king to the earl, dated at Royston, in December 1604, creating him viceroy of Scotland for life, the highest dignity a subject can enjoy, and bestowing on him a pension of £2,000 Scots. In virtue of this commission he presided at the meeting of the Estates at Perth, 9th July

1606, wherein the episcopal government in the church was restored. His name appears as commissioner to the parliament which met at Edinburgh 18th March 1607. He died 9th November 1608, in his 61st year. Calderwood says: "Because he had been his majesty's grand commissioner in the parliaments preceding, and at conventions, his majesty thought meet that he should be buried in pomp, before any other were named. So he was buried with great solemnity. The king promised to bestow forty thousand merks upon the solemnity of the burial, but the promise was not performed, which drew on the greater burden upon his son." (*Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. vii. p. 38.) By his countess, Jean, eldest daughter of David, Lord Drummond, he had three sons and a daughter. The sons were, 1. John, fourth earl; 2. Sir William Graham of Braco; and 3. Sir Robert Graham of Scottistown.

John, fourth earl, was appointed president of the council in July 1626, and died 24th November same year. In Birrel's Diary (p. 34), under date 19th January 1595, it is mentioned that the young earl of Montrose fought a combat with Sir James Sandilands at the Salt Trone of Edinburgh, thinking to have revenged the slaughter of his cousin, Mr. John Graham, who was slain by a pistol-shot, and four of his men killed with swords. The fourth earl married Lady Margaret Ruthven, eldest daughter of the first earl of Gowrie, who was executed for treason in 1584. He had one son, James, fifth earl and first marquis of Montrose, and five daughters. A memoir of the first marquis of Montrose is given at page 345 of volume ii. (See JAMES GRAHAM.) By his countess, Lady Magdalen Carnegie, sixth daughter of the first earl of Southesk, the first marquis had two sons. The elder, Lord Graham, earl of Kincardine, a youth of great promise, accompanied his father in his campaign of 1645, and died at the Bog of Gight in Strathbogie, in March of that year, when only sixteen years of age, and was buried at Bellie church.

James, second marquis, called the good marquis, as his father is called the great marquis of Montrose, was born about 1631. He was restored to the family estates, sworn a privy councillor, and had a patent of the title of marquis of Montrose, 12th October 1660. On the trial of the marquis of Argyle, the great enemy of his father, in 1661, the marquis of Montrose refused to vote, as he felt too much resentment to judge in the matter, (*Burnet's History*, vol. i. p. 213). He was appointed one of the extraordinary lords of session, 25th June 1668, but died in February following. He married Lady Isabella Douglas, countess dowager of Roxburgh, fifth daughter of the second earl of Morton, and with one daughter had two sons, James, third marquis, and Lord Charles Graham, who died young.

James, third marquis, being a minor at his father's death, the king, Charles II., took him under his immediate protection, appointed him captain of the guards, and afterwards president of the council. At the trial of the earl of Argyle, 12th December 1681, the marquis of Montrose, his cousin-german, was chancellor of the jury who found him guilty. He died 25th April 1684. By his wife, Lady Christian Leslie, second daughter of the duke of Rothes, chancellor of Scotland, he had a son, James, fourth marquis and first duke of Montrose. As the latter was a mere child when he succeeded to the titles and estates of his family, his father had nominated as his tutors, his mother, the earls of Haddington and Perth, Hay of Drummelzier, and Sir William Bruce of Kinross. The marchioness, his mother, took for her second husband, Sir John Bruce, younger of Kinross, and on her marriage, the tutory was found null by decision of the court of session, 1st February 1688. This was thought to be a device of the king, James VII., to have the young marquis educated as a Roman Catholic. But if so, he had no opportunity of carrying his design into effect, as he was then fast verging to his fall. The case was rendered remarkable by two of the judges who had voted in favour of the tutors selected by his father, Lords Harcarse and Edmonstone, being, in consequence, removed from their seats on the bench, by a letter from the king himself. His nearest agnate, Graham of Braco, being under 25 years of age, could not be tutor at law, and James Graham of Orchill, the nearest agnate above 25, was accordingly served his tutor.

In 1702 the marquis made a great addition to his estates by purchasing the property of the duke of Lennox, as well as many of its jurisdictions; among these were the hereditary sheriffdom of Dumbarton, the custodiership of Dumbarton castle, and the jurisdiction of the regality of Lennox. He was appointed high-admiral of Scotland, 23d February 1705, and president of the council, 28th February 1706. He steadily supported the union and the protestant succession, and was advanced to the dignity of duke of Montrose by patent, dated 24th April 1707. He was one of the sixteen Scots representative peers chosen by the last parliament of Scotland, 13th February 1707, and rechosen at the general election of 1708. He was subsequently three times re-elected. Appointed keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, 28th February 1709, he was removed in 1713, for not complying with the tory administration. At the death of Queen Anne the following year, the duke of Montrose was appointed by George I. one of the lords of the regency. He was one of the noblemen who attended the proclamation of his majesty at Edinburgh, 5th August 1714, and on 24th September, six days after the king had landed in England, his majesty appointed his grace one of the principal secretaries of state in the room of the earl of Mar, whose dismissal led to the rebellion of 1715. His grace was sworn a privy councillor at St. James', 4th October 1717. He had been constituted keeper of the great seal in Scotland in 1716, but was removed from that office in April 1733, in consequence of his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole.

At the meeting of parliament in 1735, a petition was presented, signed by six Scots noblemen, the duke of Montrose being one, complaining of the undue interference of government in the recent election of the sixteen Scots representative peers. It stated that the peers had been solicited to vote for a prepared list called the king's list, that sums of money, pensions, offices, and discharges of crown debts were actually granted to peers who voted for it, and to their relations, and that on the day of election a body of troops was drawn up in the Abbey court of Edinburgh, evidently with the view of overawing the peers at the election. So strong, however, was the ministry at the time that the petition was rejected.

In the celebrated Rob Roy Macgregor Campbell, the duke, when marquis of Montrose, found a persevering and irreconcilable enemy, who turned him into ridicule and set all his power and influence at defiance. Rob Roy had been so successful in his profession of a drover or cattle-dealer, that before the year 1707 he had purchased the lands of Craigrostane, on the banks of Lochlomond, from the family of Montrose, and relieved the estate of Glengyle, the property of his nephew, from considerable debts. Previous to the union of the two kingdoms no cattle were permitted to be imported into England, but free intercourse being allowed by the treaty of union, various speculators engaged in this traffic, and among others, the marquis of Montrose, afterwards created duke, and Rob Roy entered into a joint adventure. The

capital to be advanced was fixed at 10,000 merks each, and Rob Roy was to purchase the cattle and drive them to England for sale. Macgregor made his purchases accordingly, but finding the market overstocked on his arrival in England, he was obliged to sell the cattle below prime cost. The duke refused to bear any share of the loss, and insisted on repayment of the whole money advanced by him with interest. Macgregor refused to pay either principal or interest, and having spent the duke's money in organizing a body of the Macgregors in 1715, under the nominal command of his nephew, his grace took legal means to recover it, and in security seized the lands of Craigrostane This proceeding so exasperated Macgregor that he resolved in future to supply nimself with cattle from his grace's estates, and for nearly thirty years, down to the day of his death, he carried off the duke's cattle with impunity, and disposed of them publicly in different parts of the country. Although these cattle generally belonged to the duke's tenants, his grace was the ultimate sufferer, as they were unable to pay their rents, to liquidate which their cattle mainly contributed. Macgregor also levied contributions in meal and money, but he never took it away till delivered to the duke's storekeeper in payment of rent, and he then gave the storekeeper a receipt for the quantity taken. At settling the money rents Macgregor often attended, and several instances are recorded of his having compelled the duke's factor to pay him a share of the rents, which he took good care to see were discharged to the tenants beforehand.

His grace, who was chancellor of the university of Glasgow, died at London, 7th January 1742. From a portrait of him by Sir John Medina, engraved by Cooper, the subjoined woodcut is taken.

By his duchess, Lady Christian Carnegie, second daughter of the third earl of Northesk, he had, with one daughter, four sons, namely, 1st, James, marquis of Graham, who died in infancy; 2d, David, marquis of Graham, created a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of Earl and Baron Graham of Belford in Northumberland, 23d May 1722, with remainder to his brothers. He took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords, 19th January 1727, and died, unmarried, 2d October 1731, in his father's lifetime; 3d, William, second duke of Montrose; and 4th, Lord George Graham, a captain R.N., who in 1740 was appointed governor of Newfoundland. At the general election of 1741 he was chosen M.P. for Stirlingshire. He saw a good deal of active service afloat, and Aaron Hill wrote a poem to him on his action near Ostend, 24th June 1745. He died, unmarried, at Bath, 2d January 1747. In Buchanan House, Stirlingshire, the seat of the family, there is a painting, about quarter size, by Hogarth. It represents Lord George Graham at table in the cabin of his ship with attendants. Some parts of the group bear marks of the characteristic humour of the immortal artist.

William, second duke of Montrose, was in August 1723 on the recommendation of some of the professors of the university of Edinburgh, placed, with his brother, under the tuition of David Mallet, the poet, at that time a young man still bearing his father's name of Malloch. On his arrival, the same month, at Shawford near Winchester, where the family resided, Mallet wrote to a friend, "Both my lord and my lady received me kindly, and as for my Lord William and Lord George, I never saw more sprightly or more hopeful boys." With their tutor they made the tour of Europe, and Mallet translated Bossuet's 'Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle' for the use of his young charge.

In 1731, his grace, then Lord William Graham, succeeded his elder brother in the British peerage of Earl and Baron Graham of Belford. He also then became, by courtesy, marquis of Graham, as heir to the dukedom. On the 12th July 1739, the following adventure occurred to him. Riding at some distance before his servant near Farnham in Surrey, he was attacked in a by-lane by two highwaymen, one of whom, laying hold of the bridle of his horse, and bidding him deliver, his lordship drew a pistol, and shot him through the head. The other robber, snapping his pistol, made off, and was pursued by his lordship, till quitting his horse, he escaped into a wood.

On his father's death in 1742, he became second duke of Montrose. Under the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions act of 1747, his grace was allowed as compensation for his hereditary offices, in all £5,578 18s 4d. in full of his claim of £15,000; being, for the sheriffship of Dumbarton £3,000, the regality of Montrose £1,000, of Menteith £200, of Lennox £578 18s. 4d., and of Darnley £800. He died 23d September 1790. By his duchess, Lady Lucy Manners, youngest daughter of John, second duke of Rutland, he had two sons, and a daughter, Lady Lucy Graham, married to the first Lord Douglas of Douglas. The elder son died the day he was born.

James, third duke of Montrose, the youngest of the family born 8th September 1755, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. At the general election of 1780, he was chosen one of the members for Richmond in Yorkshire. He zealously opposed Mr. Fox's India bill, and on the formation of the Pitt administration, 27th December 1783, his lordship was appointed one of the lords of the treasury.

In 1784 he was chosen one of the representatives of Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire. On 10th June that year he became president of the Board of Trade, on 13th July joint postmaster-general, and on 6th August, jointly with Lord Mulgrave, paymaster of the forces. He procured the repeal of the prohibitory act of 1747, whereby the Highlanders obtained the

restoration of their ancient dress, which had been proscribed after the last rebellion. In 1789, when, on the illness of George III., the project of a regency was supported with great zeal by the opposition, Burke was, on one occasion, so carried away by the violence of his feelings that, in reference to his majesty, he declared "the Almighty had hurled him from his throne." The marquis, who was seated beside Pitt on the treasury bench, instantly started to his feet, and with great warmth exclaimed, "No individual within these walls shall *dare* to assert that the king was hurled from his throne." A scene of great confusion ensued. On the recovery of his majesty, the marquis was the mover of the address to the queen.

On the death of his father in September 1790, he succeeded to the dukedom. In November of the same year he was appointed master of the horse, and on 12th May 1791, he was constituted one of the commissioners for the affairs of India, and sworn a privy councillor. He was made a knight of the Thistle, 14th June 1793, and in 1795 was appointed lord-justice-general of Scotland, when he resigned the mastership of the horse. On the change of administration in February 1806, his grace was removed from the presidency of the Board of Trade, and the joint postmaster-generalship, but on his friends coming into power, the office of master of the horse was again conferred upon him, 4th April 1807. He retained that office till 1821, when he succeeded the marquis of Hertford as lord-chamberlain. This last office he resigned in 1827. In 1812 he had been elected one of the knights of the Garter, under the regency of the prince of Wales. His grace, like his father, was chancellor of the university of Glasgow. He was also a general of the Royal Archers of Scotland, and lord-lieut. of the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton; D.C.L. He died Dec. 30, 1836.

In 'Wraxall's Memoirs of his own Times,' the following sketch of his grace is given: "Few individuals, however distinguished by birth, talents, parliamentary interest, or public services, have attained to more splendid employments, or have arrived at greater honours than Lord Graham, under the reign of George III. Besides enjoying the lucrative sinecure of justice general of Scotland for life, we have seen him occupy a place in the cabinet, while he was joint postmaster general, during Pitt's second ill-fated administration. In his person he was elegant and pleasing, as far as those qualities depend on symmetry of external figure: nor was he deficient in all the accomplishments befitting his illustrious descent. He possessed a ready elocution, sustained by all the confidence in himself necessary for addressing the house. Nor did he want ideas, while he confined himself to common sense, to argument, and to matters of fact. If, however, he possessed no distinguished talents, he displayed various qualities calculated to compensate for the want of great ability; particularly the prudence, sagacity, and attention to his own interests, so characteristic of the Caledonian people. His celebrated ancestor, the marquis of Montrose, scarcely exhibited more devotion to the cause of Charles I. in the field, than his descendant displayed for George III. in the house of commons. Nor did he want great energy, as well as activity of mind and body. During the progress of the French Revolution, when the fabric of our constitution was threatened by internal and external attacks, Lord Graham, then become duke of Montrose, enrolled himself as a private soldier in the city light horse. During several successive years, he did duty in that capacity, night and day, sacrificing to it his ease and his time; thus holding out an example worthy of imitation to the British nobility."

He was twice married, first, to the eldest daughter of the earl of Ashburnham, by whom he had one son, William, earl of Kincardine, who died in his infancy; and, 2dly, to Lady Caroline Maria Montague, eldest daughter of George, 4th duke of Manchester; issue, 2 sons and 4 daughters.

James, 4th duke, the elder son, born in 1799, elected chancellor of the university of Glasgow in 1837, and in 1843 appointed lord-lieut. of Stirlingshire, married, in 1836, previous to succeeding to the dukedom, 3d daughter of Lord Decies; issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters. Sons: 1. James, born in 1845, died in 1846. 2. James, marquis of Graham, born June 22, 1847. 3. Douglas-Beresford-Malise-Ronald, born Nov. 7, 1852. Major-general of the Royal Archers, colonel of the Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross militia; a knight of the Thistle 1845; sworn a privy councillor 1850.

CREATIONS,—Baron Graham, 1451, earl of Montrose, 1503, marquis of Montrose, earl of Kincardine, Baron Graham and Mugdock, 1644, duke of Montrose, marquis of Graham and Buchanan, viscount of Dundaff, Lord Aberruthven and Fintry, 1707, to the heirs male of the body of the first duke, whom failing, to the heirs of the marquis of Montrose by former patents granted to his ancestors; and Earl and Baron Graham of Belford in the peerage of Great Britain, 1722, by which last creation the duke of Montrose holds his seat in the House of Lords. The estate of Buchanan in Stirlingshire was purchased by the third marquis, who is known to antiquarians as having presented to the university of Glasgow one of the most beautiful of its Roman remains. The family have long ceased to possess any connexion with either the town of Montrose, whence they derive their principal title, or its vicinity.

MONYPENNY, Lord, a title in the Scottish peerage, which became extinct about the beginning of the 16th century. The surname of Monypenny is one of great antiquity in Scotland. Ricardus Monypenny obtained from Thomas, prior of St. Andrews, in 1211, the lands of Pitmullen or Pitmilly in Fife. John Monypenny of Pitmilly was one of the Scottish barons whose name appears in the Ragman Roll as having sworn fealty to King Edward I. of England in 1296. Another, or probably the same John Monypenny, was one of the ambassadors from the pope and the French king to solicit Edward III., on behalf of the Scots, and he obtained a safe-conduct to pass into Scotland, 22d January 1336.

The Monypennys carry a dolphin in their arms, which has led some writers to conjecture that they are originally from the province of Dauphiny in France. That province, it is historically recorded, in the year 1343 was transferred by Humbert II., Dauphin de Vennois, its sovereign, having no issue, to Philip of Valois, on condition that the direct heir of the French crown should be called the Dauphin, and wear a dolphin in his arms.

Thomas Monypenny and Christian Keith, his wife, had a charter from Robert III. of the third part of the lordship of Leuchars in Fife, which third part was afterwards called Leuchars-Monypenny. Another third part, that to which the castle was attached, was conferred on Sir Alexander Ramsay, whose only daughter married Eustachius de Monypenny, and their successor leaving only a daughter, she married Ramsay of Colluthie, and this portion of the lands, with the castle, passed to that family.

Thomas Monypenny is supposed to have been the father of John Monypenny of Pitmilly and Sir William Monypenny. The latter's son, William Monypenny, had a safe-conduct, dated December 5th, 1444, to go to England, to the coronation of Henry IV. He acquired the lands of Congressault in France, and appears to have resided, in the latter part of his

life, in that country. He had another safe-conduct, 14th July 1447, in which he was styled *Natif d'Escosse, escuier d'escuieres* of the king of France, to negotiate the marriage of the princess Eleanor of Scotland to the dauphin. Three commissions passed the great seal of Scotland, 8th November 1458, to the same William Monypenny, baron of Retre, lord of Conquersault in France, and John Kennedy, provost of St. Andrews, to proceed on an embassy to the French king, to demand the earldom of Xantoign, which had been granted to James I. They were also directed to form a treaty with the king of Castile, to settle the debt due by Scotland to the king of Denmark, and afterwards to pass to Rome, to testify the king's obedience to the new pontiff Pius II.

This William Monypenny was created a peer of Scotland, under the title of Lord Monypenny of Conquersall, a corruption of Congressault, by James II., before 1464. He was ambassador from France to England, 16th February 1471. His son, Alexander, second Lord Monypenny, having no male issue, exchanged, in 1495, his barony of Earlshall, in Fife, with Sir Alexander Bruce of the Airth family, for his lands of Escariot in France, and on his death the peerage became extinct.

David Monypenny of Pitmilly, an eminent lawyer, born in May 1769, (eldest son of Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Monypenny of Pitmilly of the 56th foot, who died in 1800,) passed advocate 2d July 1791, was appointed sheriff-depute of the county of Fife, 7th February 1807, solicitor-general, 22d February 1811, admitted a lord of session, 25th February 1813, when he took the title of Lord Pitmilly. He also became a lord of justiciary, and at the original constitution of the jury court in civil cases in Scotland, he was nominated one of the lords commissioners, 13th June, 1815. His lordship retired from the bench in October 1830. In 1831 he published a pamphlet on the Scottish poor laws. With one sister he had two brothers, Alexander Monypenny of Edinburgh, and William Monypenny, collector of customs, Kirkcaldy.

A branch of the Pitmilly family is settled at Hole House, Rolvenden, Kent, which property was acquired by the marriage, 31st May, 1714, of a Monypenny with Mary, daughter and heiress of Robert Gybbon, Esq. of Hole House.

MOOR, James, LL.D., an eminent Greek scholar, the son of Mr. Robert Moor, teacher of mathematics in Glasgow, and his wife, Margaret Park, was born in that city, June 22, 1712. He entered the university of his native city in November 1725, and while at college acquired much distinction for his proficiency in the ancient languages, mathematics, and geometry. On completing his academical course, he kept a school for some time at Glasgow. He was afterwards tutor in the families successively of the earls of Selkirk and Kilmarnock, and travelled with his pupils on the continent. When Dean castle, the seat of the latter nobleman, was accidentally burnt, Mr. Moor lost his valuable collection of books, as well as his manuscript speculations on philological and mathematical subjects. In November 1742 he was appointed librarian to the university of Glasgow, and in July 1746, he became professor of Greek there, on which occasion the earl of Selkirk advanced him £600 to enable him to purchase the resignation of his predecessor.

In conjunction with professor Muirhead, he superintended, at the request of the university, a splendid edition of Homer, published by the Foulises of Glasgow. He also edited their Herodotus. In 1761 he was appointed vice-rector of the university, which, in April 1763, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Besides other works, he was the author of various Essays which purported to have been "read to a literary Society in Glasgow, at their weekly meetings within the College." Several of these were never printed. He resigned his chair in May 1774, and died, unmarried, September 17, 1779. His library and cabinet of medals were purchased by the university, of which he was such a distinguished member.

Dr. Moor was possessed of considerable poetical powers, and among other pieces, is stated to have been the author of the popular Scots ballad of 'The Chelsea Pensioners,' which was published in the newspapers at the commencement of the French revolution, as the production of a young lady.—His works are:

Three Essays. Glasgow, 1759, 12mo.

On the End of Tragedy, according to Aristotle; an Essay in two parts, read to a Literary Society in Glasgow, at their weekly meetings within the College. Glasg. 1764, 8vo.

On the Præpositions of the Greek Language; an Introductory Essay, read to a Literary Society in Glasgow, at their weekly meetings within the College. Glasg. 1766, 12mo.

Vindication of Virgil from the charge of a Puerility which was imputed to him by Dr. Pearce, in his Notes on Longinus. 1766.

Elementa Linguæ Græcæ. Glasg. 1783, 8vo. Edin. 1798, 1809, 8vo. Glasg. 1817, 8vo. This, his principal work though incomplete in some respects, soon became a standard schoolbook.

He also contributed a few poems to 'The Edinburgh Magazine and Review.'

MOOR, Jacob, an eminent landscape painter, a native of Edinburgh, was the author of three Essays; on the Influence of Philosophy on the Fine Arts; on the Composition of the Picture described in the dialogue of Cebes, and on Historical Composition; which were read before a literary society held in the college of Glasgow in the years 1752, 1754, and 1755, and afterwards printed by Andrew and Robert Foulis, in 1759. He went to Rome about 1773, where he attained considerable

reputation. He was employed by the Prince Borghese to conduct the alterations which were made in the gardens of his villa, near the Porta Pinciana, executed in imitation of the modern style of gardening now practised in England, for which he was liberally remunerated. He died of a fever at Rome in 1793, leaving a respectable property to his relations.

MOORE, JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician and miscellaneous writer, the son of the Rev. Charles Moore, an episcopalian clergyman at Stirling, and his wife, the daughter of John Anderson, Esq., of Dowhill near Glasgow, was born in Stirling in 1730. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, and began the study of medicine and surgery under the care of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner in that city. At the same time, he attended the anatomical demonstrations of Professor Hamilton, and the medical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, then professor of medicine at Glasgow. In 1747 he went to the Netherlands, where the allied army was then serving, and attended the military hospitals at Maestricht. Soon after, he was recommended by Dr. Middleton, director-general of military hospitals, to the earl of Albemarle, colonel of the Coldstream Guards, then quartered at Flushing, and was appointed assistant-surgeon of that regiment, which he accompanied to Breda. On the conclusion of peace in the summer of 1748, he returned to England.

After remaining some time in London, during which he attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. William Hunter, Mr. Moore went over to Paris to prosecute his studies in the hospitals of that city. Soon after his arrival, the earl of Albemarle, then British ambassador at the court of France, appointed him surgeon to his household. Two years afterwards, he was induced to become the partner of his old master, Dr. Gordon, surgeon at Glasgow; and on the latter subsequently commencing practice as a physician, Mr. Moore went into partnership with Mr. Hamilton, professor of anatomy in Glasgow college.

In the spring of 1772, Mr. Moore obtained the diploma of M.D. from the university of Glasgow. He was soon after engaged by the duchess of Argyle as medical attendant to her son, the duke of Hamilton, who was in a delicate state of health; and whom he accompanied to the continent, where he spent five years in travelling with his grace. On their return in 1778, Dr. Moore removed his family from Glasgow to London, and in 1779 he published 'A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany,' in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1781 appeared 'A View of Society and Manners in Italy,' 2 vols. 8vo. In 1786 he published his 'Medical Sketches;' and in 1789, a novel, entitled 'Zeluco.'

In the summer of 1792 he paid a short visit to Paris, as medical attendant of the earl of Lauderdale, and having witnessed some of the principal scenes of the French Revolution, on his return he published 'A Journal during a residence in France, 1792.' Dr. Moore edited a collected edition of Smollett's Works. He died at London, Feb. 20, 1802. His portrait is subjoined:

He had two sisters, one married to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Porteous, one of the ministers of Glasgow, and the other to George Macintosh, Esq. of Dunhatton. The eldest son of the latter, Charles Macintosh, F.R.S., celebrated for his chemical discoveries, was the inventor of the gentleman's covering

called a macintosh, and other gutta percha articles (see vol. ii. p. 752.) Dr. Moore's works are:

A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany. Lond. 1779, 2 vols. 8vo. Several editions, and translated into the French, German, and Italian languages.

A View of Society and Manners in Italy. London, 1781, 2 vols. 8vo.

Medical Sketches, in two Parts. London, 1786, 8vo.

Zeluco, a Novel. London, 1789, 2 vols. 8vo.

A Journal during a Residence in France, from the beginning of August to the middle of December, 1792. London, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution. London, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.

Edward: a Novel. London, 1796.

Mordaunt, a Novel. London, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo.

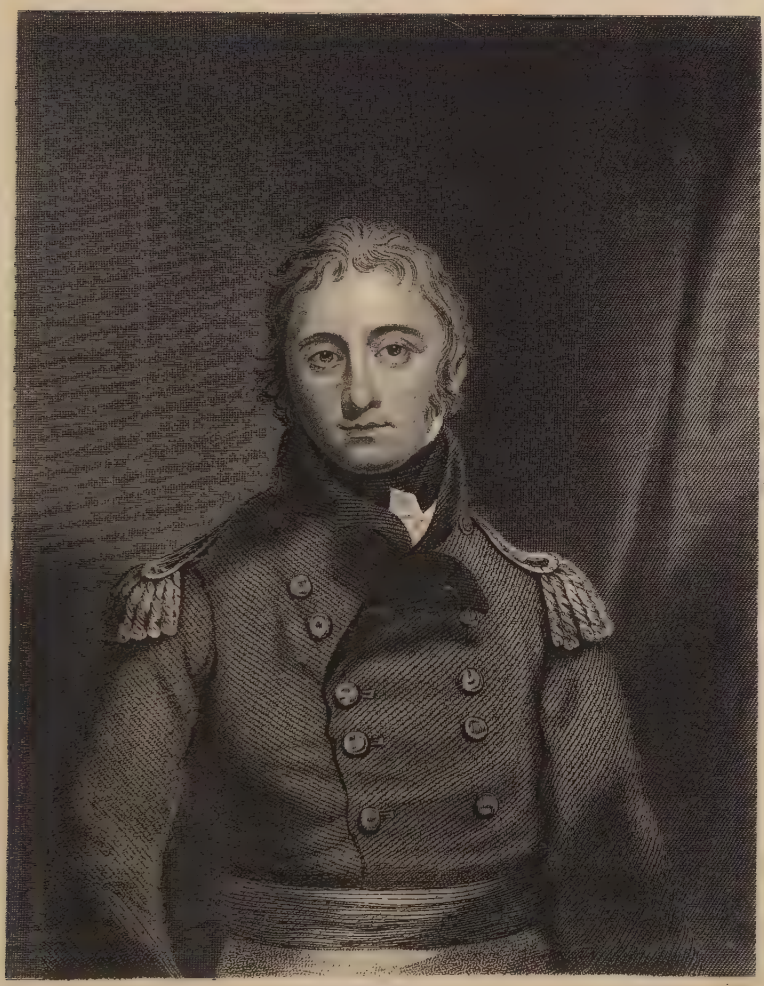
MOORE, Sir John, a distinguished British commander, son of the subject of the preceding article, by his wife, a daughter of Professor Simson, of the university of Glasgow, was born in that city, Nov. 13, 1761. He received the rudiments of his education at the local High School, and at the age of eleven accompanied his father, then engaged as travelling physician to the duke of Hamilton, to the continent. In 1776 he obtained an ensign's commission in the 51st foot. He was next promoted to a lieutenancy in the 82d regiment, and served in America till the conclusion of the war in 1783, when his regiment being reduced, he was put upon half-pay. On his return to Britain, with the rank of captain, he resumed the studies of fortification and field tactics, and on the change of ministry, which soon followed the peace, he was, by the Hamilton influence, elected to represent the Lanark district of burghs in parliament. In 1787 he obtained the rank of major in the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, and in 1788 he exchanged into his first regiment, the 51st. In 1790 he succeeded by purchase to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and in 1791 he went with his regiment to Gibraltar.

In 1794 Colonel Moore was ordered to accompany the expedition for the reduction of Corsica, and at the siege of Calvi he was appointed by General Charles Stuart to command the reserve, at the head of which he gallantly stormed the Mozzello fort, amidst a shower of bullets, hand grenades, and shells, that exploded among them at every step. Here he received his first wound, in spite of which he mounted the breach with his brave followers, who drove the enemy before them. Soon after the surrender of the garrison, he was nominated adjutant-general, as a step to farther promotion.

A disagreement having taken place between the British commander, General Stuart, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, the viceroy of the island, the former was recalled, and Colonel Moore was ordered by the latter to quit Corsica within 48 hours. He returned to England in November 1795, and was almost immediately promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in an expedition against the French West India islands. He sailed from Spithead February 28, 1796, to join the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby at Barbadoes, where he arrived April 13. His able services under this gallant veteran during the West India campaign, especially in the debarkation of the troops at St. Lucia, and the siege of Morne Fortunee, were, as declared by the commander-in-chief in the public orders, "the admiration of the whole army."

On the capitulation of St. Lucia, Sir Ralph appointed General Moore commandant and governor of the island, a charge which he undertook with great reluctance, as he longed for more active service. But he performed his duty with his accustomed energy and success, notwithstanding the hostility of the natives, and the numerous bands of armed Negroes that remained in the woods. Two successive attacks of yellow fever compelled him to return to England in August 1797, when he obtained the rank of major-general. In the subsequent December, his health being completely re-established, he joined Sir Ralph Abercromby in Ireland as brigadier-general, and during the rebellion of 1798 was actively engaged. At Horetown, he defeated a large body of the rebels under Roche, and immediately encamped near Wexford, which he delivered from the insurgents.

In the disastrous expedition to Holland, in August 1799, he had the command of a brigade in the division of the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby; and in the engagement of the 2d October, he received two wounds, which compelled him to return to England. In 1800 he accompanied Abercromby in the expedition to Egypt; and, at the disembarkation of the troops, the battalion which he commanded carried by assault the batteries erected by the French on a neighbouring eminence of sand to oppose their landing. At the



John Moore.

Fullarton & Co London & Edinburgh

battle of Aboukir, March 21, where he was general officer of the day, his coolness, decision, and intrepidity, greatly contributed to the victory, which, however, was dearly purchased with the life of Sir Ralph Abercromby. In this battle General Moore received a dangerous wound in the leg by a musket-ball, which confined him first on board one of the transports, and afterwards in the neighbourhood of Rosetta, till the conclusion of the expedition. He returned home in 1801, in time to soothe the last moments of his venerable father; on whose death he generously conferred an annuity on his mother, the half of which only she would accept.

After this period, General Moore was encamped with an advanced corps at Sandgate, on the Kentish coast, opposite to Boulogne, preparing for the threatened invasion of the French. As he largely enjoyed the confidence of the duke of York, then commander-in-chief, he was engaged, at his own request, in a camp of instruction, in training several regiments as light infantry, and the high state of discipline to which he brought them was of essential service in the subsequent campaigns in the Peninsula. Towards the end of 1804, General Moore's merits induced the king to confer on him the order of the Bath. In 1806 he was sent to Sicily, where he served under General Fox, and in the following year he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the troops in the Mediterranean. In May 1808 he was despatched, at the head of 10,000 men, to Sweden, with the view of assisting the gallant but intractable sovereign of that country, Gustavus Adolphus IV., in the defence of his dominions, then threatened by France, Russia, and Denmark; but refusing to comply with the extravagant demands of that eccentric monarch, he was placed under arrest. He had the good fortune, however, to effect his escape, and immediately sailed with the troops for England. On his arrival off the coast, his landing was prevented by an order to proceed to Portugal, to take part in the expedition against the French in that country, under the command of Sir Harry Burrard.

After the liberation of Portugal, the troops were preparing to advance into Spain, when a letter from Lord Castlereagh, dated September 25, 1808, arrived at Lisbon, appointing Sir John Moore commander-in-chief of an army of 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, to be employed in the north of the Peninsula, in co-operating with the Spanish forces against the French invaders. He began his march on the 18th of October, and on the 13th of November he reached Salamanca, where he halted to concentrate his forces, and where, distracted by every species of disappointment and false information, and deluded by the representations of Mr. Frere, the British ambassador in Spain, he remained for some time uncertain whether to advance upon Madrid, or fall back upon Portugal. At length, learning that the whole of the disposable French armies in the Peninsula were gathering to surround him, he commenced, on the evening of December 24, a rapid march to the coast, through the mountainous region of Gallicia, and after the most masterly retreat that has been recorded in the annals of modern warfare, conducted, as it was, in the depth of winter, and while pressed on all sides by the skilful and harassing manœuvres of the pursuing enemy, he arrived at Corunna, on January 11, 1809, with the army under his command almost entire and unbroken. In this memorable retreat 250 miles of country had been traversed, and mountains, defiles, and rivers had been crossed, amidst sufferings and disasters almost unparalleled, and yet not a single piece of artillery, a standard, or a military trophy of any kind, had fallen into the hands of the pursuing enemy.

Finding that the transports, which had been ordered round from Vigo, had not arrived, Sir John Moore quartered a portion of the troops in the town of Corunna, and the remainder in the neighbouring villages, and made the dispositions that appeared to him most advisable for defence against the enemy. The transports anchored at Corunna on the evening of the 14th, and the sick, the cavalry, and the artillery were embarked in them, except twelve six-pounders, which were retained for action. Several general officers, seeing the disadvantages under which either an embarkation or a battle must take place, advised Sir John Moore to send a flag of truce to Soult, and open a negotiation to permit the embarkation of the army on terms; but, with the high-souled courage of his country, Moore indignantly spurned the pro-

posal as unworthy of a British army, which, amidst all its disasters, had never known defeat.

The French, assembled on the surrounding hills, amounted to 20,000 men, and their cannon, planted on commanding eminences, were larger and more numerous than the British guns. The British infantry, to the number of 14,500, occupied a range of heights, enclosed by three sides of the enemy's position, their several divisions, under the command of Generals Baird, Hope (afterwards fourth earl of Hopetoun), Paget (afterwards first marquis of Anglesey), and Frazer, being thrown up to confront every point of attack.

About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, a general movement was observed along the French line; and on receiving intelligence that the enemy were getting under arms, Sir John Moore rode immediately to the scene of action. The advanced pickets were already beginning to fire at the enemy's light troops, who were pouring rapidly down the hill on the right wing of the British. Early in the battle Sir David Baird, while leading on his division, had his arm shattered with a grape-shot, and was obliged to leave the field. At this instant the French artillery plunged from the heights, and the two hostile lines of infantry mutually advanced beneath a shower of balls. They were still separated from each other by stone walls and hedges. A sudden and very able movement of the British gave the utmost satisfaction to Sir John Moore, who had been watching the manœuvre, and he cried out, "That is exactly what I wished to be done." He then rode up to the 50th regiment, commanded by Majors Napier and Stanhope, who had got over an enclosure in their front, and were charging most valiantly. The general, delighted with their gallantry, exclaimed, "Well done, the 50th! Well done, my majors!" They drove the enemy out of the village of Elvina with great slaughter. In this conflict, Major Napier, advancing too far, was wounded and taken prisoner, and Major Stanhope received a ball through his heart, which killed him instantaneously.

Sir John Moore proceeded to the 42d, and addressed them in these words, "Highlanders, remember Egypt!" They rushed on, driving the French before them. In this charge they were accompanied by Sir John, who sent Captain (afterwards first Viscount) Hardinge, to order up a battalion of guards to the left flank of the Highlanders, upon which the officer commanding the light company, conceiving that as their ammunition was nearly expended, they were to be relieved by the guards, began to withdraw his men; but Sir John, perceiving the mistake, said, "My brave 42d, join your comrades; ammunition is coming, and you have your bayonets."

When the contest was at the fiercest, Sir John, who was anxiously watching the progress of the battle, was struck in the left breast by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder, and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh. The violence of the stroke threw him from his horse. Captain Hardinge, who had returned from executing his commission, immediately dismounted, and took him by the hand. With an unaltered countenance he raised himself, and looked anxiously towards the Highlanders, who were hotly engaged. Captain Hardinge assured him that the 42d were advancing, on which his countenance brightened. Hardinge tried in vain to stop the effusion of blood with his sash, then, with the help of some Highlanders and Guardsmen, he placed the general upon a blanket. He was lifted from the ground by a Highland sergeant and six veteran soldiers of the 42d, and slowly conveyed towards Corunna. In raising him, his sword touched his wounded arm, and became entangled between his legs. Captain Hardinge was in the act of unbuckling it from his waist, when he said, in his usual tone, and with the true spirit of a soldier, "It is as well as it is; I had rather it should go out of the field with me." When the surgeons arrived, he said to them, "You can be of no service to me; go to the soldiers, to whom you may be useful." As he was borne slowly along, he repeatedly caused those who carried him to halt and turn round, to view the field of battle; and he was pleased when the firing grew faint in the distance, as it told of the retreat of the French.

On arriving at his lodgings he was placed on a mattress on the floor. He was in great agony, and could only speak at intervals. He said to Colonel Anderson, who had been his companion

in arms for more than twenty years, and who had saved his life at St. Lucia, "Anderson, you know that I always wished to die in this way." He frequently asked, "Are the French beaten?" And when told that they were, he exclaimed, "I hope the people of England will be satisfied; I hope my country will do me justice." He spoke affectionately of his mother and his relatives, inquired after the safety of his aides-de-camp, and even at that solemn moment mentioned those officers whose merits had entitled them to promotion. He then asked Major Colborne if the French were beaten; and on being told that they were, on every point, he said, "It is a great satisfaction for me to know we have beaten the French." He thanked the surgeons for their trouble. Captains Percy and Stanhope, two of his aides-de-camp, came into the room. He spoke kindly to both, and asked if all his aides-de-camp were well. After an interval he said, "Stanhope, remember me to your sister." This was the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope, the niece of Pitt. A few seconds after, he died without a struggle, January 16, 1809. The ramparts of the citadel of Corunna were selected as the fittest place for his grave, and there he was buried at the hour of midnight, "with his martial cloak around him." The chaplain-general read the funeral service of the Church of England by torch-light; and on the succeeding day, when the British were safely out at sea, the guns of the French paid the wonted military honours over the grave of the departed hero. Soult afterwards raised a monument to his memory on the spot. A marble monument has been erected to his memory in the Cathedral of Glasgow. There is also an open air statue of him in George Square of the same city. Another stands in St. Paul's Cathedral, by order of Parliament.

Sir John Moore had, with one sister, who died unmarried in December 1842, four brothers, viz., 1st, James Carrick Moore, Esq. of Corswall, Wigtonshire, author of a 'Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, authenticated by official papers and original letters.' London, 1809, 4to; also 'The Life of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K.B.' London, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo. He assumed, in 1821, the additional surname of Carrick, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his relative, Robert Carrick, a banker at Glasgow, who bequeathed to him estates in the counties of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr. 2d, Admiral Sir Graham Moore, C.B., whose son, John Moore, held the rank of commander, R. N. 3d, Charles Moore, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, auditor of public accounts, who died unmarried; and 4th, Francis Moore, at one time under secretary of war. The last married Frances, daughter of Sir William Twysden, Bart., and relict of the eleventh earl of Eglinton, and had two sons, Sir William, a lieut.-general and K.C.B., who served at Waterloo, and died October 28, 1862, and John, who died unmarried.

MOORE, Dugald, a minor self-taught poet, was born in Stockwell-street, Glasgow, in August 1805. His father was a soldier in a Highland regiment, but died early in life, leaving his mother in almost destitute circumstances. While yet a mere child, Dugald was sent to serve as a tobacco-boy in a tobacco-spinning establishment in his native city; an occupation at which very young boys are often employed, at a paltry pittance, before they are big enough to be apprenticed to other trades. He was taught to read chiefly by his mother, and any education which he received at schools was of the most trifling description. As he grew up, he was sent to the establishment of Messrs. Lumsden and Son, booksellers, Queen Street, Glasgow, to learn the business of a copperplate pressman. Here he was much employed in colouring maps. His poetical genius early developed itself, and long before it was suspected by those around him, he had blackened whole quires of paper with his effusions. Dugald found his first patron in his employer, Mr. James Lumsden, afterwards provost of Glasgow, who exerted himself successfully in securing for his first publication a long list of subscribers among the respectable classes of Glasgow. This work was entitled 'The African and other Poems,' and appeared in 1829. In the following year Dugald published another volume, entitled 'Scenes from the Flood, the Tenth Plague, and other Poems;' and in 1831 he produced a volume larger and more elegant than the previous ones, entitled 'The Bridal Night, the First Poet, and other Poems.' The success of these several publications enabled their author to set up as a

bookseller and stationer in his native city, where he acquired a good business. Dugald, indeed, may be cited as one of the few poets whose love of the Muses, so far from injuring his business, absolutely established and promoted it. In 1833 he published 'The Bard of the North, a series of poetical Tales, illustrative of Highland Scenery and Character;' in 1835, 'The Hour of Retribution, and other Poems;' and in 1839, 'The Devoted One, and other Poems.' This completes the list of his publications, six in number; but when it is considered that each was of considerable size, and contained a great number of pieces, it will be at once acknowledged that his muse was in no ordinary degree prolific. Most of his productions are marked by strength of conception, copiousness of imagery, and facility of versification. Dugald Moore died, after a short illness, of inflammation, January 2, 1841, while yet in the vigour of manhood. He was never married, but resided all his life with his mother, to whom he was much attached, and whom his exertions had secured in a respectable competency. He was buried in the Necropolis of Glasgow, where a monument was erected to his memory, from a subscription, raised among his personal friends only, to the amount of one hundred pounds.

MORAY, Earl of, a very ancient title, the native possessors of which, during the middle ages, originally called maormors, appear to have been the most powerful chiefs in Scotland. In the tenth and eleventh centuries their territories extended nearly from sea to sea, and until they sunk under the ascendency of the kings of the line of Malcolm Canmore, they may be said to have been the real sovereigns of the north.

In the year 1120, during the reign of Alexander I., Angus, earl of Moray, the grandson of Lulach, stepson of Macbeth, laid claim to the crown, and excited an insurrection in his own territories, which was suppressed by the king in person. Ten years afterwards, in the reign of David I., Earl Angus again took the field, but that monarch having collected all his forces, and being aided by the martial barons of Northumberland, with Walter L'Espec at their head, Angus was defeated and slain at Strickathrow, one of the passes in Forforfarshire, whither he had advanced with his army. In 1141, Wimond, called by historians Malcolm MacHeth, a monk of Furness Abbey, Lanarkshire, claimed the earldom of Moray, as the son of Earl Angus, and at various times previous to 1151, invaded the Scottish coasts, but at length had his eyes put out, and was imprisoned in Roxburgh castle as an impostor. (See vol. ii. p. 24.) He had married a daughter of Somerled, thane of Argyle, who, in 1153, on the accession of Malcolm IV., invaded Scotland, accompanied by his grandsons, the sons of Wimond, one of whom, Donald, being found skulking in Galloway, was imprisoned, like his father, in Roxburgh castle. (See page 94 of this volume.) Under Gildominick, the Moraymen, about 1160, raised such a formidable rebellion that the king, Malcolm IV., marched north with a powerful army, and after compelling them to submit, caused all who had appeared in arms against him, to transplant themselves to the southern parts of the kingdom. The earldom of Moray was subsequently held by the family of Randolph, by that of Dunbar, by an illegitimate son of James IV., by the regent Moray, and by the descendants of his daughter, also Stuarts.

The first of the family of Randolph was Dunegal, a Celtic chief, proprietor of Strathnith or Stranith, the original name of Nithsdale, who lived in the reign of David I. On his death his extensive possessions appear to have been shared among them by his four sons, only two of whom, Ranulph or Randolph, the eldest, and Dovenald, the youngest, can now be traced.

Randolph, as superior of the whole of Nithsdale, transmitted the designation of lord of Stranith to his posterity. He married Bethoc, heiress of the lands of Bedrule, a contraction of Bethoc-rule, and Buecastle in Teviotdale, and from him his descendants assumed the surname of Randolph. Thomas, his son, was one of the anti-Anglican party removed from the administration of affairs during the minority of Alexander III., 21st September, 1255, and died in 1262. His son, Thomas Randolph, lord of Strathnith, was sheriff of Roxburghshire in 1266, and great-chamberlain of Scotland from 1267 to 1278. He sat in the parliament at Brigham in 1290, when the project of marriage between Queen Margaret and Prince Edward of England was agreed to, and in 1292 he was one of the nominees on the part of Robert de Brus in his competition for the crown of Scotland. He swore fealty to Edward I., 13th June of that year, and on the 26th of the following December, with his son, the celebrated Sir Thomas Randolph, afterwards earl of Moray, he was present when Baliol did homage to the English monarch. In 1294 he was summoned to attend King Edward into France. By his wife, Lady Isabel Bruce, eldest daughter of Robert, earl of Carrick, eldest son of the competitor, he had, with a daughter, (Isabel, the wife of Sir William Moray,) a son, Sir Thomas Randolph, already mentioned, one of the chief companions in arms of his uncle, Robert the Bruce, who, in guerdon of his services, conferred on him the earldom of Moray, with many goodly lands and baronies. (See RANDOLPH, THOMAS, earl of Moray.)

Dovenald, or Donald, the youngest son of Dunegal of Stranith, appears to have obtained the barony of Sanquhar, the lands of Morton, and some other possessions in Upper Nithsdale; and he is supposed to have been the Donald who, along with Ulric, led the men of Galloway at the battle of the Standard in 1138, and fell in the conflict. His descendants assumed, in the 13th century, the surname of Edgar, from the name of Donald's son; and they continued, in the 14th century, to hold various lands in Dumfries-shire. During the reign of Robert the Bruce, Richard Edgar possessed the castle and half the barony of Sanquhar, with some adjacent lands; and Donald Edgar obtained from David II. the captainship of the clan MacGowan in Nithsdale.

Sir Thomas Randolph, the first earl of Moray of the name, married Isabel, only daughter of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, and with two sons, Thomas, second earl, and John, third earl, had one daughter, Lady Agnes, married to Patrick, ninth earl of Dunbar and March.

Thomas, the eldest son, second earl of Moray of the Randolph family, succeeded his father, 20th July 1332. At that time Edward Baliol had invaded Scotland, and the earl of

Ancient Earldoms of Scotland.

Earldom of Moray. Date of erection uncertain.

I. As a Maormordom. According to Skene.

(COMPRISED COUNTIES OF BANFF, ELGIN, NAIRN, AND PORTIONS OF COUNTIES OF INVERNESS AND ABERDEEN.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Malcolm, [illegible] 1020. Vol. iii. p. 83.	2. Mac-Beth, or Heth, Maormor [illegible] In right of his wife, dau. of Malcolm, son of Lulach. To 1050. When usurped as king. Vol. ii. p. 710.	3. Lulach, *sup.* son (by Gruoch, granddaughter of Kenneth IV.) of Malcolm II. King 1054. Killed 1055. Vol. iii. pp. 89 and 90.	4. Donald, his brother, In *poss.* Till (rebel) King of North Scotland, 1064. Vol. iii. p. 90.	5. Malsnechtan, son of Lulach. Maormor *in. reb.* 1064. Died in *poss.* 1085. Vol. iii. p. 90.	6. Angus, surnamed Heth, or Head, son of daughter of Lulach. In *poss.* 1098. *Cr.* Earl, as *sup.* by Edgar. Vol. i. p. 54.

II. As an Earldom. According to Skene. Line of Lulach.

1	2	3	4
1st *sup.* Earl. Angus Heth, or [illegible] Vol. i. p. [illegible]	2. Angus Heth, *sup.* son of 1st Earl. Slain at Strickathrow in rebellion against David I. 1130. Vol. ii. p. 24.	*In Rebellion.* 3. Malcolm MacHeth, or Wymond. Monk in Furness Abbey. Bishop of Man. Alleged son of Angus, 2d Earl.	Mar. *d.* of Somerled of the Isles. In *poss.* 1141 to 1146. Betrayed. Eyes put out. *Dd.* Byland Abbey, circa 1160. Vol. ii. p. 24.	*In Rebellion.* 4. Kenneth, son of Malcolm MacHeth. In *poss.* from 1180. Driven out. Went to Ireland, 1187.	In Western Isles. 1210. Invaded Scotland. Slain by Earl of Ross, 1215. Vol. i. p. 70.

III. Line of Randolph of Stranith, and Isabel, sister of Robert Bruce. IV. Douglas and Dunbar.

(1.) MALE LINE. (2.) LINE OF DUNBAR AND OF HEIRESS OF RANDOLPH.

1	2, 3	4	5, 6	7, 8	1
1. Sir Thomas [illegible], their son, nephew of Robert I. *Cr.* 13[illegible]. Died July 20, 1332.	2. Thomas, his son. Killed at Dupiin, August 12, 1332. 3. John, his brother. Killed at Durham, 1346.	1. Patrick, 9th earl of Dunbar, by marriage with Agnes, only daughter of 2d Earl. *Cr.* after 1346.	2. John de Dunbar, 2d son of Patrick, *suc.* 1369. Killed in a tourney, 1394. 3 Thomas son of John. Prisoner at Homildon 1402.	4. Thomas, son of Thomas. Hostage for James I., 1433. 5. James, grandson of 3d earl. Line of Frendraught. *D.* about 1430.	Archibald Douglas. Mar. Mary, *yr. dr.* of 5th Earl. *Cr.* after 1430. In prejudice of *el. dr.* Slain, in rebellion, 1455. Forfeited.

IV. Stuart, Royal Line. V. Gordon. VI. 2d Stuart, Royal Line. VII. 2d Royal Stuart and Albany.

1	1	1	1	2, 3
James, nat. son of King James IV. [illegible] Kennedy. *Cr.* 1501. *d.* 1544. No male issue. [illegible] to crown.	George Gordon, 4th Earl of Huntly. *Cr.* 1548. *Resigned* 1554. *Restd.* 1555. Slain *in reb.*, 1562. Rev. to crown.	James, nat. son of James V. and Margaret Erskine. Prior of St. Andrews at 5 years. Earl 1564. Regent 1567. Assassinated 1570. No *m. h.*	1. James, *tin. desc.* of 1st Duke of Albany. In line of Beath. *Mar.* Elizabeth, elder *dr.* of Regent. Earl 1580. Slain, through private pique, 1592.	2. James, their elder son. Suppressed rising of Clan Chattan 1624. Died 1638. 3. James, his only son. Died 1653.

4, 5	6, 7	8, 9	10, 11
4. Alexander, 2d son of 3d earl. K. T. 1687. Died 1700. 5. [illegible] 2d son of 4th earl. Died *s. p.*, 1735.	6. Francis, brother of earl Charles. Died 1739. 7. James, son of Earl Francis. Died 1737.	8. Francis, son of Earl James. *Baron Stuart U. Kingm. remr. to m. h.* 1796. Died 1810. 9. Francis, 3d son of 8th earl. Died 1848.	10. Francis, elder son of 9th earl. Died, *unm.* 1859. 11. John, brother of 10th earl. Born 1797

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF STUART, EARL OF MORAY.

Quarterings—1st and 4th, Arms of Regent Moray; 2. for Stewart of Doune; 3. for Randolph, Earl of Moray.

A. Fullarton & C° London & Edinburgh

Moray had a chief command in the army under the earl of Mar, at Duplin, 12th August the same year, and was killed at the first alarm. Dying unmarried, twenty-three days after succeeding to the title, it devolved on his brother, John, third earl and last of the male line of his heroic family. Though quite a youth at the time, he at once took arms in behalf of his youthful sovereign and cousin, David Bruce, and surprised and defeated Baliol at Annan in December 1332. At the battle of Hallidon Hill, 19th July 1333, he commanded the first division of the Scots army, supported by Lord Andrew Fraser and his two brothers, Simon and James. Escaping from the carnage of that dreadful day, he retired to France, where the young king, David II., and his queen, had been sent for security, but returned to Scotland the following year, when he and the high steward were chosen joint regents of the kingdom. He was successful in taking prisoner Comyn, earl of Athol, commander of the English forces in Scotland, but, on his swearing allegiance to David Bruce, he set him at liberty. Comyn, however, disregarding his oath, repaired to the English camp, and resumed his hostilities to his lawful sovereign. The earl of Moray next, in August 1335, with a chosen party, attacked, near Edinburgh, a body of foreign auxiliaries in the service of the English king, under Count Guy of Namur, and forced them to surrender, but escorting the count to the borders, he fell into an ambush and was made prisoner by William de Pressen, warden of Jedburgh. He was confined first at Nottingham, and afterwards in the Tower of London. On 25th July 1340, he was removed to Windsor castle. He was allowed to go to France, and even to visit Scotland, which he did in 1341. The same year he was exchanged for the earl of Salisbury, a prisoner with the French. In February 1342 he invaded England, his sovereign David II. serving as a volunteer under him. At the fatal battle of Durham, 17th October 1346, the earl of Moray, with Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, commanded the right wing of the Scottish army, and was killed at the first attack of the English. He married his cousin, Isabel, only daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkyl, widow of Donald, earl of Mar, slain at Duplin, but had no issue.

On his death, his sister, Lady Agnes, countess of Dunbar and March, commonly called, from her dark complexion, "Black Agnes," and celebrated in history as the successful defender of the castle of Dunbar in 1337-8, against the earls of Salisbury and Arundel, succeeded to the vast estates of the earldom, and her husband, in her right, assumed the additional title of earl of Moray. The countess died about 1369, leaving two sons, George, tenth earl of Dunbar and March, and John, who became earl of Moray in his mother's right.

John, second earl of Moray of the Dunbar family, was one of the commissioners sent to endeavour to get Scotland included in the treaty betwixt England and France in 1384, and had 1,000 francs for his share of the money brought by John de Vienne, admiral of France in 1385. He was engaged in the battle of Otterburn in 1388, and according to Buchanan, was the leader of the Scots, after the death of Douglas, although Major says it was the earl of March. By the courtesy of the earl of Moray, Ralph Percy and many of the prisoners were set at liberty, on their word to return when called for. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, 16th July 1390, and was killed in a tourney with the earl marshal of England in 1394. By his countess, Marjory, eldest daughter of King Robert II., he had, with one daughter, Lady Mabella Dunbar, countess of Sutherland, two sons, Thomas, third earl of Moray of this branch, and Alexander Dunbar of Frendraught, in Banffshire, whose son subsequently succeeded to the earldom.

Thomas, third earl of the Dunbar family, was one of the prisoners taken by the English at the battle of Homildon in Northumberland, 14th September 1402. He had a son, Thomas, fourth earl of Moray, one of the hostages for King James I. when he was permitted to visit Scotland, 31st May 1421, also, for his final liberation, nominated by treaty of 13th December 1423. On the latter occasion his annual revenue was estimated at 1,000 merks. His cousin, James Dunbar of Frendraught, succeeded him in the earldom of Moray. The latter had two daughters. Lady Janet, the elder, became the wife of James, second Lord Crichton, eldest son of Lord-chancellor Crichton, and in 1493 the earl resigned the barony of Frendraught in favour of her grandson, Sir James Crichton, ancestor of Viscount Frendraught, (see FRENDRAUGHT, viscount, vol. ii. p. 271). Lady Mary, the younger daughter, married Archibald, third son of James, seventh earl of Douglas, and her husband, through the influence of his brother with the young king, was created earl of Moray, to the prejudice of the husband of the elder daughter.

In revenge for the murder of the eighth earl of Douglas by King James II. in Stirling castle, on 13th February 1452, Archibald Douglas, earl of Moray, and others of his friends, burnt the town of Stirling. The earl of Moray had a safe-conduct to pass through England, on his way to Rome, with his brother, James, ninth earl of Douglas, 2d May 1453. The following year he endeavoured to excite a rebellion in the north, but was obliged to take shelter in the Hebrides. Thence he proceeded into Annandale, to join his brother, the earl of Douglas, who, after repeated rebellions, was defeated by his kinsman the earl of Angus, leader of the king's troops, at Arkinholme in Dumfries-shire, 1st May 1455. In this battle the earl of Moray and the earl of Ormond, brothers of the earl of Douglas, were slain. Six weeks after his decease, namely, on 12th June 1455, the earl of Moray was attainted for fortifying the castles of Lochindore and Tarnau against the king, and other acts of treason, by which attainder the earldom of Moray became vested in the crown.

The next possessor of the earldom of Moray was James Stewart, natural son of King James IV., by Janet, daughter of John Lord Kennedy. It was conferred upon him and the heirs male of his body, by the king his father, by charter, dated 20th June 1501. He was then but two years old. In 1517, when Lord Home was arrested by the regent duke of Albany, and put on his trial, James, earl of Moray, says Calderwood, "accused him chiefely of the slaughter of his father King James; for it was whispered among manie, that the king was not slaine at Floddon field, but one cloathed with his apparell, like him in countenance and stature: that he was seen to return through Tweed, and that he was slaine beside Kelso by the Lord Hume's friends or dependers." (*Hist. of Kirk of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 59.) In 1529, the earl was one of the commissioners for treating of peace with the English. In March 1530, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and sent to the borders, to meet the earl of Northumberland at a day of truce; but nothing was done, because they could not agree whether they should meet on Scottish or English ground. The same year he was, with the earl of Argyle, employed against the Island chiefs, having been appointed lieutenant over the north isles, when he declared that he undertook the expedition upon his own expenses, from a desire to forward the king's service, and to pacify the country, and that he expected no remuneration unless his endeavours were successful. The principal chiefs having given in their submission, the insurrection in the isles was suppressed in the summer of 1531. Soon after, the earl of

Argyle presented a complaint to the secret council, against Alexander of Isla, which he did not appear to sustain, but proceeded again to the Isles, in concert with the earl of Moray, for which he was summoned before the king, and imprisoned, while Moray's conduct on the occasion seems to have given the king great dissatisfaction, if we may judge from an original letter in the State Paper office, dated Newcastle, 27th December 1531, from the earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII., which alludes to "the sore imprisonment of the earl of Argyle, and the little estimation of the earl of Murray," by the king of Scots.

In 1534, the earl of Moray and Lord Erskine, with the bishop of Aberdeen and one Robert Reid, were sent on an embassy to France, to negotiate the marriage of James V. with a French princess. The earl married Lady Elizabeth Campbell, only daughter of Colin, third earl of Argyle, and had a daughter, Lady Mary Stewart, wife of John, master of Buchan. Dying, without issue male, 14th June 1544, the earldom reverted to the crown, and was conferred on George, fourth earl of Huntly, high-chancellor of Scotland, his heirs and assignees, by charter, dated 13th February 1549. The grant, however, was recalled in 1554. (See vol. ii. p. 519.)

The earldom of Moray was next bestowed, in 1562, by Queen Mary, on her half-brother, Lord James Stewart, natural son of James V., and afterwards regent of Scotland. For a memoir of the regent Moray, see STUART, JAMES, Earl of Moray. He held his titles by a variety of grants, which occasioned perplexity respecting their inheritance. On Jan. 30, 1562, the title was first conferred on him, and on Feb. 7 he was made earl of Mar, but Lord Erskine having claimed that title, he was styled in future earl of Moray. He obtained a charter of the latter earldom, January 22, 1563–4, limiting the succession to his heirs male; June 1, 1566, he had another charter, throwing open the succession to his heirs general, and April 19, 1567, he obtained from parliament a ratification of the charter of 1563–4, again limiting the succession to his heirs male. He married Lady Ann Keith, daughter of the 4th earl Marischal, afterwards countess of Argyle, and had 2 daughters, Elizabeth, countess of Moray, and Margaret, afterwards countess of Errol.

In 1580, James Stuart, eldest son of Lord Doune, and lineally descended from Robert Stuart, duke of Albany, governor of Scotland from 1389 to 1419, received from James VI. the ward and marriage of the two daughters of the regent Moray, and a few days thereafter he married the elder, Lady Elizabeth, and assumed the title of earl of Moray. Thus, on both sides, the first of each that branched from the royal family were regents of Scotland.

Sir James Stewart of Beith, father of Lord Doune, was the third son of Andrew, Lord Avandale, (see vol. i. p. 170). He was gentleman of the bedchamber to James V., and lieutenant of his guards. That sovereign also granted him the custody of Doune castle in Menteith, which afterwards came nto the possession of his son. He was killed at Dunblane at Whitsunday 1547, by the Edmonstones of Duntreath, in resentment for the office of steward of Menteith, formerly in their family, having been conferred on him.

His son, Sir James Stewart, Lord Doune, obtained the abbey of St. Colme *in commendam*. He early joined the Reformation, and was one of the lords of the articles in the Estates of August 1560, when the popish religion was overturned. In 1561 he was sent to England to demand a safe-conduct from Elizabeth for Queen Mary, then about to return to Scotland, and, in the end of the same year, was despatched as ambassador to France. He was knighted when Lord Darnley was created earl of Ross, 15th May 1565, and appears to have been concerned in the murder of Rizzio, as, among others, he was, by act of privy council 19th March 1566, ordered to be summoned to compear and answer under pain of rebellion, &c. He joined the association against Mary and Bothwell in June 1567, and attended the coronation of James VI., but on the escape of Mary from Lochleven castle in the following year, he went over to her side, and was in the castle of Edinburgh with the queen's party in August 1570, when his castle of Doune, a place of prodigious size and strength, was rendered without slaughter to the regent Lennox. Of this celebrated stronghold, Grose has given a view. Several modern views of it have also been painted by Stevenson and others. Appointed a privy councillor by James VI., 11th November 1579, he was created Lord Doune, 24th November 1581. He was collector-general of his majesty's revenues, and on 23d January 1583, was admitted an extraordinary lord of session, an office which he held for three years. He died 20th January 1590. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Argyle, he had, with two daughters, two sons, James, called "the bonny earl of Moray," and Henry, Lord St. Colme, (see ST. COLME, Lord).

The elder son, James Stuart, as the royal surname was usually spelled after Queen Mary's return from France, was the husband of Lady Elizabeth, the elder daughter of the regent Moray. As his claim to the earldom was doubtful, a charter was given to him in 1592 by James VI. and the Scottish Estates, ratifying to his son all the charters granted to the regent and the Lady Elizabeth. This, as it confirmed both what declared the succession general, and what limited it to heirs male, rendered the entire principle of the family succession inexplicable. The earl, therefore, lost no time in obtaining an entirely new charter to himself and his heirs male. Deemed the handsomest man of his time in Scotland, he is known in history and in song as "the bonny earl of Moray." His personal attractions and accomplishments are said to have made a deep impression on the heart of the young queen, Anne of Denmark, soon after her coming to Scotland; according to the old ballad:

> "He was a braw gallant,
> And he played at the gluve;
> And the bonny earl of Moray
> Oh! he was the queen's luve."

Some commendations of his beauty, imprudently but no doubt innocently enough, made by her majesty in the king's hearing, as to the earl's being "a proper and gallant man," excited his jealousy, and he granted a commission to the earl of Huntly, to bring Moray to his presence. Between these noblemen a deadly feud existed, the earl of Moray having in 1589 joined the combination against Huntly, (see vol. ii. p. 522). On the pretence that the earl of Moray had given harbour to the turbulent earl of Bothwell, Huntly, on 7th February 1592, beset his castle of Donibristle in Fife, and summoned him to surrender. A gun being fired from the castle, which mortally wounded one of the Gordons, Huntly's men set fire to the house. Dunbar, sheriff of Moray, who was with the earl at the time, anxious to save him, said to him, "Let us not stay to be burned in the flaming house. I will go out first, and the Gordons, taking me for your lordship, will kill me, while you escape in the confusion." He accordingly rushed out, and was at once slain. Moray followed, and fled towards the rocks on the sea-shore, but the

silken tassels attached to his skullcap or helmet having caught fire, as he ran out through the flames, betrayed him to his enemies. He was pursued by Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny, whose brother had been slain at Darnaway two years previously, and Gordon of Gight, and mortally wounded. Having been stabbed in the face, some say by Huntly himself, with his last breath he exclaimed, "You have spoiled a better face than your own."

"Oh! lang will his lady
Look ower the castle Doune,
Ere she see the earl of Murray
Come sounding through the toun."

Huntly departed for the north, and took refuge in the castle of Ravenscraig, belonging to Lord Sinclair, who told him, with a mixture of Scottish caution and hospitality, that he "was welcome to come in, but would have been twice as welcome to have passed by." The countess dowager of Moray brought the dead bodies of her son and the sheriff of Moray in litters to Leith, to be buried in the aisle of St. Giles' church at Edinburgh, in the Good Regent's tomb. She caused her son's picture to be drawn as he lay dead, and presented it to the king "in a fyne lane cloth," with lamentations, and earnest cries for justice; but as Huntly was a favourite at court and personally liked by the king, her cries were little regarded. Tumults took place among the people, not only in the capital but in other parts of the kingdom, on account of the murder, which obliged the king to cancel the commission he had given to Huntly. That nobleman was summoned, at the instance of Lord St. Colme, the brother of the murdered earl, to stand his trial. He accordingly surrendered at Edinburgh, and on the 12th March was committed a prisoner to the castle of Blackness. On the 18th a proclamation was issued by the king, prohibiting the young earl of Moray from pursuing him for his father's slaughter, in respect that he was warded in Blackness castle, and willing to abide a trial by his peers, saying that he did nothing but by his majesty's commission. On giving sufficient surety, however, that he would appear and stand trial, on receiving six days' notice, he was released by the king on the 20th of the same month.

The feud that subsisted between the families of Huntly and Moray originated in their rival claims to the earldom of Moray, which had been held by Huntly's grandfather, previously to being conferred on the regent Moray, and there can be no doubt that the chancellor Maitland, and even the king himself, were both concerned in the death of "the bonny earl." With three daughters, the latter had two sons, James, second earl of Moray, his father being reckoned the first in the present line of succession, and the Hon. Sir Francis Stuart, knight of the Bath, one of the members of the celebrated Mermaid club, founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, to which Shakspere, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and other poets, also belonged.

James, second earl, was in 1601, by the special mediation and appointment of King James VI., reconciled to the murderer of his father, who, two years before, had been created marquis of Huntly, in testimony of which he married Lady Anne Gordon, the marquis' daughter. He was one of the train of nobles who accompanied the king to London, on his accession to the English throne in 1603, and on 17th April 1611, he obtained a new investiture of the earldom of Moray, to himself and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to Sir Francis, his brother, with the same limitation.

In 1624 he was engaged in suppressing a formidable insurrection of the clan Chattan against him, an account of which has been given under the head of MACINTOSH (see vol. ii. p. 749). He was one of the chief mourners at the funeral of his father-in-law, the marquis of Huntly, 30th August, 1636. He himself died at his seat of Darnaway, or, more correctly, Tarnaway, in Elginshire, 6th August 1638.

His son, James, third earl, took no part in the civil wars, though a royalist, and died 4th March 1653. By his countess, Lady Margaret Home, elder daughter of the first earl of Home, he had, with four daughters, four sons, namely, 1. James, Lord Doune, who died before his father, unmarried; 2. Alexander, fourth earl; 3. The Hon. Francis Stuart of Culalay, who died unmarried; and 4. The Hon. Archibald Stuart of Dunearn, Fifeshire.

Alexander, fourth earl, was, by Cromwell's act of grace and indemnity 1654. fined £3.500, for his loyalty. He was admitted justice-general 1st June 1675; appointed a commissioner of the Treasury, 27th September 1678; nominated an extraordinary lord of session 17th July 1680, and on 2d November the same year, succeeded the duke of Lauderdale as secretary of state. Entering readily into the designs of James VII., he was constituted lord-high-commissioner to the Estates in 1686, when it was attempted to obtain toleration for the Roman Catholics, and in 1687 he was made a knight of the Thistle. At the Revolution the earl was deprived of all his offices, and retiring to his castle of Donibristle, on the northern shore of the Forth, he resided quietly there till his death, 1st November 1700. By his countess, Emilia, daughter of Sir William Balfour of Pitcullo, lieutenant of the Tower of London, he had four sons: 1st, James, Lord Doune, who predeceased his father; 2d, Charles, fifth earl, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 23d September 1681, and died, without issue, 7th October 1735, in his 76th year; 3d, Hon. John Stuart, who died Nov. 9 the same year; and 4th, Francis, 6th earl. The last was one of those who were summoned on suspicion of disaffection during the rebellion of 1715. He succeeded his brother, as 6th earl, in 1735, and died Dec. 11, 1739, in his 66th year.

His eldest son, James, seventh earl of Moray, born about 1708, was made a knight of the Thistle in 1741. The same year he was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and afterwards rechosen three times. He died 5th July 1767, in his 59th year. Under the act of 1747, abolishing the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, he received in all £4,200, in full of his claim of £14,000, namely, for the sheriffship of Moray, £3,000, and for the stewartry of Menteith, £1,200.

His son, Francis, 8th earl, born Jan. 11, 1737, made extensive improvements on his estates. In 1767 and 1768 he planted at Darnaway, Doune, and Donibristle, upwards of 13 millions of trees, of which 1,449,660 were oaks. At the general election of 1784 and in 1790, he was chosen a Scots representative peer, and on May 28, 1796, was created a British peer by the title of Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart, in the county of Inverness, to himself and the heirs male of his body. He died Aug. 28, 1810, aged 74. With 4 daughters, he had 5 sons. The two eldest sons died young.

Francis, the 3d son, became 9th earl. Born at Edinburgh Feb. 2, 1771, he died Jan. 10, 1848. He raised an independent company of foot, which was disbanded in 1791. He was twice married, 1st, to Lucy, 2d daughter of Major-gen. John Scott of Balcomie, Fifeshire, M.P.; and, 2dly, to his cousin, Margaret Jane, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, knight of Pilton, Mid Lothian. By the former he had two sons, Francis, Lord Doune, born in 1795; and the Hon. John Stuart. By the latter he had 4 sons and 4 daughters.

Francis, 10th earl, born Nov. 7, 1795, died *unm.* May 6 1859, when his brother, Hon. John Stuart, born Jan. 25, 1797, a captain in the army, succeeded as 11th earl. His surviving brothers' names are Hon. Archibald George, born in 1810, a lieut.-col. in the army, and Hon. George, *b.* in 1814.

MORAY, a surname, originally Murreff, now MURRAY, which see. The acknowledged chieftainship of the great family of this name is vested in Moray-Stirling of Abercairny, and Ardoch, both in Perthshire, descended from one Freskine, a Fleming, who settled in Scotland in the reign of David I. (1122—1153), and acquired from that monarch the lands of Strathbrock in Linlithgowshire, and of Duffus in Moray. In 1158 he was succeeded by his elder son, William. His younger son, Hugh, was the ancestor of the earls of Sutherland, (see SUTHERLAND, Earl of). William's elder son, also called William, succeeded his father in 1200. He assumed the name of William de Moravia, having extensive estates and great local influence in the province of Moray. He married the daughter and heiress of David de Olifard, son of Walter de Olifard, justiciary of Lothian, who died in 1242, and acquired with her the lands of Bothwell and Drumsargard, in Lanarkshire, and Smailholm in Berwickshire. Drumsargard, anciently Drumshargat, is now called Cambuslang, and forms a part of the entailed estate of the duke of Hamilton. Besides Sir Walter, his heir, he had several sons, who, says Chalmers, "propagated the name of Moray, by founding other houses, one of which was the Murrays of Tullibardine, now represented by the duke of Athol." Sir Walter succeeded in 1226 to the family estates, and was the first of the name designated of Bothwell. He died in 1284. He had married a daughter of Malcolm, earl of Fife, a marriage which enabled his descendant in the fifth degree to plead the privileges of that family. His elder son, Sir William de Moravia, dominus de Bothwell, was, by Alexander III., appointed *hereditarius panitarius Scotiæ*, an office similar to that of the great master of the household in modern times. He was one of the magnates of Scotland who were summoned to Berwick as an auditor of the claims to the crown of Bruce and Baliol. He died without issue in 1293.

His brother, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, the celebrated patriot, succeeded him. He was one of the first to join Wallace, when he reared the standard of national independence. Among the barons who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1292 and 1296, whose names appear in the Ragman Roll, there are no less than 17 named Moray, Murreff, or Moravia. But Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell is not found amongst them. Of all the barons of Scotland, he and Sir William Wallace form the exceptions. There is an Andrew Moray in the roll, but that name was a common one at that time, and the statement in Douglas' Peerage that it was the lord of Bothwell, is a mistake. In 1297, when Wallace was basely deserted by the leaders of the Scots at Irvine, Sir Andrew Moray alone remained faithful to him. He fell at the battle of Stirling, 13th September that year, being the only person of distinction slain on the Scottish side. This was the most complete victory which Wallace ever gained in a regularly fought field, yet, such was his modesty that he allowed the name of Sir Andrew Moray to stand before his own as the leader of the Scottish army. By his wife, a daughter of Sir John Cumyn, lord of Badenoch, the lord of Bothwell had two sons, Sir Andrew, his successor, and Sir William Moray of Drumsargard, from whom the Morays of Abercairny are lineally descended.

Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, the elder son, was, when very young, joined in command with Sir William Wallace, (*Hailes' Annals*, vol. ii. p. 212,) when he invaded England, soon after the battle of Stirling, and his name takes precedence of Wallace's in the protection granted to the canons of Hexham, in Northumberland, by which the priory and convent were admitted under the peace of the king of Scotland, and all persons prohibited, on pain of death, from doing them injury. Hemingford has inserted in his history a copy of this remarkable document, which is still extant, and is dated Hexham, 8th November 1297.

Sir Andrew Moray afterwards joined the standard of Bruce, and adhered to him under every change of fortune. His faithful services were rewarded by his receiving in marriage, in 1326, in the abbey of Cambuskenneth, the king's sister, the Lady Christian Bruce, widow of Gratney earl of Mar and of Sir Christopher Seton. The lordship of Bothwell had by Edward I. been given to Aymer de Vallence, earl of Pembroke, whom he had appointed his governor of the south part of Scotland, but upon his forfeiture it was restored by Robert the Bruce to Sir Andrew Moray. After the fatal battle of Duplin, 12th August 1332, and the coronation of Edward Baliol as king at Scone, on the 24th September, Bruce's party chose Sir Andrew Moray regent of the kingdom. One of his first acts was to send the young king, David II., and his queen, for safety to France. Early in the following year he attempted to surprise Baliol in Roxburgh castle, but was unfortunately taken prisoner. One of his soldiers, named Ralph Golding, having advanced before his companions, was thrown to the ground. The regent generously attempted to rescue him, but not being promptly supported by his followers, he fell into the power of his enemies. Disdaining to surrender to Baliol, he cried out, "I yield to the king of England; conduct me to him." He was conveyed to Edward at Durham, and detained in close custody, but, the following year, he either escaped, or was set at liberty. His return to Scotland infused new spirit into the national party, and he was even joined by some of the English malcontents. Marching into Buchan, at the head of a considerable force, he laid siege to the castle of Dundarg, then held by Henry de Beaumont, one of Baliol's adherents, whom he compelled to capitulate.

In 1335, when Cumyn, earl of Athol, whom the English faction had made governor of Scotland under Baliol, was besieging the castle of Kildrummie, which was then under the charge of Lady Christian Bruce, the wife of Sir Andrew Moray, he was attacked by the latter and others of the loyal nobility, defeated and slain, 30th September that year. Sir Andrew Moray was, thereafter, at a meeting of the Estates held at Dunfermline, re-elected regent.

In the summer of 1336, Edward III. again invaded Scotland, and wasted the country wherever he went, when the Scots, remembering the lessons of the good king Robert, had recourse to a sort of guerilla warfare, taking refuge in forests and morasses, where the English could not follow them. On Edward's departure, Sir Andrew Moray issued from his fastnesses, and laid siege to the castle of Stirling. Edward hastened to its relief, when the regent retiring to the north, made himself master of the castle of Dunnottar, in Kincardineshire, which Edward had refortified in his progress through Scotland. He also took the castles of Laurieston, in the same county, and Kinclaven, in Perthshire, and during the following winter, he harassed the Mearns and Angus. The tower of Falkland he likewise wrested from the English, and in February 1337, assisted by the earls of Fife and March, he got possession, after a siege of three weeks, of both the town and castle of St. Andrews. In this siege he is said to have employed very powerful battering machines, from some

of which stones weighing 200 pounds were thrown at the walls. Following the plan of the great Bruce, Moray entirely razed and destroyed these castles. At the same time he besieged the castle of Cupar, which was defended by William Bulloch, a warlike ecclesiastic, whom Baliol, the vassal king, had created chamberlain of Scotland and governor of the castles of St. Andrews and Cupar. Finding it impossible to make any impression on this strong fortress, the regent was obliged to raise the siege. In March he took his own castle of Bothwell, and attempted to reduce the castle of Edinburgh, but did not succeed. He subdued, however, the whole of Lothian, and invaded Cumberland. In 1338 Sir Andrew Moray, worn out with the fatigues of the constant warfare in which he had been engaged, died at his castle of Avoch in Ross, respected and lamented by all true Scotsmen, and was buried in the abbey of Dunfermline, where Bruce and Randolph had been already interred. He had two sons, John Moray, lord of Bothwell, and *panetarium Scotiæ*, who died in 1352, without issue, and Thomas, who succeeded his brother.

In 1351, Thomas Moray, who, the following year, became lord of Bothwell, was one of the seven hostages sent to England, when David II., then a prisoner, was permitted to visit his dominions. In 1357 he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English for David's release. He was also one of the eight great lords of whom three were to place themselves in the hands of the English, in security of the conditions being fulfilled on which the Scots monarch was liberated. He accordingly went to England, and died of the plague in London about Michaelmas 1361. He left an only child, Jean, his sole heiress, who married Archibald the Grim, lord of Galloway and third earl of Douglas.

The Abercairny family are lineally descended from William, second son of the patriot, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, and younger brother of the regent of the same name. From his uncle and godfather he got the lands and barony of Drumsargard, part of the barony of Bothwell. In a letter to King Edward I., dated in 1290, and signed by a great number of the Scots nobility, concerning a marriage between the 'Maiden of Norway,' the infant queen of Scotland, and Prince Edward of England, William de Moreff de Drumsargard is one, (*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. ii. p. 471). His name appears in the Ragman Roll, as having sworn fealty to Edward I. in 1296. He died about 1300, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Moray de Drumsargard, a personage of great power and authority in his time. He married in 1290, the Lady Mary, only daughter of Malise, earl of Strathern, and with her acquired the lands of Abercairny and Ogilvy in Perthshire. He had three sons: 1. Maurice, created earl of Strathern, 9th February 1333, and slain at the battle of Durham in 1346, without issue; 2. Sir Alexander Moray of Drumsargard, Ogilvy and Abercairny, who carried on the line of the family; and, 3. Walter, ancestor of the Murrays of Ogilface, in Stirlingshire, a family now extinct.

Sir Alexander Moray, the second son, was retoured heir to his paternal inheritance in 1349. On the death of Thomas, last lord of Bothwell, without male issue in 1366, he claimed the succession to his honours and estate, being his cousin and next heir male; but was unable to recover them from the earl of Douglas, the husband of Thomas' daughter. "The power of the Douglases," says the Baronage (p. 100), "being then very great, he found it impossible for him to get justice in the ordinary courts of judicature; yea, their influence was then so universal that he could not get lawyers to plead his cause." He, therefore, resigned the lands and barony of Drumsargard to his brother, Walter, and removed to Perthshire, where he settled, and where his posterity have resided ever since. In 1397 he had the misfortune to be concerned in the slaughter of one Spalding, and was obliged to plead the privilege of the clan Macduff, as being within the ninth degree of consanguinity to the noble family of Fife, and the privilege was granted to him. He died, at an advanced age, in the beginning of the reign of James I. By his wife, Lady Janet, daughter of William, earl of Ross, and sister of Queen Euphemia, relict of the baron of Monymusk, he had a son, Sir Andrew Moray of Abercairny and Ogilvy. This gentleman was knighted by James II. He had a son, Sir Humphry Moray, who succeeded his father in the beginning of the reign of James III. His son, Andrew Moray of Bothwell, married a daughter of Robertson of Strowan, and was killed at Flodden, with his eldest son, George, in September 1513. This son had married Agnes, a daughter of the illustrious house of Lindsay, and had a son, John Moray, who succeeded his grandfather, and was slain at Pinkie in 1547. By his wife, who was his own cousin, Lady Nicholas Graham, daughter of William, earl of Montrose, he had, with six daughters, three sons.

His eldest son, William Moray of Abercairny, died in 1558, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert, who married, in 1560, Catherine, daughter of William Murray of Tullibardine, progenitor of the dukes of Athol, and, with two daughters, had six sons.

The second son was the celebrated poet and scholar, Sir David Moray of Gorthy, keeper of the privy purse to Prince Henry, eldest son of James VI., "thereunto appointed by his highness' speciall dyrreicon and commandemente." He was the author of a very rare volume of poems, dedicated to Prince Henry, entitled 'The Tragicall Death of Sophonisba, written by David Murray, Scoto-Brittaine, printed by John Smethwick, in Saint Dunstan's Churchyard, in Fleet Street, 1611;' to which is added, 'Cœlia, containing certain Sonets and small Poems.' This volume, with a few other pieces by Sir David, was reprinted in 1823, for the Bannatyne Club, the editor of which reprint erroneously describes the author as having been tutor to Prince Henry, instead of keeper of his privy purse. The work itself is so very scarce that, at the sale of Mr. Finlay's library, an original edition of Sophonisba sold for no less a sum than thirty-two guineas. Among the commendatory tributes prefixed, there is one by John Murray, a cousin of the author, and another by Drayton. Prince Henry died November 6, 1612, and Sir David attended his funeral, sitting in a chariot at the feet of the "lively effigy," or figure, which represented the dead prince lying in state. What became of him afterwards is not known. We learn from a rare tract of four pages, preserved in the university library at Edinburgh, among the books presented by Drummond of Hawthornden, that, in 1615, he published at Edinburgh, a paraphrase of the 104th Psalm, and that in 1616 he addressed an elegant sonnet to his friend Drummond. His poetry is praised for the easiness of the versification, and the more than customary purity of the language.

The third son, Sir Mungo Moray of Craigie, had, by his wife, a daughter of George Halket of Pitfirrane, two sons, namely, 1st, Sir Robert Moray, lord-justice-clerk and president of the Royal Society, of whom a memoir is given under the head of MURRAY, in larger type; and 2d, Sir William Moray of Dreghorn, master of the works to Charles II.

The fourth son was the Rev. John Murray, at first minister at Borthwick, where he was for seven years. Thence he was translated to Leith, at the earnest suit of the people thereof. He was a great opposer of the bishops, and on 25th February

1608, after being four years and a half in Leith, he was summoned to appear before the council, to answer for a sermon preached by him, on Galatians v. 1, at a synodal assembly at Edinburgh, as moderator of the preceding synod, wherein he inveighed against the avarice and ambition of some of the prelates. This sermon was printed at London without his knowledge, he having given a written copy of it to a friend who had requested it of him. He acknowledged it to be his, but gave in a general answer to the council, which in effect was a declinature of their jurisdiction, in the form of a supplication that the matter might be remitted to his own ecclesiastical superiors. Although favourably dismissed from the council, he was, at the instigation of the bishops, apprehended on a warrant from the king, and put in ward in the castle of Edinburgh. After being detained there a year, he was removed to Newabbey near Dumfries, and ordered to confine himself within four miles of that place. His charge at Leith was declared vacant, and Mr. David Lindsay inducted there in his stead. He remained at Dumfries about a year and a half, preaching either there or at the kirk of Troqueer, on the other side of the Nith, and then went with his wife and children to Dysart in Fife, where he remained privately half-a-year. Removing to Prestonpans, then called Saltpreston, he resumed his public preaching. In 1617, at the urgent request of the parishioners and the presbytery, he was placed at Dunfermline. On the 12th December 1621, he was summoned by the bishop of St. Andrews to appear before the high commission, and answer for not conforming to the five acts of Perth, and as he paid no attention to the summons, though twice cited, he was removed from Dunfermline, and ordered to confine himself within the parish of Foulis in Strathern.

The fifth son, Captain Andrew Murray, and the sixth, who was named James, both died without issue.

The eldest son, Sir William, succeeded his father in 1594. Being about the same age as James VI., he was brought up with him at Stirling, his majesty being then under the charge of the old countess of Mar, Abercairny's aunt on the mother's side. He was knighted by the king and appointed master of the horse to the queen. He lived mostly at court, both in Scotland and after James' accession to the crown of England, and died in 1640, leaving his estate greatly encumbered with debt. He had a son, Robert, who predeceased him in 1628, and left two sons, William and David.

William, Robert's elder son, succeeded his grandfather, and was a great loyalist, but died while still a young man, in 1642. His eldest son, Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny, born in 1636, was, immediately after the Restoration, knighted by Charles II. He died in April 1704, in his 68th year. With two daughters, he had five sons, namely, 1st, William, his heir; 2d, Robert, who was so strongly attached to the interests of the Stuart family that he waited upon James VII., after his expatriation, at St. Germains, and was by him, it is said, intrusted with some commission of importance to his adherents in Scotland. 3d, Captain John Moray, who, after the Revolution, went into the French service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the accession of Queen Anne, he and Captain James Murray, brother of Sir David Murray of Stanhope, were by the exiled family at St. Germains, sent over to Scotland, under the protection of her majesty's indemnity, as a check upon Simon Fraser of Beaufort, afterwards the celebrated Lord Lovat, and to sound the dispositions of the people. He died, unmarried, in 1710. 4th, James, and 5th, Maurice, both died young and unmarried.

The eldest son, William Moray of Abercairny, greatly improved his paternal estate, and entirely relieved it from all the encumbrances upon it. He died in 1735. By his wife, a daughter of Graham of Balnagowan, he had a son and two daughters. His only son, James, had, with four daughters, two sons, Alexander and Charles, who both inherited the estate. The latter, Colonel Charles Moray of Abercairny, married the eldest daughter and heiress of Sir William Stirling, baronet of Ardoch, and died in 1810. With five daughters, he had three sons. James, the eldest son, succeeded him. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire; captain, 15th hussars, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the Perthshire local militia. He died, without issue, in December 1840, and was succeeded by his brother, Major William Moray-Stirling of Abercairny and Ardoch. He married the Hon. Fanny Douglas, daughter of Archibald, Lord Douglas, and served for a long period in the army. He was ten years in India, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He succeeded his mother in Ardoch, when he assumed the additional name of Stirling.

Mordington, Lord, a (dormant) title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1641, on Sir James Douglas, second son of the tenth earl of Angus. He had married Anne, only child of Lawrence, fifth Lord Oliphant. This lady claimed the peerage of Oliphant, but in the court of session in 1633, it was determined, in presence of Charles I., in favour of the heir male. The king, however, was pleased to create her husband a peer by the title of Lord Mordington, 14th November 1641, with the precedency of Oliphant (1458). He obtained a grant from the crown of the lands and barony of Over Mordington in Berwickshire, on 24th August 1634. These lands at one period belonged to the celebrated Randolph, earl of Moray, by gift from his uncle, Robert the Bruce, and at the death of John, third earl, passed to his sister, Black Agnes, countess of Dunbar. They were given as a dowery with her daughter, Agnes, on her marriage to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, and continued in the possession of his successors, the earls of Morton, till the attainder of the regent Morton in June 1581, when they reverted to the crown. The first Lord Mordington died 11th February 1656.

His son, William, second Lord Mordington, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh, fifth Lord Sempill, by whom he had two sons; James, third Lord Mordington, and the Hon. James Douglas. James, third lord, during the lifetime of his father, had a charter, "To James, master of Mordington," of the lands of Nether Mordington, of date 2d August, 1662. His son, George, fourth Lord Mordington, has obtained a place in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, (Park's edition, vol. v. p. 147,) as the author of a work called 'The great blessing of a monarchical government, when fenced about with, and bounded by, the laws, and these laws secured, defended and observed by the monarch. Also, that as a Popish government is inconsistent with the true happiness of these kingdoms, so great also are the miseries and confusions of anarchy. Most humbly dedicated to his majesty by George Douglas, Lord Mordington.' London, 1724. Two pieces against a weekly paper, called the Independent Whig, are also mentioned there as written by his lordship. He died 10th June 1741. His only son, Charles, went to sea when young, and did not return till after his father's death. As he had no landed property, he did not assume the title. Engaging in the rebellion of 1745, he was taken prisoner, and tried 11th September 1746, under the designation of Charles Douglas, Esq. He then pleaded his peerage, which was objected to by the counsel for the crown; but on proving

his descent, his trial was postponed, and himself remanded to the castle of Carlisle, from which he was soon after released. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions the following year, he claimed for the privilege of regality over the lands of Nether Mordington, £300, which was refused. He died without issue, and in him terminated the male line of the family. His sister, Mary, assumed the title of Baroness Mordington, and died 22d July 1791, without issue. Her husband, William Werner, Esq., an officer of the royal regiment of horse guards, fought at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. The peerage of Mordington is represented, it is said, by the Baroness Sempill.

MORE, a surname signifying great, from the Gaelic *Mòr*, big or large. In Scotland it is variously spelled Mure, Muir, or Moir. Those of this name and that of Morison carry three Moors' heads in their armorial bearings, as having some allusion to their name. See MURE.

MOREHAM, a surname taken from lands in Haddingtonshire, now a parish. The de Morehams flourished under Alexander I. and II., and in the Ragman Roll appears the name of Thomas de Moreham *pusnee*, that is, the younger, as having sworn fealty to Edward I. Sir Reginald More, lord-great-chamberlain under David II., belonged to this family. He had sunk the last syllable of his name. Removing into Stirlingshire, he resided on the north bank of the Carron, at a place now called Scaithmoor, where he built a fine house. He married one of the coheiresses of the Grahams of Eskdale, with whom he acquired the lands of Abercorn in Linlithgowshire, once the possession of Sir John the Graham, the "fidus Achates" of Wallace. Here his family resided for some generations, and were known in writs as the Mores of Abercorn. The sole heiress married Sir William Lindsay of the Byres.

MORISON, THOMAS, a learned physician of the sixteenth century, was born at Aberdeen, and studied at the university of Montpelier, at which he is supposed to have taken a degree. In 1593 he published at Frankfort a treatise, 'De Metallorum Causis et Transubstantiatione,' and in 1594 he produced at Edinburgh a work on the Popedom, entitled 'Papatus; seu depravatæ Religionis Origo et Incrementum;' both dedicated to James VI. The latter volume, which is now exceedingly rare, is said to be highly prized by the learned for its singular erudition. He was the friend of Lord Bacon, with whom, as well as with his brother, Mr. Anthony Bacon, he maintained a correspondence. We are also informed that he was employed to furnish intelligence from Scotland to the earl of Essex. From a letter addressed to him by Bacon, dated "from his chambers in Gray's Inn," in 1603, soliciting his influence with the king in his favour, it appears that Dr. Morison's death must have taken place after that year, though Dempster places it in 1601.

MORISON, ROBERT, M.D., an eminent physician and botanist of the 17th century, was born at Aberdeen in 1620, and received his education at Marischal college in that city. In June 1639, on the breaking out of the civil wars in Scotland, he signalized his zeal in the cause of the king, by appearing in arms at the battle of the Bridge of Dee, where he was dangerously wounded in the head. Soon after his recovery his attachment to the royal cause obliged him to retire to France, when, fixing his residence at Paris, he applied assiduously to the study of botany and anatomy, and took the degree of M.D. at Angers in 1648.

His reputation as a botanist induced the duke of Orleans to appoint him, in 1650, to the charge of the royal gardens at Blois, of the plants in which he afterwards published an accurate catalogue, under the title of 'Hortus Regius Blesensis.' On the Restoration he removed to London, and was appointed by the king his physician and royal professor of botany, with a salary of £200. In 1669 he published his 'Præludium Botanicum,' and soon after he was elected professor of botany in the university of Oxford. In 1672 appeared his 'Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio Nova,' the substance of which is incorporated in the 'Plantarum Historia,' 2 volumes, 1678. A 3d was added after the author's death by Jacob Bobart. Dr. Morison died at London, Nov. 9, 1683, aged 63.

MORTIMER, the surname of an ancient potent family of Norman descent, who possessed the lands of Aberdour in Fife. At an early period these lands belonged to a family of the name of Vetere-Ponte or Vipont, a surname still known in Scotland, under the latter form, though now very rare. This family ended in an heir female, Anicea, only daughter and sole heiress of 'Johannes dominus de Vetere-ponte or Vypont, anno 2 regni Davidis I.' She married, in 1126, Alanus de Mortuo-Mari or Mortimer, who thereby acquired right to her lands. The name, though fancifully supposed to have been first borne by a crusader, and said to be derived from "*De Mortuo Mari*," "from the Dead Sea," was taken from a place in Normandy, the great ancestor of the family being a relative by blood of William the Conqueror. In the Register of the abbey of St. Colme there is the following entry in Latin: "Sir Alan Mortimer, lord of Aberdour, gave the half of the lands of his town of Aberdour to God and the monks of St. Colme's Isle for the benefit of a burial-place to himself and his posterity, in the church of their monastery." Sibbald (*History of Fife*, page 92, edition 1803) says, "It is reported that Alain the founder being dead, the monks carrying his corpse in a coffin of lead, by barge, in the nighttime, to be interred within their church, some wicked monks did throw the samen in a great deep, betwixt the land and the monastery, which to this day by the neighbouring fishermen and salters is called Mortimer's Deep." With the Mortimer

family the lands of Aberdour continued for more than a century, when they came to the ancestors of the earl of Morton, the present proprietor.

MORTON, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by James II. 14th March 1458, on James Douglas of Dalkeith, descended from Sir John Douglas, second son of Sir James de Douglas, of Loudon, who was assassinated by order of Sir David Barclay of Brechin in 1350, and whose eldest son, Sir James Douglas, had, in 1351, a grant of the barony of Aberdour in Fife, from his uncle, William de Douglas, lord of Liddisdale, and some time earl of Athol, (see vol. i. p. 163). The remote ancestor of the noble family of Morton was Andrew, second son of Archibald de Douglas, the second of that illustrious race who bore the name of Douglas. The title is taken from the lands of Mortoune in the parish of East Calder, Mid Lothian, anciently called Calder-Clere; having been at one time the property of the family of de Clere.

James, first earl of Morton, had a safe-conduct into England, as one of the ambassadors from Scotland, 14th June 1491, and again, 28th July 1494. He married Johanna, the widowed countess of Angus, daughter of King James I., and, with two daughters, had a son, John, second earl.

The second earl of Morton was present in the estates of parliament when the settlements on the princess Margaret of England by James IV. were confirmed, 13th May 1504. He was succeeded by his son, James, third earl, who received a safe-conduct 6th February 1516, to go to England. The Douglases of Loudon obtained, in early times, a baronial jurisdiction over many lands, in several shires, which was called the regality of Dalkeith. In 1541, James, third earl of Morton, obtained a charter from James V., confirming this regality. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland in 1747, the duke of Buccleuch, to whom this regality then belonged, received £3,400 for it. The earl of Morton married Catherine, natural daughter of James IV., by Margaret Boyd, and had 3 daughters; Lady Margaret, married to the earl of Arran, duke of Chatelherault, regent of Scotland; Lady Beatrix, wife of Robert, sixth Lord Maxwell; and Lady Elizabeth, wife of James Douglas, second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, (see vol. ii. p. 47,) the brother of the sixth earl of Angus. Having no male issue, he made an entail of his estates and honours in favour of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, who had a charter of the same, 17th October 1540. Afterwards, however, he altered the destination, and a charter of the lands and earldom was granted in favour of his son-in-law, James Douglas, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, and the longest liver, in conjunct fee, and the heirs male to be procreated between them, the remainder to others therein mentioned, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, which was confirmed by royal charter, 22d April 1543. The third earl died in 1553.

His son-in-law, James Douglas, became fourth earl of Morton, in terms of the above-mentioned settlement, and was the famous regent Morton, of whom a memoir is given in vol. ii. p. 53, in larger type. He left no lawful issue, although he had several natural children. On his execution in 1581, his estates and titles became forfeited to the crown. John, 7th Lord Maxwell, grandson of the 3d earl, obtained, in right of his mother, a new charter of the earldom of Morton, June 5, 1581 (see p. 126 of this volume), and was 5th earl of Morton. The attainder being reversed in Jan. 1585, Lord Maxwell had to relinquish the title, which devolved on the next heir of entail, Archibald, 8th earl of Angus of the Douglas family, (see vol. ii. p. 47). The latter, 6th earl of Morton, died, without surviving issue, in 1588. In the superstition of the times he was suspected to have died by witchcraft. This earl, says Calderwood, (vol. iv. p. 680,) was "more nor anie of his predecessors, yea, nor anie of all the erles in the countrie, much beloved of the godlie. The king was wont commonly to call him 'the ministers' king.' He gave a proof of his religion and pietie at his last and greatest extremitie; for howbeit he was assured he was bewitched, yitt refused he all helpe by witches, but referred the event to God."

On the earl of Angus' death, Sir William Douglas of Lochleven became 7th earl of Morton. He was descended from Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton, who, in the reign of Robert II., obtained a grant of the castle of Lochleven, in the neighbourhood of Kinross, with lands on the shore of the lake. He was the third son of Sir John Douglas of Dalkeith, by Agnes Monfode. In 1566, Sir William Douglas of Loch leven, the near kinsman of the regent Morton, and half-brother to the regent Moray, was selected as the jailer of the unfortunate Queen Mary when she was imprisoned in Lochleven castle, 16th June 1567. She made her escape, it is well known, on the 2d May 1568, by means of George Douglas, youngest son of Sir Robert. The sixth earl died 24th September, 1606. His grandson, William, seventh earl, was a privy councillor, and one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber both to King James VI. and Charles I. On 12th April 1630, he was constituted high-treasurer of Scotland, and held that office till 1635, when he was appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard, and besides being made a knight of the Garter, was sworn a member of the English privy council. In 1641 he was nominated high-chancellor of Scotland, but the appointment being opposed in parliament by his own son-in-law, the famous marquis of Argyle, the husband of his second daughter, Lady Margaret Douglas, the king did not persist in it.

On the breaking out of the civil wars, the earl of Morton, who was then one of the richest noblemen in the kingdom, advanced large sums for the support of the royal cause. Among other estates disposed of for that purpose, the estate of Dalkeith was in 1642 sold to the Buccleuch family. On that account the islands of Orkney and Zetland were, 15th June 1643, with all the regalities belonging to them, granted by royal charter in mortgage to the earl, redeemable by the crown on the payment of £30,000 sterling. In 1646, when Charles I. took refuge with the Scots army at Newcastle, the earl of Morton went to that town to wait on his majesty. He afterwards retired to Orkney, where he died 7th August 1648, in his 66th year. With five daughters, he had four sons.

His eldest son, Robert, ninth earl, mortgaged the islands of Orkney and Zetland, to assist Charles, but died towards the end of the year 1649. His son, William, tenth earl, received in 1662 a new grant of Orkney and Zetland, which had been confiscated by Cromwell, not in his own name, however, but in that of the Viscount Grandison, the brother of his countess, in trust for the Morton family. Both this and the former grant were contested by the lord-advocate, and being reduced, these islands were, by act of parliament, 27th December 1669, annexed for ever to the crown. The earl died in 1681, without surviving issue, when the title devolved on his uncle, the Hon. Sir James Douglas of Smithfield, who was knighted by the earl of Lindsay under the royal standard at the Isle of Rhee for his gallant behaviour. He was a gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I.

The 11th earl died in 1686. He had, with one daughter, five sons. The eldest, Charles, Lord Aberdour, was drowned at sea on his passage to Holland, unmarried.

The second son, James, twelfth earl, supported the Revo-

lution, and was a privy councillor to Queen Anne. He was one of the commissioners for the Union, which he zealously supported in parliament. The same year (1707) Orkney and Zetland were placed under his jurisdiction as their admiral and hereditary steward and justiciary, having been restored by act of parliament, to himself and his heirs, in the old form of mortgage, redeemable by the crown on payment of £30,000, but subject to an annual feu duty of £500 to his lordship. He died unmarried in December 1715.

His brother Robert, thirteenth earl, described as a man of talent and honour, and well versed in the knowledge of the antiquities of his country, also died unmarried, in 1730, when his next brother, George, became the fourteenth earl of Morton. He was a colonel in the army and M.P. for Kirkwall in the last parliament of Scotland. He steadily supported the Union, and was named one of the members of the House of Commons in the first parliament of Great Britain, February 1707. At the general election of 1715, he was chosen M.P. for Peebles, &c., and in 1722 and 1727, for the county of Orkney. In May 1733, three years after succeeding to the earldom, he was appointed vice-admiral of Scotland, and died at Edinburgh, 4th January 1738, in his 77th year.

His son, James, 15th earl, born at Edinburgh about 1702, was a nobleman of abilities and learning. In 1738, after his accession to the earldom, he was invested with the order of the Thistle, and in 1739 appointed a lord of the bedchamber. On 12th May the same year he was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and afterwards four times re-chosen. He was a frequent speaker in the House of Lords, in which he sat for thirty years. On visiting Orkney in 1739, his lordship had severe contests with Sir James Stewart of Burray, baronet, which, in 1740, formed the subjects of judicial investigation. The earl was assoilzied, and Sir James, being found guilty, was fined and imprisoned for assaulting his lordship.

In 1742, though his revenues from Orkney and Zetland were computed to amount to £3,000 sterling a-year, on the ground that they did not yield a rental equal to the interest of the mortgage, the earl contrived to obtain an act of parliament vesting them irredeemably in himself and his heirs. He also got a temporary lease of the rents of the bishopric of Orkney, and a donation of the rights of admiralty, which, in these islands, had always been considered as distinct from those of the admiralty of Scotland. Being at Paris in 1746, he was confined three months in the Bastile. His countess (Agatha, daughter and heiress of James Halyburton of Pitcur) and child, and a sister of the countess, were also imprisoned, but in separate apartments. The cause of this imprisonment was never known. He returned to England, 3d May 1747, and on the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions the same year, he was compensated for the office of steward and justiciary of Orkney and Zetland with the sum of £7,147.

In 1760 his lordship was appointed lord-clerk-register of Scotland. He established the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, and on 27th March 1764, was elected president of the Royal Society of London. In 1766, after being harassed with complaints, quarrels, and lawsuits, on account of the manner in which the rents, feu-duties, and services were exacted, he sold his estates in Orkney and Zetland, for £60,000, to Sir Lawrence Dundas, grandfather of the first earl of Zetland. His lordship died at Chiswick, October 12th, 1768, leaving a distinguished reputation for scientific attainments and philosophical knowledge. At the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the British Museum, and a commissioner of annexed estates. He was twice married. By his first countess, Agatha Halyburton, he had five sons and two daughters. By his second countess, Bridget, eldest daughter of Sir John Heathcote of Normanton, county of Rutland, baronet, he had a son, the Hon. John Douglas, an officer in the army, and a daughter, Lady Bridget Bouverie, she having married the second son of the first earl of Radnor.

Charles, Lord Aberdour, his eldest son, having died young, Sholto Charles, the second son, born in 1732, also in his father's lifetime styled Lord Aberdour, became 16th earl of Morton. In 1759 he raised a corps of light dragoons, of which he was made captain-commandant. He was one of the lords of police at the accession of George III., and held that office till his death, which took place in Sicily, 25th September 1774, aged 42. He had married at Edinburgh, 19th November 1758, Katherine, fourth daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, second son of the sixth earl of Haddington, and had two sons, George, seventeenth earl, and the Hon. Hamilton Douglas, who, on the death of Colonel James Halyburton of Pitcur, at Dundee, 9th May 1765, acquired that estate, and thereafter assumed the additional name of Halyburton. He was a lieutenant in the royal navy, and on 30th December 1783, he was sent in command of the barge of the Assistance, 50 guns, then assisting at the evacuation of New York, in search of some deserters, when a dreadful storm arising, on new year's morning, 1784, the barge was discovered lying on her side on the Jersey shore, and the dead bodies of all her crew on their faces in the mud, whence they had struggled in vain to extricate themselves. The relations of Lieutenant Halyburton, who thus unfortunately died in his 21st year, erected a monument at Sandyhook to his memory and that of his fellow-sufferers. The estate of Pitcur, in virtue of the entail under which it was held, devolved on his aunt Mary, countess of Aboyne, (see vol. ii. p. 414).

George, the elder son, 17th earl of Morton, born April 3, 1761, was in 1784 chosen one of the 16 Scots representative peers. He was created a baron of Great Britain by the title of Lord Douglas of Lochleven, Jan. 10, 1791, and appointed chamberlain of the queen's household in 1792; knight of the Thistle, July 26, 1797. He was vice-president of the Royal Society; vice-president and manager of the Royal Institution; lord-lieutenant of the county of Fife, and colonel of the Fifeshire militia. He died July 17, 1827, without issue, when the British title of Lord Douglas of Lochleven, being to himself and the heirs male of his body, became extinct, and the Scottish honours devolved on his cousin, George Sholto Douglas, Esq., son of the Hon. John Douglas, 2d son of the 15th earl.

George Sholto, 18th earl, born in London in 1789, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1810. He was attached to the mission in Spain in 1811, made secretary of legation at Stockholm, in July 1812, and elected a representative peer of Scotland in 1830. In September 1841 he was appointed a lord in waiting to her majesty, an office which he held till June 1849. Reappointed in Feb. 1852, he held the same till Dec. of the same year. In 1843 he was appointed lieut.-col. of the Mid Lothian yeomanry cavalry, but resigned in 1844. Deputy-lieut. of Mid Lothian in 1854. He died March 31, 1858. He had married in 1817, Frances Theodora, eldest daughter of Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H.; issue, 5 sons and 5 *drs.*

Sholto-John, the eldest son, succeeded as 19th earl. Born at Berlin, April 13, 1818, he became a lieutenant 11th hussars in 1843, but retired in 1844. He succeeded his father in that year as lieut.-col. of the Mid Lothian yeomanry cavalry, and became lieut.-col. commandant in 1852. Married, 1st, Jan. 24, 1844, Helen, daughter of James Watson of Saughton, Mid Lothian; issue, Sholto George Watson, Lord

Aberdour, *b.* Nov. 5, 1844; 2dly in 1853, Lady Alice Lambton, 3d daughter of the 1st earl of Durham. Appointed deputy lieutenant of Mid Lothian in 1848, and of Argyleshire in 1859. In April of the latter year he was elected a representative peer of Scotland.

Morville, surname of. See Supplement

MOTHERWELL, William, a highly-gifted poet, was born in Glasgow, October 13, 1797. His family originally belonged to Stirlingshire, where for several generations they resided on a small property of their own, called Muirmill. At an early age he was placed under the care of an uncle in Paisley, and after receiving a good education, was apprenticed to the sheriff-clerk of the county, with the view of following the legal profession. On the termination of his apprenticeship he was employed for some time by Dr. Robert Watt, in assisting in the compilation of that valuable and useful work, the 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' in which occupation he displayed a passionate love of antiquarian lore, that characterized all his after years. Having early begun to "try his 'prentice hand" on poetry, he about the same time contributed some pieces to a small periodical published at Greenock, called 'The Visitor.' At the age of twenty-one he was appointed deputy to the sheriff-clerk at Paisley, which office he held for about ten years. In the year 1819 he contributed an Essay on the Poets of Renfrewshire, to a collection of Songs and other poetical pieces published at Paisley, entitled 'The Harp of Renfrewshire,' in which a few of his own productions also appeared. He subsequently became editor of a work of a somewhat similar nature, but of higher pretensions and greater merit, being a valuable collection of ballads, published in parts, and completed in 1827, under the title of 'Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern,' illustrated by a most interesting historical introduction and notes, which exhibited his extensive acquaintance with the ballad and romantic literature of Scotland.

In 1828 Mr. Motherwell became editor of the 'Paisley Advertiser,' a paper of conservative politics, which he conducted with spirit and success for nearly two years. At the same time he edited the 'Paisley Magazine,' a monthly periodical, which, though it displayed much talent and liveliness, only existed for a year. In the beginning of 1830, on the retirement of Mr. MacQueen, the able and at that period well-known advocate of the West India interests, from the 'Glasgow Courier,' Mr. Motherwell was engaged as editor of that journal, and he continued to conduct it till his death. He entered upon the editorship at a period of great public excitement, when the principles he supported, those of conservatism, were, for the time, exceedingly unpopular, but he advocated the cause which he conscientiously believed to be the true one with signal intrepidity, unflinching zeal, and consummate ability, and for upwards of five years sustained with distinctior the character of the newspaper under his charge. Of Motherwell it may be truly said that "he gave up to party what was meant for mankind," for politics, in a great measure, thus withdrew him from the more congenial pursuits of literature. He did not, however, wholly forsake poetry, for, in 1832, a volume of his 'Poems, Narrative and Lyrical,' was published at Glasgow, and was most favourably received. A few months previously he had furnished his friend, Mr. Andrew Henderson, with an able and interesting preface for his collection of Scottish Proverbs, in which he showed a thorough acquaintance with the "saws" and sayings of his countrymen.

The same year he contributed a number of pieces in prose and verse to 'The Day,' a periodical then published at Glasgow. His 'Memoirs of Peter Birnie,' a Paisley bailie, formed one of the most amusing papers in that publication. In 1834–5 he superintended with Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, an elegant edition of the works of Burns, in five volumes, published by Messrs. A. Fullarton & Co. A large amount of the notes, critical and illustrative, was supplied by him.

Mr. Motherwell was of short stature, but stout and muscular. The engrossing and exciting nature of his duties, combined with other causes, gradually undermined his health, and he was latterly subject to occasional attacks of illness. On the evening of 31st October 1835, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and though medical aid was speedily procured, in less than three hours, during which he scarcely spoke, he died, November 1, in his 39th year. He was never married. A monument to his memory was erected in Glasgow Necropolis, where he was buried.

He was very fond of the poetry of Norway, and in his 'Poems, Narrative and Lyrical,' he has introduced three remarkable pieces, thoroughly embued with the character of the Norse legends. With regard to these, he says, in his dedication to a brother poet, William Kennedy, author of a volume of 'Lyrics,' they "are intended to be a faint shadowing forth of something like the form and spirit of Norse poetry; but all that is historical about them is contained in the proper names. The first, 'Sigurd's Battle Flag,' does not follow the story as given in the Northern Sagas, but only adopts the incident of the Magic Standard, which carries victory to the party by whom it is displayed, but certain death to its bearer. 'Jarl Egill Skallagrim's Wooing Song' is entirely a creation, and nothing of it is purely historical, save the preserving of the name of that warrior and Skald. From the memorials, however, he has left us of himself, I think he could not well have wooed in a different fashion. As for 'Thorstein Raudi,' or the Red, that is a name which occurs in Northern history; but, as may well be supposed, he never said so much in all his life about his sword or himself, as I have taken the fancy of putting into his mouth."

As a poet, Mr. Motherwell possessed considerable genius and originality. His principal characteristics are purity of spirit and depth of feeling. His ballad compositions are simple, but full of truth and pathos. His most exquisite productions are 'Jeanie Morrison,' and 'My head is like to rend, Willie,' which, especially the former, no one possessing any sensibility can read without being deeply affected. There is a touching tenderness about them both which appeals at once to the best sympathies of our nature, and they approach nearer to the sweetness and simplicity of some of the songs of Burns than any poems of the kind in the language. His 'Sword Chant of Thorstein-Raudi,' and similar pieces, are distinguished by a spirit of warlike enthusiasm which stirs the heart like the blast of a trumpet. Personally he was endeared to his friends by many admirable qualities. Kindness of heart, generosity of disposition, and urbanity of manner, were not the least striking features of his character. He left various manuscripts, finished and unfinished, among which was a prose work, embodying the wild legends of the Norsemen, a department of literature to which he was much devoted. A new edition of his poems, containing a selection from these manuscripts, was published in one volume at Glasgow in 1846, with a memoir by Dr. M'Conechy, his successor in the *Courier*, and a personal friend of his own.

Moubray, the surname of an ancient family, the first of whom in Scotland, Philip de Moubray, descended from one of the Norman adventurers who came over with William the Conqueror, was the second son of Nigel de Moubray, and brother of William de Moubray, ancestor of the duke of Norfolk of that name. He came to Scotland with William the Lion, and by his marriage with Galiena, daughter of Waldeve, earl of Dunbar, he acquired the lands of Barnbougle and Dalmeny in Linlithgowshire, and Inverkeithing in Fifeshire. In 1215, and again in 1220, he was ambassador to England, to treat of the marriage of Alexander II. with the princess Joan. Galfride or Gotofride de Moubray, the next on record, was one of the *Magnates Scotiæ* from 1287 to 1294. He was among those who swore fealty to Edward I., and those of his name in Scotland, like many of the barons of that period, frequently changed sides in the great contest for the national independence at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. He married the second daughter of the Red Cumyn, slain by Bruce, and had five sons. The fourth son is supposed to have been the Sir Philip de Moubray, who was governor of Stirling castle in the English interest, previous to the battle of Bannockburn. On the day after that decisive victory he surrendered the castle to Robert the Bruce, and entering his service, ever after continued faithful to him. He accompanied Edward Bruce to Ireland, and fell with him at the battle of Dundalk in 1318.

He had a son and a daughter. The son, Sir John Moubray of Redcastle in Forfarshire, his mother's property, was slain at Annan in 1332, on Edward Baliol's side. The daughter, Philippa de Moubray, heiress of her father, married Sir Bartholomew de Loen, a foreign knight, probably of the house of Heynberg in Guelderland, related to the dukes of Gueldres. Their only child, David, assumed the name of Moubray, and was contracted in marriage to the Lady Janet Stewart, daughter of the duke of Albany, governor of Scotland. His son, Sir John de Moubray, was dead before 1st February 1426.

This line of the Moubrays subsisted till the reign of James the Fifth, when Sir John Moubray of Barnbougle left a daughter, his sole heiress, who married Robert Barton, son of Sir Robert Barton of Over Barton. In consequence he changed his name to Moubray, and in his line the family continued till 1675, when it failed. Barnbougle castle, the ancient seat of the family, on the shore of the Frith of Forth near Cramond, had passed by sale from them, in 1620. and is now the property of the earl of Rosebery.

William Moubray or Mowbray, as the name is usually spelled. the brother of the above-named Sir John Moubray of Barnbougle, was the founder of the branch of the Moubrays of Cockairney in the parish of Dalgetty, Fifeshire, the lands of that name having been bestowed upon him by the latter in 1511.

Roger de Moubray, the brother of Philip first above mentioned, held lands in Perthshire under William the Lion, and his brother, Alexander II., some of whose charters he witnessed. He granted in subinfeudation the lands of Mon-

creif and Balmachin to Matthew, who from them assumed the name of Moncreif.

The family of Cockairny have continued in an uninterrupted male line. Sir Robert Moubray, who succeeded in 1794, was knighted in 1825, and died in 1848.

MOWAT, a surname originally Montealt. A family, deriving their name from the lands of Montealt in the county of Flint, North Wales, settled in Scotland in the reign of David I., and in course of time the name was softened into Mowat. In the Ragman Roll is the name of Willielmus de Monte Alto, miles. There is a charter of William, earl of Douglas and Mar, to James Mowat of the lands of Easter Fowlis, dated at the castle of Kildrummy, 26th July 1377. The principal family of the name was Mowat of Balquollie, Aberdeenshire. There were also Mowat of Stanehouse in Clydesdale, and Mowat of Busbie in Cunningham, but all these families have long been extinct.

MUDIE, ROBERT, a voluminous writer, author of 'The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands,' and numerous other popular and scientific works, was a native of Forfarshire, and was born in 1777. The son of a country weaver, he received the rudiments of his education at a humble rural school in his native place, about six or seven miles north-west from Dundee. For whatever learning he afterwards possessed, he was solely indebted to his own industry and native vigour of mind, and he furnishes another remarkable example of those individuals who, by the force of their genius, application, and steadiness, have raised themselves from a lowly rank in life, without the aid of either school or college, to a conspicuous position among the higher class of literary and scientific men of their day. In his early youth, he was put to the loom, and plied the shuttle for several years, until he was drawn for the militia. From his boyhood he had evinced an insatiable desire for knowledge of every description, and all the hours which he could spare from his employment as a weaver, or his militiaman's duties, were devoted to the reading of books. He used to mention that before he left home, he was much indebted to a gentleman who lent him some volumes of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' in which he indulged at large his taste for variety, and that in the towns where his regiment was stationed he always contrived to find a good supply of books. By the time that his militia service of four years expired, he had attained to so much knowledge that he was emboldened to undertake the duties of a village school in the south of Fife. Besides other accomplishments, we are told, he had acquired considerable skill in the art of drawing, a respectable acquaintance with arithmetic and mathematics, and great facility in English composition. He also wrote verses with ease.

He was soon appointed to the situation of drawing-master in the academy of Inverness, and afterwards in that of Dundee, where he was not long till he was transferred to the department of arithmetic, theoretical and practical, and English composition. At Dundee he remained for about twelve years, and besides contributing much tc the local newspaper, and conducting for some time a monthly periodical, he published a novel, called 'Glenfurgas,' in 3 volumes. Becoming a member of the Dundee town council, he engaged eagerly in the cause of burgh reform, in conjunction with R. S. Rintoul, afterwards the editor of the London Spectator.

About 1820, Mr. Mudie left Dundee for London, and at first obtained employment as a parliamentary reporter for the newspapers. He was for some time connected with the Morning Chronicle, and subsequently editor of the Sunday Times He also contributed largely to several of the periodicals of the day. His life thenceforward was that of a laborious literary hack, and as he wrote with great facility, he produced altogether upwards of ninety volumes, on almost every subject. Many of his works were hastily produced, to provide for the passing wants of the day, and he has been known to throw off a volume of his 'Seasons' in eight days. He was an able writer, an expert compiler, an acute and philosophical observer of nature, and particularly happy in his geographical dissertations and works on natural history. With all his acquirements, however, and with all his industry and perseverance, his was but the fate of too many literary men, constant drudging and perpetual poverty, and at last complete bodily exhaustion. He died 29th April 1842, aged 64, leaving the widow of a second marriage in poor circumstances.

In the Appendix to Dr. Hannah's Life of Dr. Chalmers, a brief account of Mr. Mudie is given by Professor Duncan, of the university of St. Andrews, who was rector of the academy of Dundee, when the subject of this notice was one of the

teachers in it. Mr. Mudie was a visitor at the manse of Kilmany in Fife, at the time Dr. Chalmers was minister of that parish, and Dr. Hannah relates, (*Life of Chalmers*, vol. i. p. 22,) that in the autumn of 1811, when that eminent divine was alone at the manse, Mr. Mudie and Mr. Duncan came in upon him from Dundee. On consulting his servant privately, as to what there was for dinner, he found, to his dismay, that there was nothing whatever in the house but two separate parcels of salt fish. Having given particular directions that a portion of each should be boiled apart from the other, he joined his friends, and went out with them to enjoy a walk. On returning to the house, the dinner was served, two large and most promising covered dishes being placed at the head and foot of the table. "And now, gentlemen," said the host, as the covers were removed, "you have variety to choose among; that is hard fish from St. Andrews, and this is hard fish from Dundee."

The following is a list of Mr. Mudie's works, as nearly as can be given:

The Maid of Griban. A poetical Fragment. 1810.

Glenfurgas. A Novel in 3 vols.

First Lines of Zoology. By Question and Answer, for the use of the Young. London, 1831, 12mo.

Modern Athens. A Sketch of Edinburgh Society.

Babylon the Great, a picture of Men and Things in London, 4 vols.

The British Naturalist, 2 vols.

A Popular Guide to the Observation of Nature, forming vol. lxxvii. of Constable's Miscellany. London, 1832, 18mo.

First Lines of Natural Philosophy, in 5 parts. London, 1832, 12mo.

The Botanical Annual, 1832.

The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands, 2 vols. London, 1834, 12mo.

Conversations on Modern Philosophy, 2 vols.

The Natural History of Birds. London, 1834, 16to.

The Elements. The Heavens. The Earth. The Air. The Sea. 1835.

Popular Mathematics. Being the first elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, in their Relative Series. London, 1836, 8vo.

The Seasons; or the Causes, Appearances, and Effects of the Seasonal Renovations of Nature, 4 vols. 18mo. London, 1837.

History of Hampshire and the Channel Islands, 3 vols.

Gleanings of Nature, containing fifty-seven groups of Animals and Plants; with popular descriptions of their habits; and coloured engravings. London, 1838, 8vo.

Domesticated Animals popularly considered. Winchester, 16to.

Man in his Physical Structure and Adaptations. London, 1838, 18mo.

Man in his Intellectual Faculties and Adaptations. London, 1839, 12mo.

Man in his Relations to Society. 1840, 18mo.

Man as a Moral and Accountable Being. 1840, 18mo.

China and its Resources and Peculiarities, with a View of the Opium Question, and a notice of Assam.

Arithmetic for the Winchester Schools.

He furnished the letterpress to Gilbert's Modern Atlas; and the greater part of the natural history department of the British Cyclopedia. He was also the literary conductor of the scientific publications called The Surveyor, the Engineer, and the Architect.

Munro, frequently spelled *Monro*, and sometimes with a final e at both forms of the surname, the name of a clan (in Gaelic *Clann Roich* or *Rothich*) whose possessions, situated on the north side of the frith of Cromarty, were generally known in the Highlands by the name of Fearrann Donull or Donald's country, being so called from the progenitor of the clan, Donald the son of O'Ceann, who lived in the time of Macbeth. The Monroes were vassals of the earls of Ross, and may be regarded as a portion of the native Scottish Gael. According to Sir George Mackenzie, they came originally from the north of Ireland with the Macdonalds, on which great clan "they had constantly a depending." Their name he states to have been derived from "a mount on the river Roe," county Derry. Clan tradition, however, holds that they formed a branch of the natives of Scotland who, about 357, being driven out by the Romans, and forced to take refuge in Ireland, were located for several centuries on the stream of the Roe, and among the adjacent mountains. In the time of Malcolm II., or beginning of the 11th century, the ancestors of the Munroes are said to have come over to Scotland to aid in expelling the Danes, under the above-named Donald son of O'Ceann, who, for his services, received the lands of East Dingwall in Ross-shire. These lands, erected into a barony, were denominated Foulis, from Loch Foyle in Ireland, and the chief of the clan was designated of Foulis, his residence in the parish of Kiltearn, near the mountain called Ben Uaish or Benwyvis.

Another conjecture as to the origin of the name of Munro is that from having acted as bailiffs or stewards to the lords of the Isles in the earldom of Ross, they were called "Munrosses." Skene ranks the clan as members of a great family called the Siol O'Cain, and makes them out to be a branch of the clan Chattan, by converting O'Cain into O'Cathan, and thus forming Chattan. Sir George Mackenzie says the name originally was Bunroe.

Hugh Munro, the first of the family authentically designated of Foulis, died in 1126. He seems to have been the grandson of Donald, the son of O'Ceann above mentioned. Robert, reckoned the second baron of Foulis, was actively engaged in the wars of David I. and Malcolm IV. Donald, heir of Robert, built the old tower of Fowlis. His successor, Robert, married a daughter of the earl of Sutherland. George, fifth baron of Foulis, obtained charters from Alexander II. Soon after the accession of Alexander III., an insurrection broke out against the earl of Ross, the feudal superior of the Munroes, by the clans Ivor, Talvigh and Laiwe, and other people of the province. The earl having apprehended their leader, and imprisoned him at Dingwall, the insurgents seized upon his second son at Balnagowan, and detained him as an hostage till their leader should be released. The Munroes and the Dingwalls immediately took up arms, and setting off in pursuit, overtook the insurgents at Bealligh-ne-Broig, between Ferrandonald and Loch-Broom, where a sanguinary conflict took place. "The clan Iver, clan Talvigh, and clan Laiwe," says Sir Robert Gordon, "wer almost uter-

lie extinguished and slain." The Munroes and Dingwalls lost a great many men. Dingwall of Kildun, and seven score of the surname of Dingwall were killed. No less than eleven Munroes of the house of Foulis who were to succeed one after another, fell in this battle, so that the succession of Foulis opened to an infant "then lying in his cradel." The earl's son was rescued, and to requite the service performed he made various grants of land to the Munroes and Dingwalls.

The child lying in his cradle was afterwards Sir Robert Munro, the sixth of his house. He fought in the army of Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn. His only son, George, fell there, leaving an heir, who succeeded his grandfather. This George Munro of Foulis was slain at Halidonhill in 1333. The same year, according to Sir Robert Gordon, although Shaw makes the date 1454, the following remarkable event occurred in the clan history: John Munro, the tutor of Foulis, in travelling homeward from Edinburgh to Ross, stopped in a meadow in Strathardle that he and his servants might obtain some rest. While they were asleep, the owner of the meadow cut off the tails of their horses. To revenge this insult, on his return to Ross, he summoned his whole kinsmen and followers, and having selected 350 of the best men amongst them, he returned to Strathardle, which he wasted and spoiled; killing some of the inhabitants and carrying off their cattle. In passing by the castle of Moy, on his way home, the laird of Macintosh sent a message to him demanding a share of the spoil. This was customary among the Highlanders when a party drove cattle so taken through a gentleman's land, and the part so exacted was called a *Staoig Rathaid*, or *Staoig Creich*, that is, a road collop. Munro offered Macintosh a reasonable share of the booty, but the latter would not accept of less than the half. This Munro refused, and drove off the cattle. Collecting his clansmen, Macintosh went in pursuit of him, and came up with him at Clach-na-haire, near Inverness. On perceiving his approach, Munro sent home fifty of his men with the cattle, and in the contest that ensued, Macintosh and the greater part of his men were killed. Several of the Munroes were also slain, and John Munro himself was left for dead on the field of battle, when Lord Lovat had him carried to his house in the neighbourhood, where he was cured of his wounds. One of his hands was so mutilated, that he lost the use of it, on which account he was afterwards called John Bac-Laimh, or Ciotach. The Munroes had great advantage of the ground, by taking up a position among rocks, from which they annoyed the Macintoshes with their arrows.

Robert, the eighth baron of Foulis, married a niece of Euphame, daughter of the earl of Ross, and queen of Robert II. He was killed in an obscure skirmish in 1369, and was succeeded by his son, Hugh, ninth baron of Foulis, who joined Donald, second lord of the Isles, when he claimed the earldom of Ross in right of his wife. The decisive battle of Harlaw, in 1411, put an end to his pretensions.

The forfeiture of the earldom of Ross in 1476, made the Munroes and other vassal families independent of any superior but the crown. In the charters which the family of Foulis obtained from the Scottish kings, at various times, they were declared to hold their lands on the singular tenure of furnishing a ball of snow at Midsummer if required, which the hollows in their mountain property could at all times supply; and it is said that when the duke of Cumberland proceeded north against the Pretender in 1746, the Munroes actually sent him some snow to cool his wines. In one charter, the addendum was a pair of white gloves or three pennies.

In 1497, when Sir Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh a second time invaded Ross, he was encountered by the Munroes and the Mackenzies, at a place called Drumchatt, where, after a sharp skirmish, he and his followers were again routed, and driven out of the country. In 1502, a commission was given to the earl of Huntly, the Lord Lovat, and William Munro, twelfth baron of Foulis, to proceed to Lochaber, and let the king's lands of Lochaber and Mamore, for the space of five years, to true men. Sir William Munro of Foulis was nominated justiciary of Inverness by James IV. He fell in battle in 1505. In 1514 Munro of Foulis and Mackenzie of Kintail were appointed lieutenants *pro tempore* of Wester Ross. Robert, the 14th baron, fell at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. Robert More Munro, the fifteenth chief, was a faithful friend of Mary, queen of Scots. Buchanan states that when that unfortunate princess went to Inverness in 1562, "as soon as they heard of their sovereign's danger, a great number of the most eminent Scots poured in around her, especially the Frasers and Munroes, who were esteemed the most valiant of the clans inhabiting those countries." These two clans took for the queen Inverness castle, which had refused her admission.

With the Mackenzies the Munroes were often at feud, and Andrew Munro of Milntown defended, for three years, the castle of the canonry of Ross, which he had received from the regent Moray in 1569, against the clan Kenzie, at the expense of many lives on both sides. It was, however, afterwards delivered up to the Mackenzies under the act of pacification.

The chief, Robert More Munro, became a protestant at an early period of the Scottish Reformation. Of the family of Foulis, there is a sketch appended to Dr. Doddridge's well-known 'Life of Colonel Gardiner,' and Robert More Munro is there described as "a wise and good man, who left an opulent estate to the family." James VI. granted to him a lease of certain crown customs or dues in the shires of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. He died in 1588. His son, Robert, sixteenth baron of Foulis, died, without issue, in July 1589, and was succeeded by his brother, Hector Munro, seventeenth baron of Foulis. The latter died 14th November 1603.

Hector's eldest son, Robert Munro, eighteenth chief of Foulis, styled "the Black Baron," was the first of his house who engaged in the religious wars of Gustavus Adolphus, in the seventeenth century. In 1626 he went over with the Scottish corps of Sir Donald Mackay, first Lord Reay, accompanied by six other officers of his name and near kindred. Doddridge says of him, that "the worthy Scottish gentleman was so struck with a regard to the common cause, in which he himself had no concern but what piety and virtue gave him, that he joined Gustavus with a great number of his friends who bore his own name. Many of them gained great reputation in this war, and that of Robert their leader was so eminent that he was made colonel of two regiments at the same time, the one of horse, the other of foot in that service." In 1629 the laird of Foulis raised a reinforcement of 700 men on his own lands, and at a later period joined Gustavus with them. The officers of Mackays and Munro's Highland regiments who served under Gustavus Adolphus, in addition to rich buttons, wore a gold chain round their necks, to secure the owner, in case of being wounded or taken prisoner, good treatment, or payment for future ransom.

The "Black Baron" died at Ulm, from a wound in his foot, in the year 1633, and leaving no male issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Hector Munro, nineteenth baron of Foulis, who had also distinguished himself in the German wars, and

who, on his return to Britain, was created by Charles I., a baronet of Nova Scotia, 7th June 1634. He married Mary, daughter of Hugh Mackay of Farr, and dying in 1635, in Germany, was succeeded by his only son, Sir Hector, second baronet, who died, unmarried, in 1651, at the age of 17. The title and property devolved on his cousin, Robert Munro of Opisdale, grandson of George, third son of the fifteenth baron of Foulis. His uncle, Colonel Robert Monro, who also served with reputation in the German wars, was author of a work, entitled, 'Munro, his Expedition with the worthy Scots regiment called Mackay's, in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden,' &c., published at London in 1657, folio; a work which Sir Walter Scott acknowledges having suggested to him the character of the renowned soldado, Dugald Dalgetty. In the service of Gustavus, there were at one time not less than "three generals, eight colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, eleven majors, and above thirty captains, all of the name of Munro, besides a great number of subalterns."

During the civil wars at home, when Charles I. called to his aid some of the veteran officers who had served in Germany, this Colonel Robert Munro was one of them. He was employed chiefly in Ireland from 1641 to 1645, when he was surprised and taken prisoner personally by General Monk. While in Ireland he published 'Relation of the proceedings of the Scottish army in Ireland, in Three Letters, sent to General Leslie,' London, 1642, 4to; and 'Letter of great consequence to the Committee for Irish affairs in England, concerning the state of the rebellion there,' London, 1643, 4to. His nephew, Colonel Sir George Munro, succeeded him in the Irish command. He was subsequently lieutenant-general of the royalist troops in Scotland, when he fought a duel with the earl of Glencairn. (See vol. ii. p. 312). Afterwards he joined Charles II. in Holland. At the Revolution he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland.

Sir Robert Munro, third baronet of Foulis, died in 1688, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, fourth baronet, who, in the Scottish convention of estates, proved himself to be a firm supporter of the Revolution. He was such a strenuous advocate of Presbyterianism, that, being a man of large frame, he was usually called "the presbyterian mortar-piece." In the Stuart persecutions, previous to his succession to the title, he had, for his adherence to the covenant, been both fined and imprisoned by the tyrannical government that then ruled in Scotland. He died in 1696. His son, Sir Robert, fifth baronet, though blind, was appointed by George I. high sheriff of Ross, by commission, under the great seal, dated 9th June 1725. He married Jean, daughter of John Forbes of Culloden, and died in 1729.

His eldest son, Sir Robert, twenty-seventh baron and sixth baronet of Foulis, a gallant military officer, was the companion in arms of Colonel Gardiner, and fell at the battle of Falkirk, 17th January 1746. "He went early," says Dr. Doddridge, "from the university to the camp, and served seven years in Flanders, being some time captain in the Royal Scots. It was here that he contracted that acquaintance and strict friendship with good Colonel Gardiner, which ran through the remainder of their lives." In the rebellion of 1715, when the majority of the Highlanders espoused the cause of the exiled family, the Munroes, like the Mackays and Rosses, joined the government forces. On his return from Flanders, Sir Robert, with his clan, assisted the earl of Sutherland in retarding, for nearly two months, the march of the earl of Seaforth, with 3,000 men, to the rebel camp at Perth, and thereby prevented the earl of Mar from crossing the Forth, till the duke of Argyle had gathered sufficient strength to oppose him. In 1716, Sir Robert was made a commissioner of inquiry into the forfeited estates, and we are informed by Dr. Doddridge, that by his interest with the government, he did eminent service to the unfortunate widows and children of such as had, to the ruin of their families, been engaged in the rebellion. He was for 30 years a member of parliament. From the termination of his commission of inquiry in 1724 till 1740, he had no post under government.

In May 1740, when the Independent companies were formed into the 43d Highland regiment, Sir Robert Munro was appointed lieutenant-colonel, John earl of Crawfurd and Lindsay being its colonel. Among the captains were his next brother, George Munro of Culcairn, and John Munro, promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in 1745. The surgeon of the regiment was his youngest brother, Dr. James Munro. Embarking for Flanders, the 43d was engaged in the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. The Highlanders on this occasion were commanded by Sir Robert, in whom, besides great military experience, were united all the best qualities of the soldier. Aware of the importance of allowing his men to follow their accustomed tactics, he obtained leave of the duke of Cumberland to allow them to fight in their own way. He accordingly, says Dr. Doddridge, "ordered the whole regiment 'to clap to the ground' on receiving the French fire; and instantly after its discharge they sprang up, and coming close to the enemy, poured in their shot upon them to the certain destruction of multitudes, and drove them precipitately through their lines; then retreating, drew up again, and attacked them a second time after the same manner. These attacks they repeated several times the same day, to the surprise of the whole army. Sir Robert was everywhere with his regiment, notwithstanding his great corpulency, and when in the trenches he was hauled out by the legs and arms by his own men: and it is observed that when he commanded the whole regiment 'to clap to the ground,' he himself alone, with the colours behind him, stood upright, receiving the whole fire of the enemy; and this because, as he said, though he could easily lie down, his great bulk would not suffer him to rise so quickly. His preservation that day was the surprise and astonishment not only of the whole army, but of all that heard the particulars of the action." Sir Robert was subsequently appointed to the command of General Ponsonby's regiment, that general having been slain at Fontenoy. It was ordered to Scotland during the rebellion, and made part of the left wing of the royal army at the battle of Falkirk, 17th January, 1746. His regiment partook of the panic which had seized the other regiments on the left, and fled, leaving its colonel alone and unprotected. In this situation, Sir Robert was attacked by six men of Lochiel's regiment, and, for some time, gallantly defended himself with his halfpike. He killed two of his assailants, and would probably have despatched more, had not a seventh come up and shot him in the groin with a pistol. On falling, the Highlander struck him two blows across the face with his broadsword, which killed him on the spot. Dr. Munro of Opisdale, his brother, who had attended him to the field, was standing close beside him when he fell, and shared his fate, at the hands of the same Highlander, who, after firing another pistol into his breast, cut him down with his claymore. The bodies of the two brothers having been recognised the next day, were honourably interred in one grave in the churchyard of Falkirk in presence of all the chiefs.

The fate of Sir Robert's other brother, Captain George Munro of Culcairn, was peculiar. He was shot on the shores of Loch Arkaig, on the Lord's day, 31st Aug., 1746, amongst the wild rocks of Lochaber, by one of the rebels named Du-

gald Roy Cameron, or, as he is still styled in tradition, Du Rhu. After the rebellion, an order was issued to the Highlanders to deliver up their arms. Dugald, accordingly, sent his son to Fort-William with his arms to be delivered up. When proceeding down Loch Arkaig, the young man was met by an officer of the name of Grant, who was conducting a party of military into Knoydart, and being immediately seized, was ordered to be shot on the spot. His father swore to be revenged, and learning that the officer rode a white horse, he watched his return behind a rock, on a height above Loch Arkaig. Captain Munro had unfortunately borrowed the white horse on which Grant rode, and he met the fate which was intended for Grant. Dugald Roy escaped at the time, and afterwards became a soldier in the British service.

Sir Robert left a son, Sir Harry Munro, 7th baronet and 25th baron of Foulis, an eminent scholar and M.P. The friend of Ruddiman, he is mentioned as having criticised Buchanan's Latin edition of the Psalms elaborately. He died in 1781.

His son, Sir Hugh, 8th baronet, had only a daughter, Mary Seymour Munro, who died January 12, 1849.

On his decease, May 2, 1848, his kinsman, Sir Charles, became 9th baronet and 27th baron of Foulis; eldest son of George Munro, Esq. of Culrain, Ross-shire, (who died in 1845,) and lineal male descendant of Lieut.-gen. Sir George Munro, next brother to the 3d baronet of this family. Born May 20, 1795, and educated at Edinburgh, he early entered the army, and served under Wellington in the Peninsula and in France, and received a medal and six clasps. In 1817 he commanded the 1st regiment of English lancers in the service of Venezuela, and in 1818 was made general in the Columbian army by Bolivar. He married 1st, in 1817, Amelia, daughter of Frederick Browne, Esq., 14th dragoons; issue, 5 sons and 2 daughters; 2dly, in 1853, Harriette, daughter of Robert Midgley, Esq. of Essington, Yorkshire. Charles, the eldest son, born in 1824, married in 1847, with issue.

The military strength of the Munroes in 1715 was 400, and in 1745, 500 men; badge, the common club moss. The clan slogan or battle cry was "Caisteal Foulis na theine"—Castle Foulis in flames.

The family of Munro of Lindertis, Forfarshire, possesses a baronetcy of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1825 on Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, who distinguished himself by his services in India, and of whom a memoir is given below in larger type. On his death, July 6, 1827, his eldest son, Sir Thomas, born in 1819, formerly captain 10th hussars, became the 2d baronet. Heir presumptive, his brother, Campbell, captain grenadier guards, born in 1823; married.

There are also the family of Munro of Teaninich, county Ross, a branch of the house of Foulis; Munro of Novar, county Ross, and Munro of Poyntsfield, county Cromarty, besides other respectable families of the name.

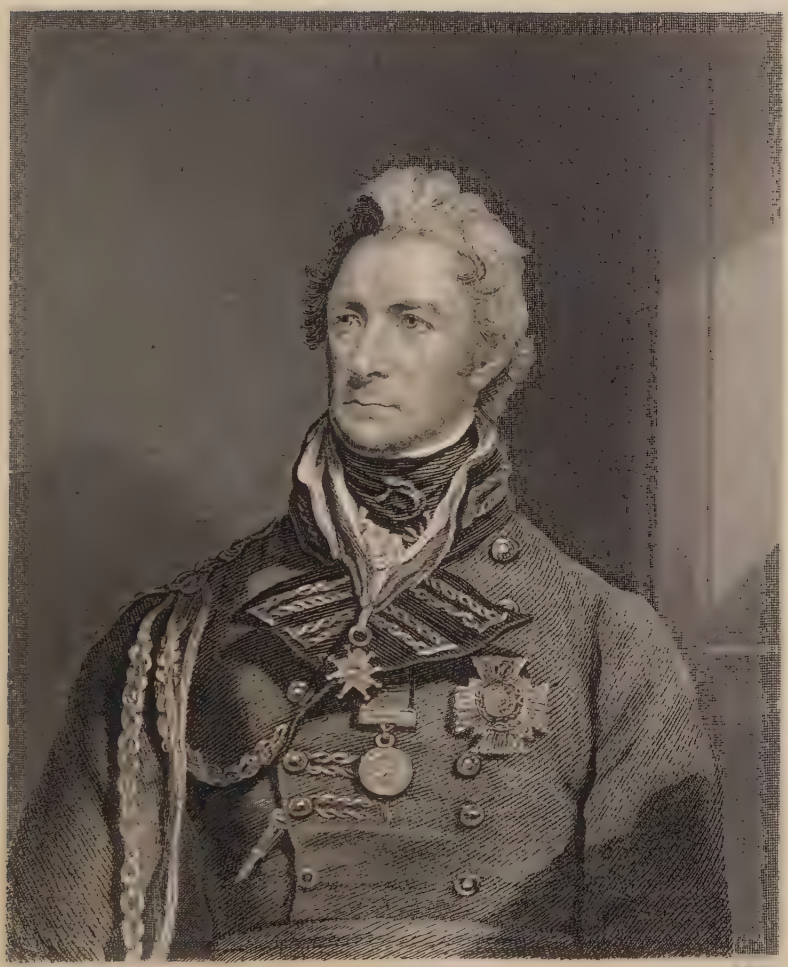
Donald Munro, or Monro, dean of the Isles, was the author of a 'Description of the Hybrides, or Western Iles, in 1549, with Geneologies of the Chieff Clans of the Iles;' a little work which is mentioned with praise by Buchanan. It was published in 1774, and reprinted in 1805 and 1818.

MUNRO, SIR THOMAS, a distinguished civil and military officer in India, was born at Glasgow, May 27, 1761; being the second son of Alexander Munro, a once affluent merchant in that city, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Stark. He was educated for the mercantile profession, but his father having become involved in his circumstances, in consequence of the revolt of the North American colonies of Great Britain, with which he principally traded, young Munro, in the end of 1779, proceeded to Madras as an infantry cadet, in the service of the East India Company. His conduct, during Lord Cornwallis' Mysore war against Hyder Ali, attracted the notice of government, and after he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, his talents and discretion obtained for him, in August 1788, the appointment of assistant in the Intelligence Department. In this capacity he served under the orders of Captain Alexander Read, in the occupation of the ceded district of Guntoor, until the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Saib in 1790, when he again took the field with the army, and remained with it till the hollow peace of 1792.

On the cession by Tippoo of the Baramahl, he was again employed under Captain Read, in the civil administration of that district till 1799. In the ensuing campaign Captain Munro served in the army of Lord Harris, as secretary to his friend, now Colonel Read, who commanded a detached force; and, after the fall of Seringapatam, he was appointed, with Captain, afterwards Sir John Malcolm, joint secretary to the commissioners for the settlement of Mysore. Soon after he was nominated by Lord Mornington (afterwards the Marquis Wellesley), then governor-general of India, to the charge of the civil administration of Canara, a wild and rugged province on the western or Malabar coast of the peninsula.

In May 1800 Munro was promoted to the rank of major, and having established order and tranquillity in Canara, he applied for and obtained the superintendence of the extensive and valuable province ceded by the Nizam in commutation of his subsidy; and in this new field, where he continued for seven years, he not only achieved the complete organization of a disturbed and barbarous territory, but so far gained the confidence and good will of the inhabitants as to be styled by them "The Father of the People."

In 1804 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in 1808, after twenty-eight years' uninterrupted service in India, he revisited his na-



Tho Munro

tive country. On the renewal of the Company's charter, he was, for many days consecutively, examined before a committee of the House of Commons. In 1813 he attained the full rank of colonel, and in 1814 he married Jane, daughter of Richard Campbell, Esq. of Craigie, Ayrshire, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Campbell. In the latter year he returned to Madras, at the head of a commission of inquiry into the judicial administration of our Eastern dominions, for which his vigorous and comprehensive understanding, his long and extensive experience, and his habits of laborious research rendered him peculiarly qualified.

In the war with the Pindarries and Mahrattas in 1817 and the following year, he greatly distinguished himself. Being in the neighbourhood of Soondoor, where he had been sent as commissioner to take charge of the districts ceded to the Company by the Peishwa, he was appointed by Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Hislop to undertake the reduction of the rebellious feudatory of Soondoor, and shortly after he was vested with a separate command of the reserve, with the rank of brigadier-general, under orders from the marquis of Hastings. With a very inadequate force he immediately entered upon active measures, and fortress after fortress was surrendered at his approach. Mr. Canning, in moving, March 4, 1819, the thanks of the House of Commons to the marquis of Hastings and the army in India for their splendid services in the war of 1817 and 1818, thus describes the conduct of Munro on the occasion:—"To give some notion of the extent of country over which these actions were distributed, the distance between the most northern and most southern of the captured fortresses is not less than 700 miles. At the southern extremity of this long line of operations, and in a part of the campaign carried on in a district far from public gaze, and without opportunities of early and special notice, was employed a man whose name I should have been sorry to have passed over in silence. I allude to Colonel Thomas Munro, a gentleman of whose rare qualifications the late House of Commons had opportunities of judging when he was examined at their bar, on the renewal of the East India Company's charter, and than whom England never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in heroes, a more skilful soldier. This gentleman, whose occupations for some time past have been rather of a civil and administrative than of a military nature, was called, early in the war, to exercise abilities which, though dormant, had not rusted from disuse. He went into the field with not more than 500 or 600 men, of whom a very small proportion were Europeans, and marched into the Mahratta territories, to take possession of the country which had been ceded to us by the treaty of Poona. The population which he subdued by arms, he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings. Nine forts were surrendered to him, or taken by assault on his way; and at the end of a silent and scarcely observed progress, he emerged from a territory heretofore hostile to the British interest, with an accession instead of a diminution of force, leaving everything secure and tranquil behind him."

At the conclusion of the war, Colonel Munro resigned his military command, and, accompanied by his family, again visited England, where he arrived in 1819. In November of that year he was invested with the insignia of a knight companion of the Bath. In 1820, with the rank of major-general, he returned to Madras as governor of that presidency; and, as a farther reward of his distinguished services, he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, June 30, 1825. The Burmese war prevented him from retiring from India so early as he wished; and, sacrificing his personal wishes and convenience to the public service, he retained his office till its conclusion. At length, in 1827, he made every arrangement for returning to enjoy his well-earned honours in his native land, and before his departure proceeded to pay a farewell visit to the people of the Ceded Districts, for whom he had continued to feel a strong interest, but was attacked on July 5 with cholera, then prevalent in the country, and expired on the 6th at Putteecondah, near Gooty, where he lies interred. "There was something exceedingly solemn and touching in the funeral," says a gentleman who was present on the occasion. "The situation of the churchyard; the mel-

ancholy sound of the minute guns reverberating among the hills; the grand and frowning appearance of the fortress towering above the Gour, all tended to make the awful ceremony more impressive." An equestrian statue, by Chantrey, has been erected to his memory at Madras. In 1830 was published 'The Life of Sir Thomas Munro, with Extracts from his Correspondence and Private Papers. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig,' 3 vols.

In the Extraordinary Gazette issued at Madras, after his death, the following tribute was paid to his merits. After stating that he had been more than 47 years in the service of the East India Company, it continues, "From the earliest period of his service, he was remarkable among other men. His sound and vigorous understanding, his transcendent talents, his indefatigable application, his varied stores of knowledge, his attainments as an Oriental scholar, his intimate acquaintance with the habits and feelings of the native soldiers, and inhabitants generally, his patience, temper, facility of access, and kindness of manner, would have insured him distinction in any line of employment. These qualities were admirably adapted to the duties which he had to perform in those provinces where he had long been known by the appellation of Father of the people."

MURE, a surname, the same as More, Muir, and Moore. The chief of the name in Scotland was Mure of Rowallan, in Ayrshire, whose family, terminating in an heiress, is now represented by the noble family of Loudoun, the head of which is marquis of Hastings in the peerage of Great Britain. In 1825 was published at Glasgow a work entitled The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane. By Sir William Mure, knight, of Rowallan, written in, or prior to 1657,' in which it is stated that it was a tradition of their house that they came originally from "the ancient tribe of O'More in Ireland." In a note, the editor, William Muir, says, "The surname 'More' certainly occurs very early in all the three British kingdoms, and is most probably of Celtic origin," and adds, "in most early writings in which the name is found, accordant with the idiomatic usage of Celtic patronymics, the preposition *de* is omitted, which so invariably accompanies all early Saxon designations." This, however, is a mistake, as David de More, of the house of Polkelly, Renfrewshire, appears as a witness to a charter of Alexander II. *Willielmi de Mora* and *Laurentii de Mora* also occur in two charters granted by Robert the Bruce.

The first on record of the family is stated to have been the above-named David de More. His successor is supposed to have been Sir Gilchrist More, the first of the name mentioned in the family 'Historie.' In the beginning of the reign of Alexander III., Sir Walter Cumyn took forcible possession of the house and living of Rowallan, "the owner thereof, Gilchrist More, being redacted for his safety to keep close in his castle of Pokellie." The latter distinguished himself at the battle of Largs in 1263, and for his bravery was knighted. "At which time," says the 'Historie,' "Sir Gilchrist was reponed to his whole inheritance, and gifted with the lands belonging to Sir Walter Cuming before mentioned, a man not of the meanest of that powerful tribe, which for might and number have scarcelie to this day been equalled in this land." He married Isobel, daughter and heiress of the said Sir Walter Cumyn, and on the death of his father-in-law he found himself secured not only in the title and full possession of his old inheritance, but also in the border lands wherein he succeeded to Sir Walter Cuming, within the sheriffdom of Roxburgh. Sir Gilchrist "disponed to his kinsman Ranald More, who had come purposlie from Ireland for his assistance" in the time of his troubles, and also at the battle of Largs, the lands of Polkellie, which appear to have been the original inheritance of the family. He died "about the year 1280, near the 80 year of his age," and was buried "with his forfathers in his own buriell place in the Mures Isle at Kilmarnock." He had a son, Archibald, and two daughters, Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Godfrey Ross, and Anicia, married to Richard Boyle of Kelburne, ancestor of the earls of Glasgow.

Archibald was slain at Berwick when that town was taken by the English, and the army of John Baliol totally routed, in 1297. By his wife, a daughter of Sir John Montgomerie of Eastwood, he had, with two daughters, William, his successor. He is said to have had other sons, the supposed ancestors of the Mures of Caldwell and Auchindrane.

In the Ragman Roll, among those barons who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, we find the names of Gilchrist More of Craig and Reginald More de Craig, that is, the Craig o' Rowallan. The former is stated to have been the ancestor of the Mures of Polkellie, who, Nisbet thinks, were "the stem of the Mures, and an ancienter family than the Rowallan." The latter was in 1329 chamberlain of Scotland.

William More, the son and successor of Archibald, married a daughter of the house of Craigie, then Lindsay, and with two daughters, had a son, Adam, who succeeded him. Of William honourable mention is made in an indenture of truce with England in the nonage of King David, wherein he is designated Sir William. He died about the time when King David was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, fought 17th October 1346. There is supposed to have been an older son than Adam, named Reynold. The editor of the 'Historie,' on the authority of Crawford's *Officers of State*, (vol. i. p. 290,) says in a note: *Reynold*, son and heir of Sir William More, was one of the hostages left in England at David's redemption. This is certainly the same Sir William mentioned above, but whether of Rowallan seems still doubtful; if so, he must have lived long after 1348. There is a William More, Miles, mentioned in M'Farlane's MS., as living in 1363. Supposing this Sir William More to have been of Rowallan, Reynold probably never returned from England, and thus the estate may have fallen to Sir Adam, a younger son. During the long protracted payment of the king's ransom, many of the hostages died in confinement.

Sir Adam More, who, "in his father's auld age," had the management of all his affairs, both private and public, considerably enlarged and improved the estate. He married, in his younger years, Janet Mure, heiress of Polkellie, granddaughter of Ranald More, and thus restored that estate to the family. By this marriage he had two sons, Sir Adam, his successor, and Andrew, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married in 1348, to Robert, the high steward, afterwards King Robert II. She was a lady of great beauty and rare virtues, and attracted the high steward's regard in his younger years

when living in concealment about Dundonald castle during Edward Baliol's usurpation. There was long considerable doubt as to this marriage, and Buchanan and earlier historians were of opinion that none had ever taken place. The fact of her marriage, however, is now set beyond all question, and the author of the 'Historie' says, "Mr. John Learmonth, chaplain to Alexander, archbishop of St. Andrews, hath left upon record, in a deduction of the descent of the house of Rowallan, collected by him at command of the said archbishop, that Robert, great steward of Scotland, having taken away the said Elizabeth, drew to Sir Adam her father ane instrument that he should take her to his lawful wife, which myself have seen, saith the collector, as also ane testimonie, written in Latin by Roger M'Adam, priest of our Ladie Marie's chapel, ('Our Lady's kirk of Kyle,' in the parish of Monktown,) that the said Roger married Robert and Elizabeth foresaids." The editor of the 'Historie' remarks in a note: "Mr. Lewis Innes, principal of the Scots college at Paris, first completely proved the fallacy of Buchanan's account of King Robert's marriages, by publishing in 1694, a charter granted by him in 1364, which charter showed that Elizabeth More was the first wife of Robert, and made reference to a dispensation granted by the pope for the marriage. That dispensation was long sought for in vain, but was at length discovered in 1789, at which time a dispensation for the marriage with Euphemia Ross was also found. These discoveries have decided the question. The dispensation for the marriage with Elizabeth More is dated in December, in the sixth year of the pontificate of Clement VI. He was elected pope in 1342; this dispensation must therefore have been granted in December 1347. The dispensation for the marriage with Euphemia Ross is dated in the third year of the pontificate of Innocent VI. He was elected pope in 1352; this dispensation must therefore have been given in 1355."

Sir Adam, the eldest son, had on his own resignation, a new charter from Robert III., of the barony of Rowallan and whole lands holden of the crown, as also of the barony of Polkellie, &c., with very ample privileges, the designation given him by the king being 'consanguineus.' He married Joan, daughter of Danielston of that ilk, and by her had three sons. "Caried away," says the 'Historie,' "as appears with emptie surmises and hopes founded on court favors, he made unawares a new rent in his estate and provyded his second son, Alexander, to the barronie of Pokellie, together with the lands of Limflare and Lowdonehill, wherein his lady was infeft in liferent, and wer given out by him, now the second time, to the great damage and prejudice of his house and posteritie. However, at that time the court seemed to smile upon him, his proper estate considerable, his friendship strong, and of the greatest of these times. He gave a quartered coat of the arms of Mure and Cumyn. The hoarseness and asperitie of the Irish pronunciation of his title and lands is forgot, and Rigallane is now Rowallane, Pothkellath is now Pokellie, &c., and More is now Mure by the court dialect." (Page 59.) He died in 1399. His two younger sons, Alexander and Rankine, were steady adherents of the Douglases. From the earl of Douglas, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert III., he had the lands of Hareschaw and Drumbowy, Lanarkshire, by a precept of infeftment dated in 1417. The family of Polkellie, sprung from him, continued for nearly 150 years, when Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Mure, the last of that house, marrying Robert Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, her whole inheritance came into possession of that family. Rankine, the youngest son, was "commonlie called of Abercorn," says the 'Historie,' "not that he had these lands in heretage, for that doth never appear by historie nor evident that ever come to my hands, notwithstanding of the common tradition thairanent, being established thair as bailiffe and a chief officer under his lord, the earle of Duglass, having charge of his men thair in all his noble atchiefements." He "rose to no mean respect, place, and power, and is said to have attained to large possessions in Stirlingshire within Abercorn, the Carses Calder and other places adjacent where he also settled divers of his surname and friends." He was an active and stirring adversary of Sir Alexander Livingstone of Calender, guardian of the young king, James II., one of the principal enemies of the earl of Douglas. Rankine's grandson long held out the castle of Abercorn for the Douglases, and was slain when it was stormed, and the power of that great family overthrown.

Archibald, eldest son of Sir Adam, succeeded. He married Euphame Kennedy, daughter of the knight of Dunure, ancestor of the marquis of Ailsa, and had a son, named Robert. He is said by the author of the 'Historie' to have "died in battell against Ingland, 1426." The date is evidently wrong, for, as the editor remarks in a note, "Nothing in history of this nature corresponds to the date 1426. The action alluded to should possibly be referred to the battle of Sark, 1448; and if so, we must place Archibald, who fell, after a Robert, probably his brother, and both sons of an Archibald." In a charter of "George Fullertoun, lord of Corsbie," in 1430, Robert More of Rowallan is designated sheriff depute, it is understood of Ayrshire. He is supposed to have been succeeded by a son or brother named Archibald, father of another Robert "who frequented the court in the minoritie of King James the Third. He was ane man black hared and of ane hudge large stature, therefore, commonlie called 'the Rud of Rowallane.'" The epithet 'Rud' is explained in a note to mean of great stature and strength, "a man with 'a back as braid as a barn door,' and who, in addition to his bodily ability, has also the inclination for a fray." The 'Historie' does not give a good account of this fierce personage, 'the Rud of Rowallan,' nor of his wife either. "The king, in his bearne head proponed to round with him, and as he offered swa to doe dang out his eye with the spang of ane cockle shell. He was a man reguarded not the well of his house, but in following court, and being unfit for it, waisted, sold, and wadset all his proper lands of Rowallane, whilk may be ane example to all his posteritie. He married Margerie Newtoune, daughter to the laird of Michaelhill in the Merse; ane druncken woman, and ane waistor man, what made then this house to stand but the grace of God?" The 'Rud of Rowallan' died in 1504. He had four sons and a daughter.

John, his eldest son, married "Elizabeth Stewart, daughter to the *first* Lord Evandale," says the 'Historie,' "whose mother was daughter to the earle of Crawfurd, called Earle Beardie." The first Lord Evandale, who was the son of Lord James Stewart, son of Murdoch, duke of Albany, of the royal house of Stewart, died without issue in 1488. His nephew, Andrew Stewart, who afterwards succeeded to the estate of Evandale, was created a peer by the same title. He left several sons and daughters, and Elizabeth Stewart, who married John Mure of Rowallan, must have been one of the latter, although not mentioned so in the published histories. If, as is understood, she was the daughter of the *second*, not the *first*, Lord Evandale, she was the sister of Andrew Stewart, third Lord Evandale, and also of Henry Stewart, created Lord Methven, the third husband of Margaret, queen-mother of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and grandmother of Mary, queen of Scots. He had four sons and

three daughters. The sons were, John, his successor; Archibald, called 'Mickle Archibald;' Patrick Boyd, and James. From Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, we learn that "Nov. 3. 1508.—Patrick Boyde, brother to the laird of Rowallan," and 27 others, were "convicted of art and part of convocation of the lieges against the act of parliament, coming to the kirk of Stewarton, in company with John Mure of Rowallan, for the office of parish clerk of the same kirk, against Robert Cunynghame of Cunynghamehed and his servants, in the year 1508;" and that "James Muir, brother to the laird of Rowalloun was, in 1508, convicted of art and part of the forethought felony and oppression done to John Mowat, junior, laird of Busbie, and Andrew Stevinstone, in the town of Stewarton, in company with the laird of Rowalloun." John is said to have "deceast before Robert his father in 1501;" if so, he must have possessed the estate on his father's resignation. The editor adds in a note, that he was dead in 1495. A long feud had existed betwixt the lairds of Crawfurdland and Rowallan, the latter being superior of the lands of Ardoch as Crawfurdland was first called, during which the evidents of both houses were destroyed. In a justice-eyre, held at Ayr about 1476 by John, Lord Carlyle, chief justice of Scotland on the south side of the Forth, Robert Muir of Rowallan and John Muir his son, and others their accomplices, were indicted for breaking the king's peace against Archibald Craufurd of Craufurdland.

John Mure of Rowallan, the eldest son, and grandson of Robert "the Rud," married Margaret, third daughter of Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw, brother of Thomas, master of Boyd, created earl of Arran about 1467. This lady was the means of putting an end to the feud of the Rowallan family with the Crawfurds. In her youth she had been mistress to James IV., by whom, with a son, Alexander, bishop of St. Andrews, she had a daughter, Catherine Stewart, married to the third earl of Morton. She afterwards "procured to herself the ward of the laird of Rowallan, John Muir, and married him." They had sasine of the lands of Warnockland, the gift of James IV., in January 1498. This John Mure of Rowallan was slain at Flodden in September 1513. He had four sons and four daughters.

Mungo, his eldest son, succeeded him. His half-sister, Catherine, countess of Morton, had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Lady Margaret Douglas, married the regent earl of Arran, duke of Chatelherault, ancestor of the dukes of Hamilton; the second, Lady Beatrix, married Lord Maxwell; and the youngest, Lady Elizabeth, became the wife of the regent Morton. These noblemen, therefore, stood in near relationship to Mungo Mure of Rowallan, which they were all very ready, the regent Morton in particular, to acknowledge. Mungo Mure of Rowallan was with Robert Boyd of the Kilmarnock family when he arrived, with a party of horse, to the assistance of the regent Arran in the skirmish at Glasgow, in 1543, with the earl of Glencairn. In the Appendix to the 'Historie' there is an account of "the behaviour of the house of Kilmarnock towardis the house of Rowallane, and of thair house towards them," in which he is thus referred to: "It is understandit that Mungow Muir of Rowallane, quhois mother wes Boyd, joynit with Robert Boyd guidmane of Kilmarnock, in seeking revengement of the slaughter of James Boyd, the king's sisteris sone, quho sould have bene Lord Boyd, bot befoir he was fullie restorrit was slaine be the earl of Eglintoune. Nixt, my lord of Glencairne proponing ane richt to the barronrie of Kilmarnock proclaimit ane court to be holdin at the Knockanlaw, quhair the said Robert Boyd guidmane of Kilmarnock and Mongow Muir of Rowallane, with the assistance of thair friends, keipit the said day and place of court, offirit battel to the said earl of Glencairn, and stayit him from his pretendit court hoilding. Thridlie, the foirsaid Robert Boyd guidmane of Kilmarnock, and the said Mungow Muir of Rowallane, entirit in the field of Glasgow, the said Mungow being lairglie better accompanied then the foirsaid Robert, they behavit themselfe so valiantlie in that fact that the Duik Hamiltone quho reckonit both his lyfe and honour to be preservit be thair handis, maid the said Robert Boyd, guidman of Kilmarnock, Lord Boyd, lyk also as he revardit the said Mungow Muir with dyvers fair giftis. The said Robert Boyd hichlie esteemit of the said Mungow Muir of Rowallane and gave him the first place of honour al his dayis, acknawleging the alteration of his estait to the worthines of the said Mungowis handis." This Mungo is particularly mentioned as having greatly improved the old castle of Rowallan. He was slain in battle at Pinkiefield "at the black Satterday, in the yeare of our lord 1547." He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr, and had five sons and six daughters.

His eldest son, John Mure of Rowallan, took great delight in planting, and built a portion of Rowallan castle. He "lived gratiouslie," says the 'Historie,' and "died in 1581, in the 66th year of his age." The year is supposed to be a mistake for 1591, as it is given in the family Genealogical tree, drawn up in 1597. A 'letter of Sleance,' subscribed at Irvine and Kilwinning, 16th and 17th March 1571, is inserted in the Appendix to the 'Historie' so often quoted, from Alexander Cowper, mason in Kilwinning, "wyth consent and assent" of certain persons named, his "cheife and capitall branchis, bayth on the father syde and mother syde," granting his remission, free forgiveness and pardon to John Mure of Rowallan, William Mure, his son and heir, John Mure and Mungo Mure, his sons, and two others, and "thair complices, kin, freindis, allys, assistaris and parttakeris, the crewall wonding, hurting and bluding of me, the said Alexander, to the great effusione of my blude, done and committit be the saidis persones thair seruandis and complicis," in the month of February, 1570. In March 1571 Robert Lord Boyd and John Mure of Rowallan were charged by the regent Mar to appear before the secret council, with a view to adjust the feud which prevailed between the families of Kilmarnock and Rowallan. The account above quoted of the mutual friendly offices between these families appears to have been drawn up in reference to this charge. It recites many good deeds done by the Mures to the Boyds, in particular, amongst others, that after Robert, master of Boyd, had slain Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw, he was received and concealed by John Muir of Rowallan, who, with his friends and servants, was the means of saving his life, when pursued by the Montgomeries; and also that after the battle of Langside he kindly received the said Robert, being then Lord Boyd, although he had fallen into disfavour with the regent Moray, and much more to the same purport. John Muir of Rowallan subscribed the bond in support of the Reformation in 1562, and the same year he was a member of the Scottish estates. In 1568, when Queen Mary escaped from Lochleven castle, she wrote the laird of Rowallan a letter dated 6th May that year, requiring him to meet her at Hamilton, as soon as he could muster his retainers, all well armed for her service. It does not appear, however, that he complied with the summons. In 1584 John Mure of Rowallan, "and his spouse and six persons with them in company," received a license from James VI., to eat flesh in Lent, and upon Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays "for ane zeir next hereafter," and in February 1588 he had the present of a gray courser from his kinsman, the earl of Morton, on the latter going abroad. In the letter which

accompanied the gift he says: "I think ze sall find him als meit an haikney for zour self or zour wife to ryd upoun as ony uthur, for I chosit him to have been presentit to the king quhen the Scots horse suld have been send to the duke of Gwies." He married a daughter of Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead, and had three sons and three daughters. His third son, Mungo Mure, received a remission, of date 1st March 1607, for being concerned in the slaughter of Hew, fourth earl of Eglintoun. He died in London in November 1632. Before his departure, we are told, he greatly lamented "the crying sinne of innocent blood."

William, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He was "of a meik and gentle spirit, and delyted much in the study of phisick, which he practised especiallie among the poore people with very good success. He was ane religious man, and died gratiouslie in the yeare of his age 69, the year of our lorde 1616." With three daughters he had three sons, Sir William, who succeeded him; John Mure of Blacklaw, who was slain at a combat at Beith, and Hugh of Skirnalland.

Sir William, the eldest son, the next laird of Rowallan, is described as "ane strong man of bodie, and delyted much in hunting and halking." He died in 1639, aged 63. He was thrice married, and had issue by each of his wives.

His eldest son, by his first wife, Elizabeth Montgomery, daughter of the laird of Hazlehead, was William Mure of Rowallan, the eminent poet, a memoir of whom is given below, in larger type. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William Mure of Rowallan, in the end of 1657. This Sir William Mure was firmly attached to the Reformed doctrines, and was the intimate friend of the celebrated Mr. Guthrie, first minister of Fenwick. It is said that conventicles were held in the house of Rowallan during his time. Whether on this account or not, it is certain that he suffered much during the troubles of the Church of Scotland. He was imprisoned in 1665, in the castle of Stirling, with the lairds of Cunninghamhead and Nether-Pollock. When other gentlemen were liberated upon the bond of peace in 1668, these three were retained in confinement, but in the year following, on the removal of Bishop Burnet from Glasgow, they presented a petition for release to the duke of Lauderdale, the commissioner, which was granted. In 1683 Sir William Mure again fell under the suspicion of the court, and was apprehended, with his eldest son, in London. They were sent to Edinburgh and committed prisoners to the Tolbooth. In the same year his second son, John, was taken prisoner, and carried to Edinburgh. In a short time the health of the young laird of Rowallan required indulgence, and he was allowed to be removed from the prison to a private house. In April 1684, they were both discharged, upon giving a bond of £2,000, to appear when called upon. Sir William died in or about 1686. He married about 1640, Elizabeth, daughter of James Hamilton of Aikenhead, provost of Glasgow, and had two sons and a daughter.

The elder son, William Mure of Rowallan, the last lineal representative of the family, was entered a student at the university of Glasgow in 1660. His share in the afflictions of his father has been already noticed. This did not shake his attachment to the church for which he suffered. His name frequently occurs in the records of the parish of Kilmarnock. He is mentioned there, for the last time, in 1695, in a commission to defend a process of translation before the synod. He was a member of the Scots parliament, and died in 1700. He married about 1670, Dame Mary Scott, apparently heiress of Collarny in Fife, by whom he had three daughters, Anna, Margaret, and Jean. The latter, his only surviving daughter and sole heiress, married, first, William Fairlie of Bruntsfield, near Edinburgh, afterwards designed of Fairlie, to whom she had issue. Tradition still points out the spot where Fairlie was married to the heiress of Rowallan. The ceremony was performed by a curate, in the fields, about a quarter of a mile from the house of Rowallan, at a tree, still called the marriage tree, which stands on the top of a steep bank, above that part of the stream called "Janet's kirn." The heiress of Rowallan married, secondly, David, first earl of Glasgow, and had to him three daughters, Lady Betty, who died in infancy; Lady Jean, who, by special destination, succeeded to Rowallan, and Lady Anne, who died unmarried. Jean Mure, countess of Glasgow, died September 3, 1724, and was succeeded by her elder surviving daughter of the second marriage, Lady Jean Boyle Mure of Rowallan, who married the Hon. Sir James Campbell of Lawers, K.B., third and youngest son of the second earl of Loudoun (see vol. ii. p. 695). Their son, James Mure Campbell, succeeded to the estate of Rowallan, and was the fifth earl of Loudoun (see LOUDOUN, fifth earl).

The Mures of Caldwell in Renfrewshire are directly descended from Sir Reginald Mure of Abercorn and Cowdams, who appears to have been chamberlain of Scotland as early as 1329, the first year of the reign of David II. He is supposed to have been the same Reginald whose name appears with that of Gilchrist More in the Ragman Roll, as having sworn fealty to Edward I. in 1296. His paternal inheritance seems to have been Cowdams in Ayrshire, which belonged to him previously to 1326, as an agreement concerning these lands between him and the monks of Paisley is dated in that year. Mr. Mure of Caldwell is still their feudal superior. Gilchrist More, here mentioned, was Sir Reginald's son. He received the half of the estate of Caldwell on his marriage with the daughter of Caldwell of that ilk. Johannes Mure, jun. de Cowdams, appears in 1446, as one of the commissioners for fixing the boundaries of the burgh of Prestwick, near Ayr.

Sir Reginald, who was granduncle of the queen, Elizabeth Mure, first wife of Robert I., acquired his extensive estates of Abercorn, &c., in the Lothians and Stirlingshire, by marriage with one of the coheiresses of Sir John Graham of Eskdale and Abercorn. He adhered steadily to the cause of David II. in the Baliol wars with England, and was one of the commissioners appointed in 1340 to treat with the lords Percy, Moubray, and Neville of a truce between the two kingdoms. With one daughter, he had two sons, William, who succeeded to Abercorn, and died without male issue, and Gilchrist More, already mentioned, who carried on the line of the family.

Sir Adam Mure, the fourth in succession from Gilchrist, was knighted by James IV., and is supposed to have been slain at the battle of Flodden. His son, John Mure of Caldwell, on 20th February 1515, took by assault, at the head of his followers, "the castle and palace" of the archbishop of Glasgow, situated near the city, battering the walls in breach "with artillery," and carrying off a rich booty. He married Lady Janet Stewart, daughter of Matthew earl of Lennox, and grand-aunt of Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, queen of Scots, and died in 1539. His eldest son, John Mure of Caldwell, had, with other children, two sons, John, his heir, and William of Glanderstoun, ancestor of the Mures of Glanderstoun. The granddaughter of the latter was the mother of the Rev. William Carstairs, a divine of great political influence in the reign of William III. (See vol. i. p. 600.)

Sir John, the elder son, was knighted by James V. He was slain, 10th September 1570, by the Cunninghames of

Cunninghamehead and Raeburne of that ilk, the same who were afterwards principals in the murder of his cousin, Hugh, earl of Eglintoun, in 1585.

His son, Sir Robert Mure of Caldwell, was one of the jury appointed in 1580 to try the Lord Ruthven, high-treasurer of Scotland, for the murder of David Rizzio. He was on terms of great intimacy and confidence with James VI., by whom he was knighted, and to whom he was related through the Lennoxes. Six letters addressed to him by that monarch, preserved at Caldwell, have been inserted in the 'Selections from the Caldwell Papers,' printed for the Maitland Club in 3 vols. 4to, in 1854. About 1610 the lands of Thornton near Kilmarnock, long in possession of the family, were alienated to a cadet, founder of the house of Mure of Thornton, the male line of which becoming extinct in 1701, in the person of Sir Archibald Mure, lord provost of Edinburgh, the estate passed by his heir female to John Cuningham of Caddell, and is now held by his descendant, in feu of the Caldwell family

William Mure of Caldwell, the fourth in succession to Sir Robert, was a staunch Covenanter. He and a few other west-country gentlemen of similar sentiments, met in arms at Chitterfleet, in the parish of Beith, on 28th November 1666, and having collected a body of horsemen, amounting to about fifty in all, and consisting chiefly of the tenantry of Caldwell and the neighbouring estates, they set out, under Caldwell's command, to join Colonel Wallace of Achans, who was marching from Galloway in the direction of the Pentlands, by Lesmahago and Lanark. On the way, finding themselves intercepted by the king's troops, under General Dalzell, they retraced their steps, and dispersed. Caldwell was attainted, fled to Holland, and died in exile. His estates were bestowed on General Dalzell; and Caldwell's lady, a daughter of Sir William Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead, was imprisoned, with two of his daughters, in Blackness castle, where she underwent much cruel persecution.

Barbara Mure, the second daughter, lived to obtain, by special act of parliament, 19th July 1690, a full restoration of the family estates. She married John Fairlie of that ilk, but dying without issue, was succeeded, in 1710, by her kinsman, William Mure, fourth laird of Glanderstoun, descended from William, second son of the John Mure who inherited Caldwell in 1539. This William Mure bore his share in the persecution of the times, having been imprisoned and fined, on a charge of nonconformity, in 1683. A Journal of a tour by him through England and the Netherlands in 1696, is printed among the 'Caldwell Papers.' Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew, William Mure, eldest son of Mure of Rhoddens in Ireland. His son, William Mure of Caldwell, M.P. for Renfrewshire from 1742 to 1761, was appointed one of the barons of the exchequer in Scotland in the latter year. In 1753 he bought Wester or Little Caldwell from the duke of Hamilton. The portion of the estate the Mures had previously possessed was called Easter Caldwell. Baron Mure was an intimate associate of David Hume the historian, and the author of one or two tracts on speculative points of political economy, printed for private circulation. His correspondence and miscellaneous papers occupy the greater part of two of the three volumes of the 'Caldwell Papers.' He was rector of the university of Glasgow in 1764-5, and died in 1776.

His eldest son, Colonel William Mure of Caldwell, was the friend of Sir John Moore, but early left the army. He was rector of the university of Glasgow in 1793–4. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir J. Hunter Blair, bart. of Dunskey, with issue, and died February 9, 1831

Col. Mure's eldest son, William Mure of Caldwell, D.C.L., born July 9, 1799, was educated at Westminster, and studied at Edinburgh and in Germany, where he imbibed that taste for critical inquiry which made his name extensively known among the scholars of modern Europe. He married in 1825, Laura, 2d daughter of William Markham, Esq. of Becca Hall, Yorkshire with issue; vice-lieutenant of Renfrewshire and colonel of its militia; was M.P. for that county from 1846 to 1855; lord-rector of Glasgow university in 1847–48; author of 'Brief Remarks on the Chronology of the Egyptian Dynasties; showing the Fallacy of the System laid down by Messrs. Champollion, in Two Letters on the Museum of Turin,' London, 1829, 8vo; 'A Dissertation on the Calendar of the Zodiac of Ancient Egypt, Edinburgh, 1832, 8vo; 'A Tour in Greece,' 1842; 'A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece,' 5 vols., 8vo, 1850–57; and the compiler of the 'Caldwell Papers.' He died at London, April 1, 1860, in his 61st year.

His eldest son, William Mure of Caldwell, lieut.-colonel Scots fusilier guards, *m.* 3d daughter of 1st Lord Leconfield.

David Mure, born in 1810, 3d son of Col. William Mure, who died in 1831, passed advocate at the Scottish bar in the latter year. In 1853 he was appointed sheriff of Perthshire, and in 1858 solicitor-general for Scotland; lord-advocate in April 1859, and elected M.P. for Buteshire soon after.

The Mures of Auchindrane were long a flourishing family in the south of Ayrshire. In 1611, John Mure of Auchindrane was accused of the murder of a retainer of Kennedy of Colzean, committed where there were no witnesses, but which was discovered in a remarkable manner. The corpse of the murdered man had been buried in Girvan churchyard, but the laird of Colzean dreaming of him in his sleep, caused his body to be taken up, and insisted on all who lived near to come and touch the corpse. All did so but Auchindrane and his son, whom nobody suspected, till his young daughter, Mary Mure, seeing the crowd, went in among them, and when she came near the dead body, the blood sprang from it, on which Auchindrane was apprehended and put to the torture. 'The Auchindrane Tragedy,' founded on this murder, is one of the dramatic compositions of Sir Walter Scott.

MURE, Sir William, of Rowallan, a poet of the 17th century, was born in 1594. He was the eldest son of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Montgomery of Hazlehead, and sister of Alexander Montgomery, author of 'The Cherrie and the Slae.' He obtained an excellent classical education, and in his early years began to cultivate a taste for poetry. The 'Historie' of his family above quoted says of him: "This Sir William was pious and learned, and had an excellent vein in poesie; he delyted much in building and planting." Before his twentieth year he attempted a poetical version of the story of Dido and Eneas, from Virgil. In the 'Muse's Welcome,' a collection of poems and addresses made to King James on his visiting Scotland in 1617, there is an address by Mure of Rowallan. In 1628, he published a translation, in

English sapphics, of Boyd of Trochrig's beautiful Latin poem, 'Hecatombe Christiana,' together with a small original piece called 'Doomesday.' His principal work is his 'True Crucifixe for true Catholikes,' published at Edinburgh in 1629.

For some years afterwards he seems to have been employed on a version of the Psalms, which was much wanted in Scotland at that time. The old English version was not popular; and the one executed by King James and Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, subsequently earl of Stirling, was so disliked that the bishops would not press it upon the church. King James' version was not sanctioned by the Assembly, and some expressions in it gave offence to the people, such as the sun being called "The lord of light," and the moon, "The pale lady of the night." Though this version was rejected, still many wished that the old one should be improved, or a better one substituted in its place. Several gentlemen attempted particular psalms; but a version of the whole was undertaken by Sir W. Mure of Rowallan, which he seems to have finished in 1639. Principal Baillie, who attended the Westminster Assembly, as a commissioner from the Church of Scotland, in a letter, dated at London, January 1st, 1644, says, "I wish I had Rowallan's Psalter here, for I like it better than any I have yet seen." It does not, however, appear that Sir William's version was transmitted to the Assembly. That of Mr. Rous, which was recommended by the English parliament, was finally adopted, and has ever since been used in Scotland; but the committee appointed in 1650 to revise Mr. Rous's version, were instructed to avail themselves of the help of Sir William Mure's. (*Historic and Descent of the House of Rowallane*, pp. 92—94.)

During the civil war, Sir William Mure took arms on the popular side. In the first army raised against the king, he commanded a company in the Ayrshire regiment, and was a member of the convention of 1643, by which the Solemn League and Covenant was ratified with England. He was a member of the 'Committee of warre' for the sheriffdom of Ayr in 1644, and in the beginning of that year he accompanied the Scots army which marched to the aid of the parliamentary cause, and was wounded at the battle of Longmarston Moor, July 2. He was also present at the storming of Newcastle, in the following month. He died in the end of 1657. Specimens of his poems, many of which are still in manuscript, will be found in Lyle's 'Ancient Ballads and Songs,' published at London in 1827. Sir William Mure was twice married, first, in 1615, when only twenty-one, to Anna, daughter of Dundas of Newliston, by whom he had five sons and six daughters; and, secondly, to Dame Jane Hamilton, Lady Duntreath, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. His second son, Captain Alexander Mure, was slain in the war against the rebels in Ireland; another of them, Patrick, the youngest son of the first marriage, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1622. The title is now extinct.

MURRAY, a very common surname in Scotland, the origin of which has already been explained; see ATHOL, duke of, (vol. i. p. 164,) and MORAY, a surname, (page 204 of this volume). An account of the Murrays of Tullibardine, the ancestors of the Athol family, is given under the former head, and those of Bothwell and Abercairney under the latter.

The first baronet of the family of Murray of Blackbarony was Sir Archibald Murray, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, May 15, 1628. He was the son of Sir John Murray, eldest son of Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, whose ancestors had been seated at Blackbarony for five generations prior to 1552. Sir John was the brother of Sir Gideon Murray, lord-high-treasurer of Scotland and a lord of session, father of the first Lord Elibank, (see vol. ii. p. 128,) and of Sir William Murray, ancestor of the Clermont family. Lieutenant-colonel Sir Archibald John Murray, baronet of Blackbarony, formerly of the Scots fusilier guards, son of Sir John Murray, baronet of Blackbarony, by his wife, Anne Digby, of the noble family of Digby, died, without issue, May 22, 1860. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Digby Murray, baronet, born in 1798, married, 1st, in 1823, Miss Susannah Cuthbert, issue one son, John Cuthbert; 2dly, in 1827, Frances, daughter and coheiress of Peter Patten Bold, Esq., M.P., of Bold Hall, Lancashire; issue, 3 sons and 4 daughters.

The family of Murray of Clermont, Fifeshire, which possesses a baronetcy (date 1626), is a branch of the ancient house of Murray of Blackbarony, whose baronetcy is dated two years later. Sir William Murray, 4th and youngest son of Sir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, who lived in the reign of Mary, queen of Scots, was knighted by James VI., and having acquired the estate of Clermont in Fifeshire, it became the designation of his family. His only son, William Murray of Clermont, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, July 1, 1626. Sir James Murray, 5th baronet, receiver-general of the customs in Scotland, died in February 1699, without issue, when the title devolved on his nephew, Sir Robert Murray, 6th baronet, who died in 1771. His eldest son, Sir James Murray, 7th baronet, a distinguished military officer during the first American war, was adjutant-general of the forces serving on the continent in 1793. He married in 1794 the countess of Bath in her own right, and in conse-

quence assumed the surname and arms of Pulteney. He subsequently held the office of secretary at war; was colonel of the 18th foot, and a general in the army. He died April 26, 1811, leaving no issue, when his half-brother, Sir John Murray, became 8th baronet. Sir John was a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 56th foot. He died, without issue, in 1827, when the title and estates devolved upon his brother, the Rev. Sir William Murray, who died May 14, 1842. The eldest son of the latter, Sir James Pulteney Murray, 10th baronet, died unmarried, Feb. 2, 1843. His brother, Sir Robert Murray, born Feb. 1, 1815, became 11th baronet; married, in 1839, Susan-Catherine Sanders, widow of Adolphus Cottin Murray, Esq., and 2d daughter and co-heir of John Murray, Esq. of Ardeleybury, Herts, lineally descended from Sir William Murray, father of 1st earl of Tullibardine; with issue, a son, William Robert, 23d fusiliers, born in 1840, and a daughter.

The first baronet of the Stanhope family was Sir William Murray of Stanhope, an active supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, who for his loyalty was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, after the Restoration, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever, 13th February 1664. His ancestor, John Murray of Falahill, descended from Archibald de Moravia, mentioned in the chartulary of Newbottle in 1280, was known in history as the outlaw Murray. He died in the early part of the reign of James V. His exploits are commemorated in one of the ballads of the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.' He married Lady Margaret Hepburn, and had, with three daughters, two sons. His eldest son, John Murray of Falahill, was ancestor of the Murrays of Philiphaugh. His second son, William Murray, married Janet, daughter and heiress of William Romanno of that ilk, Peebles-shire, and had a son, William Murray of Romanno, living in December 1531. The great-grandson of the latter, Sir David Murray, who was knighted by Charles I., acquired the lands of Stanhope in the same county, and was the father of Sir William Murray, the first baronet of Stanhope. Sir David Murray, the fourth baronet, was implicated in the rebellion of 1745, and received sentence of death at York the following year, but was subsequently pardoned on condition of his leaving the country for life. The family estates were sold under the authority of the court of session. Sir David died in exile, without issue, when the representation of the family devolved on his uncle, Charles Murray, collector of the customs at Borrowstownness, who, had the title not been forfeited, would have been fifth baronet. His son, Sir David Murray, died without issue at Leghorn, 19th October 1770. The representation of the family then devolved on John Murray of Broughton, the well-known secretary to Prince Charles. This personage having assumed the title after the general act of revisal, became Sir John Murray of Broughton, baronet. He married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Robert Ferguson, brother of William Ferguson of Carloch, Nithsdale, and had three sons, David, his heir, Robert, and Thomas, the last a lieutenant-general in the army. Sir John died 6th December 1777. His eldest son, Sir David, a naval officer, was succeeded, on his death in June 1791, by his brother, Sir Robert, ninth baronet. The son of the latter, Sir David, became the tenth baronet in 1794, and on his death, without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Murray, eleventh baronet; married, with issue.

The first baronet of the Ochtertyre family was William Moray of Ochtertyre, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male 7th June 1673. He was descended from Patrick Moray, the first styled of Ochtertyre, who died in 1476, a son of Sir David Moray of Tullibardine. The family continued to spell their name Moray till 1739, when the present orthography was adopted by Sir William, 3d baronet. Sir William Murray, 5th baronet, married Lady Augusta Mackenzie, youngest daughter of 3d earl of Cromartie; issue, 3 sons and 2 daughters. He died in 1800. Of General Sir George Murray, G.C.B., his second son, a memoir is given at page 232 in larger type.

The eldest son, Sir Patrick Murray, 6th baronet, born Feb. 3, 1771, passed advocate at the Scottish bar in 1793, and was appointed a baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland in 1820. He died June 1, 1837. By his wife, Lady Mary Hope, youngest daughter of the 2d earl of Hopetoun, he had 5 sons and 4 daughters. Capt. John Murray, the 2d son, assumed the name of Gartshore, on succeeding to the estate of that name in Dumbartonshire. (See vol. ii. page 284.)

Sir William Keith Murray, the eldest son, 7th baronet of Ochtertyre, born in 1801, married 1st, Helen Margaret Oliphant, only child and heiress of Sir Alexander Keith of Dunnottar, knight marischal of Scotland; issue, 10 sons and 3 daughters; 2dly, Lady Adelaide, youngest daughter of 1st marquis of Hastings. He assumed the name of Keith, on his marriage with his first wife, and on her death in Oct. 1852, his eldest son, Patrick, born Jan. 27, 1835, captain grenadier guards, (retired in June 1861,) succeeded to the estates of Dunnottar, Kincardineshire, and Ravelston, Mid Lothian. Sir William died Oct. 16, 1861, when his eldest son, Sir Patrick, became 8th baronet, and *m.* Aug. 23, 1870.

The Murrays of Touchadam are supposed to derive from the Morays, lords of Bothwell. Their progenitor, Sir William de Moravia, designed of Sanford, joined Robert the Bruce, but being taken prisoner by the English, was sent to London in 1306, and remained in captivity there until exchanged after the battle of Bannockburn. His son and successor, Sir Andrew de Moravia, called by David II. "our dear blood relation," obtained from that monarch a charter of the lands of Kepmad in Stirlingshire, dated 10th May 1365. This was his first acquisition in that county. On 28th July 1369 he received another royal charter of the lands of Toulcheadam, as Touchadam was then called, and Tulchmaler, in the same county. His great-grandson and representative, William Murray of Touchadam, was *scutifer* to James II., and was appointed constable of Stirling castle under James III. His eldest son, David Murray of Touchadam, having no issue, made a resignation of his whole estate to his nephew, John Murray of Gawamore, captain of the king's guards and lord provost of Edinburgh, who succeeded to the same on the death of his uncle, about 1474. He was a firm and devoted adherent of James III., and after the battle of Sauchieburn he was deprived of a considerable portion of his lands. A great number of the family writs were at the same time embezzled or lost. His son, William Murray, the seventh from the founder of the family, Sir Andrew de Moravia, about 1568, married Agnes, one of the daughters and coheiresses of James Cuninghame of Polmaise, Stirlingshire, whereby he acquired that estate. His son and successor, Sir John Murray, knight, got a charter under the great seal of the lands and barony of Polmaise, 8th April 1588. His grandson, Sir William Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, obtained from Charles I. a charter of the lands of Cowie in 1636. During the civil wars, he supported the royal cause, and was at the battle of Preston in 1648, when the army of the royalists under the duke of Hamilton was defeated. In 1654 he was fined by Cromwell £1,500.

William Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise succeeded his father, William Murray of Touchadam, Polmaise, and Pitlochie in Fife, in 1814. He died in 1847, when his cousin, John Murray, born in 1797, the 19th from Sir Andrew de Moravia, succeeded. He died suddenly at London, April 15, 1862, in his 65th year, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, lieutenant-colonel grenadier guards, born in 1831.

The first on record of the family of Murray of Philiphaugh in Selkirkshire, Archibald de Moravia, mentioned in the chartulary of Newbottle in 1280, was also descended, it is supposed, from the Morays, lords of Bothwell. In 1296 he swore fealty to Edward I. His son, Roger de Moravia, obtained in 1321, from James, Lord Douglas, the superior, a charter of the lands of Fala, subsequently designated Falahill, for many years the chief title of the family. The 5th in direct descent from Roger was John Murray of Falahill, the celebrated outlaw, who took possession of Ettrick Forest with 500 men,

"————————a' in ae liverye clad,
O' the Lincome grene sae gaye to see;
"He and his ladye in purple clad,
O! gin they lived not royallie!"

The king, James IV., sent James Boyd to him,

"The earle of Arran his brother was he,"

to ask him of whom he held his lands, and desiring him to come and be the king's "man,"

"And hald of him yon foreste free."

On Boyd delivering this message to him,

"Thir landis are mine! the outlaw said;
I ken nae king in Christentie,
Frae Soudron I this foreste wan,
When the king nor his knightis were not to see."

And he declared his intention to keep it

"Contrair all kingis in Christentie."

The king, in consequence, set forth at the head of a large force, to punish the outlaw, and force him to submission. The outlaw summoned to his aid his kinsmen Murray of Cockpool and Murray of Traquair, who hastened to Ettrick with all their men. The barony of Traquair before it came into the possession of the Stuarts (earls of Traquair) was the property of the family of Murray, ancestors of the Murrays of Blackbarony. The lands of Traquair were forfeited by Willielmus de Moravia previous to 1464. They were afterwards, by a charter from the crown dated 3d February 1478, conveyed to James Stewart, earl of Buchan, son of the black knight of Lorne, from whom they descended to the earls of Traquair. On the approach of the royal force, the outlaw, "with four in his cumpanie," came and knelt before the king and said,

"I'll give thee the keys of my castell,
Wi' the blessing o' my gay ladye,
Gin thou'lt make me sheriffe of this Foreste,
And a' my offspring after me."

To this the king consented, glad to receive his submission on any terms, and the usual ceremony of feudal investiture was gone through, by the outlaw resigning his possessions into the hands of the king, and receiving them back, to be held of him as superior.

"He was made sheriffe of Ettricke Foreste,
Surely while upward grows the tree;
And if he was na traitour to the king,
Forfaulted he suld never be."

It is certain that, by a charter from James IV., dated November 30, 1509, John Murray of Philiphaugh is vested with the dignity of heritable sheriff of Ettrick Forest, which included the greater part of what is now Selkirkshire, an office held by his descendants till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747. "The tradition of Ettrick Forest," says Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to 'The Sang of the Outlaw Murray,' in the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' "bears that the outlaw was a man of prodigious strength, possessing a baton or club, with which he laid *lee* (i. e. waste) the country for many miles round, and that he was at length slain by Buccleuch, or some of his clan, at a little mount, covered with fir trees, adjoining to Newark castle, and said to have been part of the garden. A varying tradition bears the place of his death to have been near to the house of the duke of Buccleuch's gamekeeper, beneath the castle, and that the fatal arrow was shot by Scott of Haining from the ruins of a cottage on the opposite side of the Yarrow. There was extant, within these twenty years, some verses of a song on his death. The feud betwixt the outlaw and the Scotts may serve to explain the asperity with which the chieftain of that clan is handled in the ballad." The laird of Buccleuch had counselled "fire and sword" against the outlaw; for, says he,

"He lives by reif and felonie!"

But the king gave him this rebuke:

"And round him cast a wilie ee,—
Now, haud thy tongue, Sir Walter Scott,
Nor speak of reif nor felonie:—
For, had every honest man his awin kye,
A right puir clan thy name wad be!"

The outlaw's wife, Lady Margaret Hepburn, was the daughter of the first earl of Bothwell. He had two sons, James, his heir, and William, ancestor of the Murrays of Romanna, afterwards Stanhope, baronets, (see previous page).

James Murray of Falahill, the elder son, died about 1529, and his son, Patrick Murray of Falahill, obtained, under the great seal, a charter, dated 28th January 1528, of the lands of Philiphaugh, situated near the royal burgh of Selkirk, and celebrated as the scene of the signal defeat of the marquis of Montrose, 15th September 1645, by General Leslie. The hollow under the mount adjoining the ruins of Newark castle, mentioned above as the place where the outlaw Murray is said to have been slain, is called by the country people Slainman's-lee, in which, according to tradition, the Covenanters, a day or two after the battle of Philiphaugh, put many of their prisoners to death. A number of human bones were, at one period, found there, in making a drain.

Patrick's great-great-grandson, Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, knight, was appointed by the Scottish Estates one of the judges for trying those of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, who had joined the standard of Montrose in 1646. In 1649 he claimed £12,014, for the damages he had sustained from Montrose. He died in 1676.

His eldest son, Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, born in 1655, was admitted a lord of session in 1689, and appointed lord-register in 1705. On his death in 1708, he was succeeded by his eldest son, John Murray of Philiphaugh, M.P. from 1725 till his decease in 1753. This gentleman's fourth son, Charles, married a sister of Robert Scott, Esq. of Danesfield, Bucks, and was grandfather of Charles Robert Scott Murray, Esq. of Danesfield, M.P. for that county.

The eldest son, John Murray of Philiphaugh, was several times M.P. for the county of Selkirk, and once for the Selkirk burghs, after a severe and expensive contest with Mr. Dundas. He died in 1800. His eldest son, John Murray of Philiphaugh, died, unmarried, in 1830, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother, James Murray of Philiphaugh, the 17th of the family, in a direct line; married, with issue.

The Murrays of Lintrose, Perthshire, are a junior branch of the Murrays of Ochtertyre, being derived from Mungo Murray, born 15th July 1662, youngest son of Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, baronet, by Isabel, his wife, the daughter of John Oliphant, Esq. of Bachelton. Captain William Murray, a son of this family, served with the 42d Highlanders, under Wolfe, in America, and afterwards in the West Indies. Subsequently, with the rank of major in the same distinguished regiment, he served under General Howe against the American revolutionists. On the 15th September 1776, when the reserve of the British army were in possession of the heights above New York, Major Murray was nearly carried off by the enemy, but saved himself by his strength and presence of mind. Attacked by an American officer and two soldiers, he kept his assailants at bay for some time with his fusil; but closing upon him, his dirk slipped behind him, and being a corpulent man, he was unable to reach it. Snatching the sword of the American officer from him, he soon compelled the party to retreat. He wore the sword as a trophy during the campaign. He became lieutenant-colonel 27th regiment, and died the following year.

The Murrays of Cringletie, Peebles-shire, are descended from a junior branch of the family of Murray of Blackbarony. James Wolfe Murray, Esq. of Cringletie, born in 1814, eldest son of James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie, a senator of the College of Justice, by Isabella Katherine, daughter of James Charles Edward Stuart Strange, Esq., (godson of Prince Charles Edward,) succeeded his father in 1836; appointed to 42d Royal Highlanders in 1833; married in 1852, Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Whyte Melville, Esq., and grand-daughter of 5th duke of Leeds, with issue. His son, James Wolfe Murray, born in 1853.

Other old families of the name are the Murrays of Broughton, Wigtownshire; Murray of Murraythwaite, Dumfriesshire; and Murray of Murrayshall, Perthshire. The family of Murraythwaite have been settled there since about 1421.

The Murrays of Murrayshall derive in the male line from the ancient family of Græme of Balgowan, and in the female, from that of Murray, Lord Balvaird, (see vol. i. p. 231,) whose eldest son succeeded as Viscount Stormont, (see STORMONT, Viscount of). John Murray, advocate, son of Andrew Murray of Murrayshall, at one period sheriff of Aberdeenshire; born in 1809, succeeded in 1847; *m.* in 1853, Robina, *dr.* of Thomas Hamilton, Esq.; educated at Edinburgh university, M.A. 1828. Passed advocate in 1831.

The Murrays of Henderland, Peebles-shire, have given two judges to the court of session, namely, Alexander Murray, Lord Henderland, who died in 1795, and his second son, Sir John Archibald Murray, appointed in 1839, when he assumed the judicial title of Lord Murray. He had previously been lord-advocate, and recorder of the great roll, or clerk of the pipe, in the court of exchequer, Scotland, a sinecure office which had also been held by his father, and was resigned by Lord Murray, some time before his first appointment as lord-advocate in 1834. He was M.P. for the Leith district of burghs from 1832 to 1838. He died in 1859.

MURRAY, SIR ROBERT, one of the founders and the first president of the Royal Society of London, was the son of Sir Robert Murray of Craigie, by a daughter of George Halket of Pitferran. He is supposed to have been born about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and received his education partly at St. Andrews and partly in France. Early in life he entered the French army, and became so great a favourite with Cardinal Richelieu that he soon obtained the rank of colonel. He returned to Scotland about the time that Charles I. took refuge with the Scots army; and, while his majesty was with the latter at Newcastle in December 1646, he formed a plan for the king's escape, which was only frustrated by Charles' want of resolution. "The design," says Burnet, "proceeded so far that the king put himself in disguise, and went down the back stairs with Sir Robert Murray; but his majesty, apprehending it was scarce possible to pass through all the guards without being discovered, and judging it highly indecent to be catched in such a condition, changed his resolution, and returned back." In May 1651, being then in Scotland with Charles II., he was appointed justice-clerk, an office which appears to have remained vacant since the deprivation of Sir John Hamilton in 1649. A few days after he was sworn a privy councillor, and in the succeeding June was nominated a lord of session, but he never exercised the functions of a judge. At the Restoration he was reappointed a lord of session, and also justice-clerk, and made one of the lords auditors of the exchequer; but these appointments were merely nominal, to secure his support to the government; for, though he was properly the first who had the style of lord-justice-clerk, he was ignorant of the law, and it does not appear that he ever sat on the bench at all. He was high in favour with the king, Charles II., by whom he was employed in his chemical processes, and was, indeed, the conductor of his laboratory. He was succeeded in the office of justice-clerk in

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1663 by Sir John Home of Renton; and in 1667 he had a considerable share in the direction of public affairs in Scotland, when, not being so obstinately bent on the establishment of Episcopacy as some of his colleagues, an unusual degree of moderation marked for a time the proceedings of the government. Sir Robert's principal claim to distinction, however, consists in his having been one of the founders of the Royal Society of London, and its first president. "While he lived," says Bishop Burnet, "he was the life and soul of that body." He was a member of almost all its committees and councils, and besides assisting in obtaining its charter, in July 1622, and in framing its statutes and regulations, was indefatigably zealous in promoting its interests in every respect. Several of his papers, chiefly on the phenomena of the tides, on the mineral of Liege, and on other scientific subjects, are inserted among the early contents of the Philosophical Transactions. Sir Robert Murray, who had married a sister of Lord Balcarres, died suddenly, in his pavilion, in the Garden of Whitehall, July 4, 1673, and was interred at the king's expense in Westminster Abbey.

MURRAY, Thomas, an eminent portrait painter, was born in Scotland in 1666; and at an early age went to London, where he became a pupil of Riley, state-painter to Charles II., and successor to Sir Peter Lely. He studied nature carefully, and in his colouring and style imitated his master, Riley. He painted portraits with great success and credit; and being employed by the royal family, as also by many of the nobility, he acquired, in the course of time, a considerable fortune. The portrait of Murray, by himself, is honoured with a place in the gallery of painters at Florence. He died in 1724.

MURRAY, Patrick, fifth Lord Elibank, a learned and accomplished nobleman, see Elibank, Lord, vol. ii. p. 130.

MURRAY, William, first earl of Mansfield, a celebrated lawyer and statesman, the fourth son of David, fifth Viscount Stormont, was born at Perth, March 2, 1705. He was removed to London in 1708, and in 1719 was admitted a king's scholar at Westminster school. In June 1723 he was entered at Christ church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical attainments. In 1730 he took the degree of M.A., and afterwards travelled for some time on the Continent Having become a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar at Michaelmas term 1731. His abilities were first displayed in appeal cases before the House of Lords, and he gradually rose to eminence in his profession. In 1736 he was employed as one of the counsel for the lord provost and town council of Edinburgh, to oppose in parliament the Bill of Pains and Penalties, which afterwards, in a modified form, passed into a law against them, on account of the Porteous riots. For his exertions on this occasion, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh in a gold box. In November 1742 he was appointed solicitor-general in the room of Sir John Strange, who had resigned. About the same time he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, as member for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. His eloquence and legal knowledge soon rendered him very powerful in debate, and as he was a strenuous defender of the duke of Newcastle's ministry, he was frequently opposed to Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham; these two being considered the best speakers of their respective parties. In March 1746 he was appointed one of the managers for the impeachment of Lord Lovat, and the candour and ability which he displayed on the occasion received the acknowledgments of the prisoner himself, as well as of the Lord-chancellor Talbot, who presided on the trial.

In 1754 Mr. Murray succeeded Sir Dudley Ryder as attorney-general, and on the death of that eminent lawyer, in November 1756, he became lord-chief-justice of the king's bench. Immediately after he was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham. He was also, at the same time, sworn a member of the privy council, and, contrary to general custom, became a member of the cabinet. During the unsettled state of the ministry in 1757, his lordship held, for a few months, the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and during that period he effected a coalition of parties, which led to the formation of the administration of his rival Pitt. The same year, on the retirement of Lord Hardwicke, he declined the offer of the great seal,

which he did twice afterwards. During the Rockingham administration in 1765, Lord Mansfield acted for a short time with the opposition, especially as regards the bill for repealing the stamp act. As a judge his conduct was visited with the severe animadversions of Junius, and made the subject of much unmerited attack in both houses of parliament. He was uniformly a friend to religious toleration, and on various occasions set himself against vexatious prosecutions founded upon oppressive laws. On the other hand, he incurred much popular odium by maintaining that, in cases of libel, the jury were only judges of the fact of publication, and had nothing to do with the law, as to libel or not. This was particularly shown in the case of the trial of the publishers of Junius' letter to the king.

With regard to his thrice refusal of the great seal, Lord Campbell, in his Lives of the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, (vol. iii. p. 469,) says, "In 1770, the king and the duke of Grafton, repeatedly urged Lord Mansfield to become lord chancellor, but whatever his inclination may have been when Lord Bute was minister, in the present ricketty state of affairs he peremptorily refused the office, and suggested that the great seal should be given to Charles Yorke, who had been afraid that he would snatch it from him. By Lord Mansfield's advice it was that the king sent for Charles Yorke, and entered into that unfortunate negotiation with him which terminated so fatally—occasioning the comparison between this unhappy man, destroyed by gaining his wish, and Semele perishing by the lightning she had longed for. For some months the chief justice presided on the woolsack as Speaker of the House of Lords, and exercised almost all the functions belonging to the office of the Lord Chancellor."

In October 1776, having been previously created a knight of the Thistle, Lord Mansfield was advanced to the dignity of an earl of the United Kingdom by the title of earl of Mansfield, with remainder to the Stormont family, as he had no issue of his own. During the famous London riots of June 1780, his house in Bloomsbury Square was attacked and set fire to by the mob, in consequence of his having voted in favour of the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, and all his furniture, pictures, books, manuscripts, and other valuables, were entirely consumed. His lordship himself, it is said, made his escape in disguise, before the flames burst out. He declined the offer of compensation from government for the destruction of his property. The infirmities of age compelled him, June 3, 1788, to resign the office of chief-justice, which he had filled with distinguished reputation for thirty-two years. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, principally at his seat at Caen Wood, near Hampstead. He died March 20, 1793, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The earldom, which was granted again by a new patent in July 1792, descended to his nephew, Viscount Stormont. (See Stormont, Viscount of.) A life of Lord Mansfield, by Holliday, was published in 1797, and another, by Thomas Roscoe, appeared in 'The Lives of British Lawyers,' in Lardner's Cyclopædia.

MURRAY, Lord George, lieutenant-general of the rebel Highland army in 1745-6, was the fourth son of the first duke of Athol, and brother of the second duke. Born in 1705, he took a share in the insurrection of 1715, though then but ten years old, and he was one of the few persons who joined the Spanish forces which were defeated at Glenshiel in 1719. He afterwards served several years as an officer in the king of Sardinia's army; but having obtained a pardon he returned from exile, and was presented to George I. by his brother the duke of Athol. He joined Prince Charles at Perth in September 1745, and was immediately appointed lieutenant-general of the insurgent forces. The battle of Preston, where he commanded the left wing of the prince's army, was, in a great measure, gained through his personal intrepidity. "Lord George," says the chevalier Johnstone, in his 'Memoirs of the Rebellion,' "at the head of the first line, did not give the enemy time to recover from their panic. He advanced with such rapidity that General Cope had hardly time to form his troops in order of battle when the Highlanders rushed upon them, sword in hand, and the English cavalry was instantly thrown into confusion."

On the advance of the rebel army into England, Lord George had the command of the blockade of Carlisle, which soon surrendered. Owing to the

intrigues of Murray of Broughton, secretary to the prince, whose "unbounded ambition," we are told, "from the beginning aimed at nothing less than the whole direction and management of every thing," Lord George was induced, at this time, to resign his command as one of the lieutenant-generals of the army, acquainting the prince that thenceforward he would serve as a volunteer. At the siege of Carlisle, the duke of Perth had acted as principal commander, and Lord George, it was thought, was not willing to serve under him for the rest of the campaign. The duke, however, subsequently declined the principal command, when Lord George, who had resumed his place, became general of the army under the prince.

He was the first to recommend the retrograde movement from Derby, of which he offered to undertake the conduct. In that memorable retreat he commanded the rear-guard, and contrived to keep the English forces effectually in check. Being delayed by the breaking down of some baggage waggons, the enemy came upon him at Clifton in Cumberland. His force consisted of about a thousand men, and he applied to the prince, who was then at Penrith with the main body of the army, for a reinforcement. Instead of receiving it, however, orders were sent to him to pursue his retreat; but, after requesting the messenger to keep secret the orders he had brought, he determined to attack the enemy with what force he had. He, therefore, drew up his troops in order of battle, and the English, under the duke of Cumberland, came up just as the sun was setting. After making his hasty arrangements, which were not completed till it was quite dark, he made a powerful charge upon the English, lighted by the moon which broke at intervals through the dark clouds. The English cavalry were forced back with a severe loss, while the Highlanders lost but twelve men.

At the battle of Falkirk, Lord George had the command of the right wing, and took his place at the head of the Macdonalds of Keppoch, with his drawn sword in his hand, and his target on his arm. When the English dragoons came within ten or twelve paces of him, he gave orders to fire. "The cavalry closing their ranks, which were opened by this discharge," says Johnstone, "put spurs to their horses, and rushed upon the Highlanders at a hard trot, breaking their ranks, and throwing down everything before them. A most extraordinary combat followed. The Highlanders, stretched upon the ground, thrust their dirks into the bellies of the horses: some seized the riders by their clothes, dragged them down, and stabbed them with their dirks; several of them again used pistols, but few of them had sufficient space to handle their swords." This victory, like that at Preston, was, in a great measure, achieved by the personal bravery of Lord George Murray, though the prince himself commanded.

On arriving at Inverness, Lord George received information of various cruelties practised by the English troops on the people of Athol. He "set off instantly," says Johnstone, "with the clan of Athol, to take vengeance for these outrages, and he conducted his march so well, passing through byeways across the mountains, that the enemy had no information of his approach. Having planned his march so as to arrive at Athol in the beginning of the night, the detachment separated, dividing itself into small parties, every gentleman taking the shortest road to his own house," and in this way all the English were surprised at their posts. Many were put to the sword, and about 300 were made prisoners. Sir Andrew Agnew, who held the castle of Blair, marched out with a detachment to ascertain who they were that had attacked his posts, but owing to the precautions taken by Lord George, he returned to the castle, without venturing on an attack. Lord George then invested the castle, which he blockaded, and the garrison, reduced to great distress from want of provisions, were expected soon to surrender, when his lordship received an order from the prince to return to Inverness, in consequence of the advance of the duke of Cumberland.

It was Lord George Murray who proposed the night march to Nairn, the evening before the battle of Culloden, with the view of surprising the army of the duke of Cumberland. He led the van for that attack, but finding that the rear of the Highlanders did not come up in time, he at once advised a retreat. At the battle of Culloden Lord George commanded the right wing of the prince's army. The English artillery was rapidly

thinning his ranks when he gave orders to charge. The first line of the English army reeled and gave way before them. But their opponents were so numerous that before the Highlanders could reach the second line of the English they were entirely destroyed. On this occasion Lord George displayed all his former heroism. While advancing towards the second line, in attempting to dismount from his horse, which had become unmanageable, he was thrown; but, recovering himself, he ran to the rear and brought up two or three regiments from the second line of the Highlanders, to support the first; but although they gave their fire, nothing could be done,—all was lost.

After their defeat, Lord George and the other chiefs who remained with the army retired to Ruthven, where they assembled a force of about 3,000 men, but two or three days after the battle they received orders from the prince to disperse. His lordship had written to Charles, pointing out the principal causes which had led to the loss of the battle, and requesting him to accept of the resignation of his commission, but when he found that it was the intention of the prince to depart for France, he sent a message to him earnestly dissuading him from such a course, and advising him to remain in Scotland and try another campaign. He maintained that the Highlanders "could have made a summer's campaign without the risk of any misfortune;" and "though they had neither money nor magazines, they would not have starved in that season of the year so long as there were sheep and cattle."

On the prince's escape, Lord George withdrew to the Continent, and having spent some years in France and Italy, died in Holland on the 8th July 1760. His character is thus sketched by Johnstone:—"Lord George Murray, who had the charge of all the details of our army, and who had the sole direction of it, possessed a natural genius for military operations; and was a man of surprising talents, which had they been cultivated by the study of military tactics, would unquestionably have rendered him one of the greatest generals of his age. He was tall and robust, and brave in the highest degree; conducting the Highlanders in the most heroic manner, and always the first to rush, sword in hand, into the midst of the enemy. He used to say, when we advanced to the charge, 'I do not ask you, my lads, to go before, but merely to follow me.' He slept little, was continually occupied with all manner of details; and was, altogether, most indefatigable, combining and directing alone all our operations:—in a word, he was the only person capable of conducting our army. He was vigilant, active, and diligent; his plans were always judiciously formed, and he carried them promptly and vigorously into execution. However, with an infinity of good qualities, he was not without his defects:—proud, haughty, blunt, and imperious, he wished to have the exclusive ordering of everything, and, feeling his superiority, he would listen to no advice. Still, it must be owned, that he had no coadjutor capable of advising him, and his having so completely the confidence of his soldiers enabled him to perform wonders."

MURRAY, Alexander, D.D, a celebrated self-taught philologist, was born at Dunkitterick, in the parish of Minnigaff, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, October 22, 1775. His father was a humble Galloway shepherd, an occupation followed by his ancestors for several generations, and for which he himself was originally designed. He was taught to read by his father, who was in his seventieth year at the time of his birth. The method which the old man adopted was to draw the figures of the letters on an old wool card with the ends of the burnt roots of the heather that grew on the hills. After thus learning the letters by means of the burnt sticks, he was advanced to the catechism, which was the child's primer in those days. Then he somehow obtained a New Testament, and afterwards a whole Bible, by going to a place where an old tattered copy of it lay, which he carried off bit by bit. In the wild solitary glen where his father lived, he made himself master of the whole contents of the sacred volume, and also devoured every printed scrap of paper on which he could lay his hands, and so strong was his memory that even when he was but a boy he could repeat the names of the patriarchs and scripture characters from Adam to our Saviour without omitting one. When about seven years old, he was employed on the hills in herding sheep. The poverty of the family, and the

remote situation of their hut, prevented his being sent early to school, and in fact he would never have obtained any regular instruction at all, had not a brother of his mother, named William Cochrane, offered, in May 1784, to be at the expense of sending him to school, and boarding him for a short time in New Galloway. Bad health, however, obliged him to return home before he had been six months at school, and for more than four years after this he had no opportunity of resuming his attendance. In the meantime he was employed as usual as a shepherd boy, and for about three years the Bible, and what "ballads and penny stories" he could pick up, formed his only reading.

In the end of 1787 he engaged to teach throughout the winter the children of two neighbouring farmers, and as a remuneration, he received sixteen shillings, part of which he immediately laid out in the purchase of books. Soon after he began to give irregular attendance for a short time at the school of Minnigaff, chiefly for the purpose of improving his arithmetic, with the view of becoming a merchant's clerk. In 1790, having obtained a cheap copy of Ainsworth's Dictionary, he began the study of Latin, and in May of that year commenced to learn French. In the summer of 1791 he again attended school for about three months, and read with avidity whatever books he could anywhere borrow, whether in English, French, Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, for so great was his application, that he had made himself master of all these languages within the space of only about eighteen months, and that chiefly by his own unaided exertions.

In the winter of 1792-3 he again engaged in teaching, when he received, as he informs us, for his labours, about thirty shillings. During the same winter he went in the evenings to a school at Bridgend of Cree, where he remained for about three months and a half. The whole period of his school attendance, scattered over a space of eight years, did not exceed thirteen months; but every spare hour was given to study, and as he himself tells us, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew occupied all his leisure time. In 1791 he had made himself acquainted with the Abyssinian alphabet, from an inaccurate copy which he transcribed from an odd volume of the Universal History. The Arabic letters he had learned previously from Robertson's Hebrew Grammar. He had purchased the same year, for a trifle, a manuscript volume of the Lectures of Arnold Drackenburg, a German professor, on the lives and writings of the Roman authors, from Livius Andronicus to Quintilian, which he afterwards translated, and in 1794 offered his version to the booksellers at Dumfries, with a number of poems which he had composed, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, but neither of the two booksellers in that town would undertake the publication. During this visit to Dumfries he was introduced to Burns, the poet, who treated him with great kindness, and gave him some useful hints as to his poetry.

The fame of his extraordinary acquirements having extended to Edinburgh, in November 1794 he was invited to that city, when he underwent an examination before Principal Baird and two of the other city clergymen. The extent and accuracy of his classical attainments made such an impression on these gentlemen, that they exerted their influence to procure for him a free attendance at the classes in the university, and contributed to his means of subsistence during the first two years of his academic career. At the end of that period he obtained a bursary, or exhibition, from the city, and soon after was able to support himself by private teaching. He continued to devote himself with all his wonted enthusiasm to the study of languages, and after having attained to a knowledge of all those spoken in Europe, he commenced his investigations into the Oriental tongues, and of the six or seven dialects of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic language, in particular, he made himself completely master. The latter circumstance induced Mr. Constable, the publisher, to employ him in 1802 to superintend a new edition of 'Bruce's Travels to discover the Source of the Nile,' which appeared in seven volumes 8vo, in 1805, with a Life of the author prefixed, and a mass of illustrative notes. The Life of Bruce he afterwards enlarged and published separately. He had previously contributed several miscellaneous pieces to the Scots Magazine, of which he was at one time editor.

Having passed through the usual college course, to qualify him for the ministry in the Church of

Scotland, he was appointed in 1806 assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr. Muirhead, minister of Urr, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and on the death of the latter in 1808, he succeeded to the full incumbency of the parish. In 1812 he became a candidate for the vacant professorship of Oriental Languages in the university of Edinburgh, and among the numerous testimonials of his qualifications which were published on the occasion, was one from Mr. Salt, formerly envoy to Abyssinia, whose admiration of the deep erudition and extensive research displayed in his edition of Bruce's Travels, caused him, on his return to England in February 1811, to recommend him to the marquis of Wellesley, "as the only person in the British dominions" adequate to translate an Ethiopic letter which he had brought from the governor of Tigre to George III. In remembrance of Mr. Murray's services in translating this letter, a pension of £80 a-year was after his death granted by his majesty to his widow. He was elected professor of Oriental Languages on July 8, by a majority of two votes, and a few days thereafter the senatus of the university conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was not destined, however, to occupy long a chair which he was so admirably qualified to fill. On October 31 he entered upon the discharge of his professional duties in a weak state of health, and continued with the utmost ardour to teach his classes during the winter. At the commencement of the session he published his 'Outlines of Oriental Philology,' an elementary work, designed for the use of his students. In the beginning of February a new impression of his edition of Bruce's Travels also made its appearance. Soon after, his illness assumed such an alarming aspect as to prevent his lecturing, though he continued his literary labours to the last, having been the very day before his death engaged nearly twelve hours in arranging his papers, &c. He died on the morning of April 15, 1813, in his 37th year. In his latter years he had written a work of great learning, entitled 'History of European Languages,' which was published after his death in 2 vols. 8vo, under the auspices of Sir Henry Moncreiff and the Rev. Dr. Scot of Corstorphine. By his wife, whom he married while residing at Urr, Dr. Murray had a son and daughter, the latter of whom died in 1821 Subjoined is his portrait, from a painting by Geddes engraved by Burnet:

MURRAY, Sir George, an able military officer and diplomatist, the second son of Sir William Murray, the fifth baronet of Ochtertyre, was born at the family seat in Perthshire, February 6, 1772. He was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, and on 12th March 1789, was gazetted an ensign in the 71st foot. Soon after, he removed to the 34th regiment, and in June 1790 to the 3d Guards. In 1793 he was in the army under the duke of York which was employed against the French in Flanders, and in January 1794 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, with the rank of captain. In April of that year he returned to England, but having rejoined the army in Flanders during the summer, he was present in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In 1795 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir Alexander Campbell, on the staff of Lord Moira's army in the expedition intended for Quiberon. In the autumn of the same year, he proceeded to the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercromby, but in consequence of ill-health he soon returned, and he served on the staff in Eng

land and Ireland during the years 1797 and 1798. In August 1799 he was appointed a captain in the guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He participated in all the dangers and disasters of the expedition to Holland that year, and was wounded at the Helder. He was soon, however, able to proceed with his regiment to Cork, whence he embarked with it to Gibraltar, as part of the force under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Having been placed in the quarter-master-general's department, he went to Egypt for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the celebrated expedition against the French in that country, and while there he displayed so much gallantry and skill that the Turkish government conferred upon him the order of the crescent, second class.

He was present in every one of the engagements in Egypt, at Marmorice and Aboukir, at Rosetta and Rahmanieh, at Cairo and Alexandria, and had the good fortune to escape without a wound. In 1802 he went from Egypt to the West Indies, and remained there a year as adjutant-general to the British forces in those colonies. On his return to England, he filled a situation at the Horse Guards. In 1804 he was appointed deputy quarter-master-general in Ireland. In 1806 he was engaged in active service in the expedition to Stralsund, but that design was rendered abortive by the successes of the French in Poland. About two years thereafter, Colonel Murray was intrusted with a diplomatic mission to Sweden, and being there at the time that the expedition under Sir John Moore went to that country, he received from that distinguished commander the appointment of quarter-master-general. Very soon afterwards, the troops under Sir John Moore joined the army in Portugal, and Colonel Murray, who went along with them, served all through the peninsular war. On new year's day 1812, he became a major-general, and on 9th August 1813 he was appointed colonel of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment. In 1817 he was removed to the 72d foot, and on September 11, 1813, was nominated a knight of the Bath, before the enlargement of that order.

After serving for a short time as adjutant-general in Ireland, Sir George was appointed governor of the Canadas. He had not been long there when the secretary of state announced to him that the Emperor Napoleon had landed at Cannes from Elba. He had the choice of either remaining in Canada, or returning to Europe, to engage in active service. He preferred the latter, but the delay occasioned by the embarkation of a large body of troops, and the slow progress made in sailing with a fleet of transports, prevented his arriving in time, and he did not join the duke of Wellington's army till it had nearly reached Paris, after the battle of Waterloo.

During the stay of our army of occupation in France, Sir George remained with them, with the local rank of a lieutenant-general. While in Paris he received seven orders of knighthood, besides those conferred by his own sovereign, so highly were his character and services held in estimation by continental monarchs. He became a knight Grand Cross of Hanover; knight Grand Cross of Leopold, St. Alexander Newski, and the Red Eagle; a commander of the Tower and Sword, Maximilian Joseph, and St. Henry.

On the return of the army of occupation to England in 1817, Sir George Murray was appointed governor of Edinburgh castle, but he held that office only for a year, as on 18th August 1819, he was nominated governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich. On 14th June 1820, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., and in January 1824 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In September 1823 he had been appointed to the command of the 42d foot, and on 6th March following he became lieutenant-general of the ordnance. The same year (1824) he was chosen M.P. for the county of Perth. At this time he filled the office of commander of the forces in Ireland.

At the general election of 1826, he was again returned for Perthshire. In January 1828, when the duke of Wellington became prime minister, Sir George Murray was appointed secretary of state for the colonies; on which occasion he resigned the command of the army in Ireland, and was sworn a member of the privy council. From that period he distinguished himself as a ready and fluent speaker in the House of Commons. He supported the Roman Catholic emancipation

bill of 1829, and after the whig government came into power in November 1830, he was one of the principal members of the opposition. In that year, and again in 1831, he was re-elected for Perthshire, but on the dissolution of parliament in 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill, he was defeated by the earl of Ormelie, afterwards marquis of Breadalbane. In 1834 his lordship became a member of the House of Lords, and Sir George Murray was again elected M.P. for Perthshire.

In Sir Robert Peel's administration of 1834-5, Sir George held the office of master-general of the ordnance. At the general election which ensued he was opposed by Mr. Fox Maule, afterwards Lord Panmure, who defeated him by a majority of 82. At the general election of 1837, Sir George stood for Westminster, but was unsuccessful. Two years subsequently he became a candidate for Manchester, and was again defeated.

On the death of Lord Lynedoch in 1843, he succeeded him as colonel of the 1st or Royal regiment of foot. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general May 27, 1825, and that of general, November 23, 1841. He was editor of 'The Duke of Marlborough's Letters and Despatches,' from 1702 to 1712, which were published in 1845. He will be remembered as a successful soldier, an able minister, and a skilful and fluent debater. He died in London 26th July 1846, aged 74, and was buried at Kensal Green. At the time of his death he was governor of Fort George and president of the Royal Geographical Society. He had married in 1826, in the 54th year of his age, Lady Louisa Erskine, sister of the marquis of Anglesey and widow of Lieutenant-general Sir James Erskine, baronet. Lady Louisa was then 48. She died 23d January 1842. They had one daughter, who married H. G. Boyce, Esq., of the 2d life guards, and died in 1849.

MYLNE, Robert, an eminent architect, was born at Edinburgh, January 4, 1734. His father, Thomas Mylne, an architect and magistrate of that city, belonged to a family who held the hereditary office of master-mason to the kings of Scotland, conferred by King James III. Robert Mylne of Balfargie, who died 24th December 1667, built Mylne's Court, and Mylne's Square, Edinburgh, as well as the additions to Holyrood-house, in the reign of Charles II. Young Mylne received his education in his native city, and afterwards travelled to Rome, where he resided for five years. In September 1758 he gained the first prize in the academy of St. Luke, in the first class of architecture, and was unanimously elected a member of that body, the necessary dispensation having been obtained from the Pope, on account of his being a Protestant. He was also elected a member of the academies of Florence and Bologna. He subsequently visited Naples and Sicily, and his professional skill and classical knowledge enabled him to illustrate several obscure passages in Vitruvius. His account of this excursion, with his fine collection of drawings, intended for publication, was left in manuscript to his son, but never published.

After making the tour of Europe he repaired to London, where his plan for constructing a bridge at Blackfriars was preferred to those of twenty other candidates, and he was employed to superintend that vast public undertaking; which was commenced in 1760. It was the first structure of the kind erected in Great Britain, in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipsis were substituted for semicircles; and the great superiority of Mr. Mylne's mode of centring, though disputed at the time, is now universally allowed. Amongst others, Dr. Johnson came forward to condemn the form of the arch, but the short controversy that took place between Mr. Mylne and his illustrious opponent, on this occasion, did not prevent their afterwards becoming intimate friends. The bridge was completed in 1769, for the exact sum specified in Mr. Mylne's estimate, namely, £153,000; his own remuneration being an annual salary of £300, with five per cent. on the money actually laid out on the work.

On completing the bridge, Mr. Mylne was appointed surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and he it was who suggested the felicitous inscription, placed over the entrance of the choir, to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, ending, "Si monumentum requiras, circumspice?" Among the buildings erected, altered, or repaired by him, may be enumerated Rochester Cathedral; Greenwich Hospital, of which he was clerk of the works for fifteen years; King's Weston, the seat of Lord de Clifford; Blaze Castle, near Bristol; the duke

of Northumberland's house on the banks of the Thames at Sion; and other edifices in England; and Ardincaple House, and Inverary Castle, in Scotland. He died May 5, 1811, at the New River Head, London, where he had long resided as engineer to that company. In 1770 he married Mary, sister of Mr. Home, surgeon, by whom he had nine children, and of these one son and four daughters survived him. The burial-place, over which is a suitable monument, of the Mylnes, hereditary master-masons to the kings of Scotland, is in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh, to the left of the eastern gate, as the churchyard is entered from the head of the Candlemaker Row.

N

Nairne, Baron, a title in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1681, on Robert Nairne of Strathord, descended from Michael de Narn, witness to a charter of Robert, duke of Albany, to Andrew de Hamylton of the lands of Gallyston, 10th February 1406-7. One family of the name was the Nairnes of Sandford. Alexander Narn of Sandford, comptroller of the household to James II., and a commissioner to treat with the English, 17th April and 5th July 1547, witnessed three charters of that monarch, under the designation of "nostrorum computorum rotulator." Another branch was that of Mukkersy, to which the noble house of Nairne belonged. John Nairn and Margaret Oliphant his wife, had a charter from George, bishop of Dunkeld, of the lands of Mukkersy, 7th December 1511. He is supposed to have been the ancestor of Thomas Nairn of Mukkersy, who had a charter of the lands of Ochtergaven, now Auchtergaven, in Perthshire, in 1605. His son, Robert Nairn of Mukkersy, advocate, had a charter of the barony of Strathord, 19th July 1621, and died in February 1652. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Preston of Pennycuik, lord president of the court of session from 1609 to 1616, he had, with two daughters, four sons, namely, 1st, Robert, first Lord Nairne; 2d, John Nairn of Mukkersy; 3d, Alexander Nairn of Greenyards; and 4th, William Nairn, a captain in the service of King Charles II., killed at the battle of Worcester in 1651.

Robert Nairne of Strathord, the eldest son, was a strenuous royalist during the civil wars. With the earls of Crawford, Marischal, Leven, and other principal royalists, he was taken prisoner, by a detachment sent by General Monk, at Alyth in Forfarshire, 28th August 1651. They were shipped at Broughty Ferry, and sent to the Tower of London, where he remained till the Restoration. He was knighted by Charles II., and appointed one of the lords of session 1st June 1661, also one of the judges of the court of justiciary, 11th January 1671. He was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Baron Nairne, by patent, dated at Whitehall, 27th January 1681, to himself for life, and after his decease, having no sons, to his son-in-law, Lord William Murray, fourth son of the first marquis of Athol, who had married his only daughter, Margaret. He died in 1683.

Lord William Murray, second Lord Nairne, was a naval officer, and showed signal instances of valour. After the Revolution he did not take the oaths to government nor his seat in parliament. Engaging in the rebellion of 1715, he was taken at Preston, 14th November that year, and being sent prisoner to the Tower of London, was brought to trial, 19th January 1716, when, pleading guilty, he was sentenced to death on 9th February, but respited and afterwards pardoned. An act of parliament was passed in 1716, to enable the king to make provision for Margaret, Lady Nairne, and her children, out of her husband's forfeited estate. His lordship died in 1725, and she survived till 14th November 1747. They had four sons and eight daughters. The second son, the Hon. Robert Nairne, married Jean Mercer, heiress of the ancient family of Mercer of Aldie, Perthshire. He engaged in the rebellion of 1745, and was killed at the battle of Culloden, 16th April 1746, by which the estate of Aldie was saved from forfeiture. Their eldest son, Colonel William Mercer of Aldie and Meikleour, married Margaret Murray, heiress of Pitkeathly, and died 19th January 1790, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom, Jane, married George Lord Keith, (see vol. ii. p. 139,) and had an only child, Margaret Mercer Elphinstone, Baroness Keith of Banheath and Stonehaven-Marischal, and countess de Flahault in France, of whom afterwards.

The eldest son, John, third Lord Nairne, born about 1691, was with his father in the rebellion of 1715. He was lieutenant-colonel of Lord Charles Murray's regiment, and was taken, on the surrender of the insurgents at Preston, 13th November 1715. He was in consequence forfeited with his father, but in 1738 he obtained an act of parliament, to enable him to sue or maintain any action or suit, and to inherit any real or personal estate that might descend to him. In spite, however, of this partial reversal of the attainder, he took part in the rebellion of 1745, having, with several other Perthshire gentlemen, joined the prince at Blair Athol, on his march to Edinburgh. Previous to the arrival of Charles at the castle of Blair, the marquis of Tullibardine, who, in the absence of his father, the duke of Athol, to whom it belonged, acted as host while the prince remained there, had written to Mrs. Robertson of Lude, a daughter of Lord Nairne, desiring her to repair to the castle, to get it put in proper order, and to do the honours of the house.

From Blair, the prince sent forward Lord Nairne and Lochiel, with 400 men, to take possession of Dunkeld, in which town they proclaimed the Pretender. After remaining two days at the castle of Blair, Charles repaired to the house of Lude, where he spent the night, and next day went to Dunkeld, whence he proceeded to Lord Nairne's house, where he dined and slept. The following day he entered Perth.

Lord Nairne was at the battle of Preston; and, in command of the Nairn regiment, 200 strong, forming part of the

Athol brigade, he marched with the prince into England. He shared in all the dangers of the rebellion, and after the battle of Culloden, escaped to the continent. He was included in the act of attainder, 1746, and died in France, 11th July 1770, aged 79. By his countess, Lady Catherine Murray, third daughter of the first earl of Dunmore, he had eight sons and three daughters. The eldest son, James, died unmarried. John, the second son, succeeded to the representation of the family. Charles, the third son, an officer in the service of the States-general, died in June 1795. Thomas, the fourth son, an officer in Lord John Drummond's regiment, was taken in October 1745, on board 'L'Esperance,' a French vessel, on his passage from France to Scotland, to join the prince. He died at Sancerre in France, 3d April 1777.

John Nairne, the eldest surviving son, entered the army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. But for the attainder, he would have been fourth lord. He had two sons and a daughter. John, the elder son, an officer in the army, died unmarried. William Murray Nairne, the younger son, born in 1757, was assistant inspector-general of barracks in Scotland, and a major-general in the army. The title was restored to him by act of parliament 17th June 1824. He had married in June 1806, Carolina, third daughter of Laurence Oliphant of Gask, a lady whose fine lyrical genius and enthusiastic love of music have caused her name to be enrolled among the most gifted poetesses of Scotland.

Carolina, Lady Nairne, the authoress of the popular songs of 'The Laird o' Cockpen' and 'The Land o' the Leal,' was born in the old mansion of Gask, Perthshire, 16th July 1766. So beautiful was she in her youth that she was known in her native district by the poetical designation of 'The Flower of Strathearn.' In the 'Modern Scottish Minstrel,' by Charles Rogers, LL.D., vol. i., there is a well-written and comprehensive memoir of Lady Nairne, with a selection from her songs and other pieces, some of them published there for the first time. From this memoir we learn that her first composition in Scottish verse was a piece called 'The Pleuchman,' which she sent anonymously to the president of an agricultural dinner that took place in her youth in the neighbourhood of her father's house. The production, on being publicly read, was received with warm approbation, and speedily set to music. Her motive in first entering upon the composition of Scottish verse was a very laudable one, namely, the purification of the national minstrelsy from the loose ribaldry which tainted the songs and ballads that then were popular among the peasantry, and in this she was eminently successful. To this early period of her life, says Dr. Rogers, may be ascribed some of her best lyrics. 'The Laird o' Cockpen,' and 'The Land o' the Leal,' at the close of the last century, were sung in every district in the kingdom. Dr. Rogers attributes the restoration of her husband's title in 1824 to George the Fourth having learned during his visit to Scotland in 1822, that the song of 'The Attainted Scottish Nobles' was the composition of Lady, then Mrs. Major Nairn. At the request of several ladies, her acquaintances, she contributed various songs to 'The Scottish Minstrel,' begun in 1821, and completed in 1824, in six royal 8vo volumes, forming one of the best collections of our Scottish melodies yet published. It was brought out by Mr. Robert Purdie, music-seller, Edinburgh, and edited by R. A. Smith. Her pieces were contributed on the express condition that her name should be kept secret, and it does not appear that either Mr. Purdie or Mr. Smith ever knew it. The signature which she assumed was 'B. B.,' and these gentlemen believed that her real name was 'Mrs. Bogan of Bogan.' Dr. Rogers says in a note, that a daughter of Baron Hume was one of the ladies who induced Lady Nairne to become a contributor to 'The Scottish Minstrel.' Many of the songs were sent to the editor through the medium of Miss Hume, who thus expresses herself in a letter to a friend:—"My father's admiration of 'The Land o' the Leal' was such that he said no woman but Miss Ferrier was capable of writing it. And when I used to show him song after song in MS., when I was receiving the anonymous verses for the music, and ask his criticism, he said—'Your unknown poetess has only *one*, or rather, *two*, letters out of taste, viz. choosing 'B. B.' for her signature.'" Lady Nairne herself never divulged, beyond a small circle of confidential friends, the authorship of any of her verses, even when she saw them attributed to others. Her ladyship died at Gask 27th October 1845, aged 79. During the last years of her life, she devoted all her energies to the service of religion, and her benevolence, we are told, extended towards the support of every institution likely to promote the temporal comforts or advance the spiritual interests of her countrymen. Her contributions to the public charities were ample, and from the extreme modesty of her disposition, they were almost always anonymously given. To the Free church and school in the West Port, Edinburgh, she contributed £300, under the strictest injunctions of secrecy, and Dr. Chalmers, in an address delivered at Edinburgh on 29th December 1845, only revealed the fact when her death left him at liberty to do so. Some years after her death, appeared, in an elegant folio volume, 'Lays from Strathearn: by Carolina, Baroness Nairn. Arranged with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte by Finlay Dun.' It bears the imprint of London, and has no date.

Lord Nairne, her husband, had died July 9, 1830. Their only son, William, sixth Lord Nairne, born in 1808, was in his 22d year when he succeeded to the title. In the spring of 1837 he was seized with a severe attack of influenza, and for the recovery of his health he went with his mother to the Continent, and died at Brussels, 27th Dec. that year, without issue. The title devolved on Margaret, Baroness Keith, mentioned on the previous page.

This lady, born in 1788, married in 1817, the Count de Flahault de la Billarderie, in France, a general in the army of Napoleon I., and French ambassador at the British court, 1861; issue, 5 daughters. In her youth she was the bosom friend of the lamented Princess Charlotte. She succeeded her father (see vol. ii. p. 140) in 1823, as Baroness Keith of Stonehaven-Marischal in the peerage of Ireland, and as Baroness Keith of Banheath in that of the United Kingdom.

A baronetcy was possessed by the family of Nairne of Dunsinnan, Perthshire, the supposed site of a stronghold of Macbeth, 15 miles from Birnam, celebrated by Shakspere:

> "Macbeth shall never vanquished be, until
> Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill
> Shall come against him."

It was conferred, 31st March 1704, on Sir William Nairne of Dunsinnan, descended from Michael de Nairn, who lived in the reign of Robert III. Sir William Nairne, the fifth baronet, a younger son of the second baronet, was a lord of session. Admitted advocate in 1755, he was, in 1758, appointed commissary clerk of Edinburgh, conjunctly with Alexander Nairne, a relative of his own. In 1786 he was promoted to the bench, and took his seat as Lord Dunsinnan. In 1790 he succeeded to the baronetcy, on the death of his nephew. At the same time he bought the estate of Dunsinnan from another nephew, for the sum of £16,000. It

comprises almost the entire parish of Collace, and as soon as it came into his hands, he spared no expense in putting it into a state of the highest improvement. He was appointed a lord of justiciary in 1792, and continued to attend the duties of the circuit until 1808, when he resigned, and in 1809 he retired from the bench altogether. He died, at an advanced age, at Dunsinnan house, 25th March 1811. The title became extinct at his death. His sister's son succeeded to the estate and assumed the name of Nairne.

Lord Dunsinnan was uncle to the famous Catherine Nairne or Ogilvie, whose trial in 1765, for the crimes of murder and incest, occupied public attention very much at the time. She had married, in that year, being then only nineteen, Thomas Ogilvie of Eastmiln, Forfarshire,—a gentleman, as stated at the trial, forty years of age and of a sickly constitution. Three or four days before the marriage, his younger brother, Patrick Ogilvie, a lieutenant in the 89th foot, returned, on account of bad health, from India, and took up his residence at his house. In less than a week after the marriage an improper intimacy is stated to have commenced between the brother and Mrs. Ogilvie. Four months afterwards, at his instigation, she poisoned her husband with arsenic, and with her accomplice, was brought to trial, when they were both found guilty, and condemned to be hanged. Patrick Ogilvie was, in spite of every effort made to save him, executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh. The interval betwixt his condemnation and execution he almost exclusively devoted to playing on the violin, of which he was very fond. Catherine Nairne escaped from the Tolbooth. The execution of her sentence had been delayed on account of pregnancy, and, soon after her accouchement, she disguised herself in the clothes of the midwife, Mrs. Shiells, who, for several days, while in attendance on her, had had her head muffled up, under pretence of a violent attack of toothache, and so got out of prison. Her uncle, Mr. Nairne, then an advocate of ten years' standing, is supposed to have assisted in her escape. It was on Saturday, 15th March 1766, that she contrived to get away from the Tolbooth, and the same night she left the city, in a carriage, accompanied by Mr. Nairne's clerk, Mr. James Bremner, afterwards solicitor of stamps. This gentleman went with her as far as Dover, on her way to France. Her behaviour on the way was marked by great frivolity, as she was continually putting her head out of the window and laughing immoderately. In the proclamation issued for her apprehension by the magistrates of Edinburgh, the is described as attired in "an officer's habit, with a hat slouched in the cocks, and a cockade in it;" and "about twenty-two years of age, middle-sized, and strong made, has a high nose, black eyebrows, and a pale complexion." Government offered a reward of £100 for her apprehension, and the city of Edinburgh the same. It is said she afterwards married a Dutch gentleman, by whom she had a numerous family. It was also reported that she had retired to a convent and taken the veil, also that she died in England soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Napier, a surname of considerable antiquity both in Scotland and England. It is principally, however, Scotch. There is a charter of the 44th of King Henry III. (1259), "Johes le Naper, venator regis Haveringe, Maner, 18 acres terre messuag. Essex." According to an old tradition, mentioned in a MS., temp. Charles I., written by Sir W. Segar, Garter king of arms, quoted in Burke's Commoners, the surname arose from the following event:—One of the ancient earls of Lennox had three sons; the eldest succeeded him in the earldom, the second was named Donald, and the third Gilchrist. The then king of Scots being engaged in war, and having convocated his subjects to battle, the earl of Lennox was called on, amongst others, to send such force as he could collect to the king's assistance, which he accordingly did, keeping his eldest son at home with him, but putting his men under the command of his two younger sons. The battle went hard with the Scots, who were not only forced to lose ground, but were actually running away, when Donald snatched his father's standard from the bearer, charged the enemy with the Lennox-men, changed the fortune of the day, and obtained a victory. After the battle, as the custom was, every one reported his acts, when the king said, "You have all done valiantly; but there is one amongst you who had 'Nae Peer,'" (that is, no equal); and, calling Donald to him, commanded him to change his name from Lennox to Napier, and bestowed upon him the lands of Gosford, and lands in Fife, as a reward for his service. This is just a specimen of the old legends with which the early history of Scotland abounds, not one of which is worthy of the slightest credit. The name was originally *Le Naper*, and seems most likely to have been derived from an office attached to the court, such as Le Botiler, Le Gros Veneur, &c. In England, says Lower, (*English Surnames*, vol. ii. p. 206,) William de Hastings, temp. Hen. I., held the manor of Ashele, co. Norfolk, by the service of taking charge of the *napery* (table-cloths and linen) at the coronation of the English kings.

Napier, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1627 on Sir Archibald Napier, eldest son of Sir John Napier of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms, of whom a memoir is given at page 244 in larger type. Merchiston castle, within a mile and a half of Edinburgh, was, from a very early period, the patrimony of the family of Napier, descended from John de Napier, who had considerable estates in the county of Dumbarton, and is mentioned in a charter of Malcolm, earl of Lennox, as early as 1280. He is witness to another charter of the same earl in 1294. Johan le Naper, Johan le Naper del counte de Dunbretan, and Mathew le Naper de Aghelek, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

In 1303, when Sir William Oliphant defended Stirling castle against all the power of Edward I., John de Napier was one of the Scots leaders assisting him. The garrison surrendered in 1304, and were sent prisoners to England. Although Edward heaped various indignities upon the governor and principal men with him, he yet excepted them from being chained. John de Napier was fined in three years' rent of his estate by the same monarch, for his patriotic adherence to his country's cause. William de Napier, the third in succession from him, was governor of the castle of Edinburgh in 1401.

William's son, Alexander Napier, the first mentioned as having acquired the lands of Merchiston, was provost of Edinburgh in 1437. Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, his son, held the office of comptroller to King James II., as appears from a charter of that monarch, 7th March 1449-50, of the lands of Philde, Perthshire, then in the gift of the crown by the forfeiture of the Livingstones. In this charter, as in other old documents, the name is spelled Napare. When the queen-mother was in 1439 imprisoned by Sir Alexander Livingstone of Callendar, guardian of James II., (see vol. ii. p. 677,) Alexander Napier was wounded in her defence. He was one of the ambassadors sent to England in 1451, when he took the opportunity of going on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas á Becket at Canterbury. In 1455 he was provost of Edinburgh. He was also vice-admi-

ral of Scotland, being so designed in a safe-conduct to him as one of the ambassadors to the court of England, 24th September 1461. He had another safe-conduct to go to England in 1464. In 1468 he was sent to Denmark, with the lord-chancellor, to negotiate the marriage between King James III. and the Danish king's daughter, the princess Margaret. He was employed on several other public occasions, and held the office of master of the household to James III. He died about the end of 1473.

His son, John Napier of Merchiston, was in the household of Mary, dowager of James II., and having been employed in several negotiations with the court of England, had a pension for life of 50 marks sterling from King Henry VI., granted when that monarch came to Scotland, after the to him disastrous battle of Towton in 1461. He married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters of Murdoch Menteth of Rusky, whose mother was Lady Margaret, second daughter of Duncan earl of Lennox. Elizabeth Menteth was co-heiress with her sister Agnes, wife of John Haldane of Gleneagles, of her brother, Patrick Menteth of Rusky, and John Napier, after his marriage with her, used the designation of Merchiston and Rusky indiscriminately. The disputes (see vol. ii. p. 648) between Stewart of Dernely, Haldane of Gleneagles, and Elizabeth Menteth, about the earldom of Lennox, appear to have been finally adjusted, 19th June 1492, when Elizabeth Menteth was left peaceably in possession of the fourth part of the earldom. By this marriage his descendants were allied to the first families in Scotland, and even claimed a connection with the royal family of Great Britain, in consequence of the union of Lord Darnley with Mary, queen of Scots. The Lennox arms appear to have been previously those of the Napiers, as they were used by Alexander Napier the first of Merchiston, and were not first assumed by this John de Napier, on account of his marriage. (*Douglas' Peerage*, Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 283.)

John's eldest son, Archibald Napier, the next laird of Merchiston, was dead before 8th May 1529. Among various charters which he obtained was one of the lands of Gartness, Rusky, Cailzemuch, &c., on his own resignation, the whole incorporated into the free barony of Edinbellie Napier, 21st May 1509. He was the father, with other children, of Sir Alexander Napier, who succeeded him, and, by a second marriage, of Alexander Napier of Inglistoun, who is supposed to have been the ancestor of the Napiers of Linton-hoo in Bedfordshire, baronets, the direct male line of which terminated in 1747.

The eldest son, Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. His only son, Alexander Napier of Merchiston, was little more than four years old at his father's death, and after he came of age he spent several years in France. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, in September 1547, being then about 38 years old.

His son, Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston, born before 1535, was knighted in 1565, and appointed master of the mint in 1587. He died at Merchiston castle in May 1608, aged about 74. His eldest son was John Napier, the inventor of the Logarithms, of whom afterwards. Another son, by a second marriage, Sir Alexander Napier of Lauriston, was appointed a lord of session 14th February 1626, and died in 1629. His brother, Archibald Napier, was slain in November 1600, by five of the name of Scott and Thomas Crichton, riding home to his own house to the Wowmit, in revenge for the death of one of their relations, who was killed by him in self-defence.

John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of the Logarithms, was twice married. His son, by his first wife, Sir Archibald, was the first Lord Napier. John Napier, the eldest by the second marriage, was designed of Easter Torrie. Robert, the second son by that marriage, designed of Drumhony, was editor of his father's posthumous works, and ancestor of the Napiers of Culcreuch, now of Milliken, baronets, of whom afterwards. Alexander, the third son, was designed of Torrie. William, the fourth son, styled of Ardmore, was ancestor of the Napiers of Craigamet; and Adam, the fifth son, of the Napiers of Blackstoun, Renfrewshire.

The eldest son, Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston, was matriculated at Glasgow university in March 1593. His attention having been early directed to agricultural improvement, he received in June 1598, from James VI., with advice of the lords of the secret council, to him only and to such as he should depute, the royal license for 21 years, to use such manure over all the lands in the kingdom as he should publicly set forth and recommend in print. He accordingly published his plan, entitled 'The new order of gooding and manuring all sorts of field land with common salt, whereby the same may bring forth in more abundance, both of grass and corn of all sorts, and far cheaper than by the common way of dunging used heretofore in Scotland.'

He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber to James VI., whom he accompanied to London, on his accession to the English throne in 1603. He was sworn a privy councillor, 20th July 1615, constituted treasurer-depute of Scotland for life, 21st October 1622, appointed lord-justice-clerk, 23d November 1623, and two days thereafter admitted one of the lords of session. He resigned the office of lord-justice-clerk, 9th August 1624. He had a license, 14th January 1625, allowing him to export 12,000 stone weight of tallow annually, for seven years, "in remembrance of the mony good serviceis fra tyme to tyme done to his majestie thir mony years bigane, be his right trustie and wel beloved Sir Archibald Naper." The officers of state having been, by a new regulation entered into after the accession of Charles I., incapacitated from sitting in the court of session as ordinary judges, his majesty appointed Sir Archibald Napier one of the extraordinary lords of session, 15th February 1626. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 2d March 1627, and by warrant of privy seal of 1st May, the same year, a pension of £2,400 Scots yearly was granted to him, for having, at the king's special desire, advanced to Walter Stewart, gentleman of the privy chamber, the sum of £6,000 Scots.

He was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Baron Napier of Merchiston, by patent dated at Whitehall, 4th May 1627, the honours being limited to the heirs male of his body. He was appointed one of the commissioners of tithes, and obtained a lease of the crown lands of Orkney for 45,000 marks annually, which he subleased to William Dick for 52,000 marks. In March 1631, he surrendered the lease of Orkney, his pension, and the office of treasurer-depute, and was allowed £4,000 sterling, as compensation.

On the breaking out of the civil war in Scotland, he took a decided part in favour of Charles I. When the marquis of Hamilton, with the king's fleet, arrived in Leith Roads in May 1639, Lord Napier was sent to him with a conciliatory proposal from the committee of Estates, and the marquis soon after retired from the Frith of Forth. Lord Napier was one of those who signed the association formed by Montrose at Cumbernauld in January 1641, for the support of the royal authority. On 11th June the same year, he was apprehended, with Montrose and Sir George Stirling of Keir, and committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, but released 16th November following. In 1644 he was confined by the

covenanting party to his apartments at Holyrood-house, with his son, the master of Napier, and his son-in-law, Sir George Stirling of Keir, and commanded not to stir thence under a heavy penalty. The master of Napier, disregarding the injunction, made his escape. The ruling party immediately imprisoned his father, with his brother-in-law, Sir George Stirling, Lady Elizabeth Napier, his wife, and Lilias Napier, his sister, in the castle of Edinburgh, and confined his other sister, Lady Stirling, to the house of Merchiston. In addition Lord Napier had to pay £10,000 Scots, as cautioner for his son, for breaking his confinement.

In consequence of the raging of the plague in the castle of Edinburgh, Lord Napier and his connexions were removed to the gaol at Linlithgow, whence they were liberated by the master of Napier after the battle of Kilsyth. His lordship accompanied the marquis of Montrose to the south of Scotland, and after the defeat at Philiphaugh, escaped with him into Athol. He was left there on account of bad health, and died at Fincastle in November 1645, aged upwards of 70, and was buried in the church of Blair. In 1647, the ruling party threatened to take up his bones to pass a sentence of forfeiture on him, but this was prevented by his friends paying 5,000 marks. He was, says Bishop Wishart, a man "not less noble in his personal accomplishments than in his birth and descent; a man of the greatest uprightness and integrity, and of a most happy genius, being, as to his skill in the sciences, equal to his father and grandfather, who were famous all the world over for their knowledge in philosophy and mathematics, and in the doctrine of civil prudence far beyond them." Montrose had been accustomed from his earliest years to look up to this gifted nobleman with feelings of reverential and filial awe. He was the author of 'A True Relation of the Unjust Pursute against the Lord Napier, written by himself, containing an account of some court intrigues, in which he was the sufferer.' This was published by Francis, seventh Lord Napier, under the title of 'Memoirs of Archibald, first Lord Napier, written by himself; published from the original MS.,' Edinburgh, 1793.

By his wife, Lady Mary Graham, second daughter of the fourth earl of Montrose, and sister of "the great marquis" of Montrose, the first Lord Napier had two sons, John, who died young, and Archibald, second Lord Napier, and two daughters, as above mentioned.

Archibald, second Lord Napier, was, like his father, a faithful adherent of the royal cause. After making his escape, when master of Napier, from his confinement at Holyrood-house, as above stated, he joined his uncle, the marquis of Montrose, at the ford of Cardross, 21st April 1645. At the battle of Auldearn, 4th May of that year, he displayed signal valour. He commanded the reserve at the battle of Alford, on 2d July following, and after the victory of Kilsyth, 15th August the same year, he was sent by Montrose, with a select body of horse, to Edinburgh, to summon that city to surrender, and to set the prisoners at liberty. On his way, he had the satisfaction of releasing his father and his wife, with Sir George Stirling of Keir, his brother-in-law, and his sister, from the prison of Linlithgow.

In February 1646, after succeeding to the title of Lord Napier, he hastened to the relief of his tenants who were then oppressed by the marquis of Argyle, and subsequently was besieged by General Middleton at Kincardine, a seat of the marquis of Montrose. After holding out for fourteen days, he was at last obliged to capitulate. The evening previous, however, to the place being surrendered, his lordship made his escape through a postern gate, and joined the marquis of Montrose. When the latter disbanded his army, Lord Napier retired to the Continent. He attended the marquis of Montrose to Paris, where, as appears by a letter from himself to his lady, dated Bruxelles, 14th June 1648, "it was ever sayde yt Montrose and his nephew was like ye Pope and ye church, who wold be inseparable." When the marquis proceeded to Germany that year, Lord Napier went to Flanders. He was so strongly attached to his uncle that, for the purpose of being near him for facility of correspondence, he refused the command of a regiment in Spain, which was offered him. He was particularly excepted in Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 12th April 1654, his lady being allowed £100 a-year out of his forfeited estates, with a farther sum of £50 in July, 1658. He died in Holland in the beginning of 1660. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Erskine, eldest daughter of John, eighth earl of Mar, he had two sons and three daughters. The Hon. John Napier, the second son, was killed in a sea-fight against the Dutch in 1672, without issue. After the Restoration, Lady Napier obtained a pension of £500 per annum in consideration of her husband's loyalty and sufferings.

Archibald, third Lord Napier, obtained in 1662 from Charles II. a warrant, addressed to the earl of Middleton, then lord-high-commissioner to the Scots parliament, authorising him to pay his mother, Lady Napier, and himself £3,000 sterling, for the loyalty shown by them during the civil commotions; but as the warrant is preserved among the Napier papers, it is believed that the money was never paid. Being unmarried, Lord Napier resigned his peerage into the king's hands 20th November, 1676, and obtained a new patent of the same, with the former precedency, dated at Whitehall, 17th February 1677, granting the title to himself and the heirs of his body; failing them, to his three sisters, Jean, Margaret, and Mary, in succession, and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of their bodies; and failing them, to his own heirs male whatever; failing all these, to his heirs and assigns whatsoever, the heir female being obliged, on succeeding to the title, and her heirs, to assume the name and arms of Napier. Lord Napier died a bachelor in August 1683.

The Hon. Jean Napier, his eldest sister, predeceased him. She married Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, Stirlingshire, baronet, and had a son, Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, who, on the death of his uncle, became fourth Lord Napier. (See NICOLSON, baronet.) He died in France, 9th June, 1686, in his 18th year, unmarried. The title then devolved on his aunt, Margaret, baroness Napier, second daughter of the second Lord Napier, and widow of John Brisbane, Esq., secretary of the royal navy in England, who died in 1684, while preparing to set out for Portugal, to which country he had been appointed envoy extraordinary. She had a pension of £200 sterling from Charles II., 4th August 1683, on account of the public services of her husband. Lady Napier died in September 1706. She had two sons and a daughter, who all predeceased their mother

The daughter, Margaret, who, as the last survivor of them, was styled mistress of Napier, married William Scott, Esq., eldest son of Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane, Selkirkshire, and had, with two daughters, who died young, a son, Francis, fifth Lord Napier.

This nobleman, born 16th November 1703, succeeded to the title when only three years old. He inherited the estate of Thirlestane and the title of baronet, on the death of his father in 1725. He served as a volunteer in the allied army, under the earl of Stair, in the campaign of 1743, and was appointed one of the lords of police in Scotland, 2d October 1761, an office long since abolished. The same year, at his

own expense, he procured a survey of a navigable canal to form a communication betwixt the Forth and Clyde. He died at Lewes, Sussex, 11th April 1773. He married, first, Lady Henrietta Hope, third daughter of the first earl of Hopetoun, and by her had, with one daughter, who died in infancy, five sons, namely, 1. William, sixth Lord Napier; 2. The Hon. Charles Napier of Merchistoun Hall, Stirlingshire, Captain R.N., who died, 19th December 1807, in his 77th year, leaving issue by his second wife, Christian, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, Esq. of Westburn, Lanarkshire. His eldest son was the celebrated Admiral Sir Charles Napier, of whom afterwards. 3. The Hon. Francis Napier, lieutenant-colonel of marines, who died without issue at Dublin in 1779. 4. The Hon. John Napier, lieutenant 25th regiment, who died in Germany, 31st July 1759. 5. The Hon. Mark Napier, major-general in the army, who died 10th June 1809, aged 71, leaving issue. His lordship married, secondly, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of George Johnston, Esq., a cadet of the Hilton family, and had by her three daughters and five sons. The eldest, the Hon. George Napier, born at Edinburgh in 1751, died a colonel in the army and comptroller of army accounts in Ireland 13th October 1804. He had served in the American campaign in 1777, was on Lord Moira's staff in the duke of York's expedition in Holland, and was selected to take the command of the 102d or Londonderry regiment, on its being raised. He was one of the most powerful and active men in the British army, and at his death it was said of him that "a better or braver soldier never served his country, a more upright or more diligent servant of the public never filled an office of trust." In consideration of his services his majesty granted a yearly pension of £1,000 to his widow, Lady Sarah Lennox, seventh daughter of the second duke of Richmond. By this lady he had eight children. His eldest son, Lieutenant-general Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., the conqueror of Scinde was born 10th August. 1782, of whom on page 242.

Vice-admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., one of the most distinguished of British naval commanders, and remarkable especially for his daring and intrepidity, the eldest son of Captain the Hon. Charles Napier of Merchistoun Hall, Stirlingshire, R.N., above mentioned, was born at Falkirk, 6th March 1786. In the male line, as has been seen, he was a Scott, one of the rough border clan of that name, to which the author of Waverley belonged. At the time of his birth, his father was regulating captain on the Leith station, where his duty was to superintend the entry of seamen for the navy, and to forward them to their destination at the Nore. He spent a great portion of his early years at Merchistoun Hall, with his younger brother, afterwards Major-general Thomas Erskine Napier, in 1854 commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. He received his education principally at the high school of Edinburgh, and in 1799, at the age of thirteen, he joined the Martin sloop of war, as a first class volunteer, and went to the North Seas. Removed, in the following spring, to the Renown, 74, the flagship of Sir John Borlase Warren, he sailed to the coast of Spain, and was present in the attack on Ferrol. He afterwards went to the Mediterranean, and in November 1802 became a midshipman in the Greyhound, 32. On his return from a visit to St. Helena in the Egyptienne, he joined successively in 1804-5, the Mediator and Renommée frigates. In November 1805, he got his lieutenancy, as soon as he "passed," at 19 years of age. He was appointed to the Courageux, 74, which formed part of the squadron of Sir J. B. Warren; and assisted at the capture of the French 80 gun ship the Marengo, and the 44 gun frigate the Belle Poule. In March 1807, being then in the West Indies in the Prince George, 98, he was nominated acting commander of the Pultusk frigate, and the appointment was confirmed by the admiralty on 30th November following. He was present at the reduction of the Danish islands, St. Thomas and St. Croix, and on 17th July 1808, he assisted, with the boats of the Fawn sloop, in cutting out a Spanish merchantman from under two batteries on the coast of Porto Rico, the guns of one of which he spiked. In August of the same year he removed to the Recruit brig of 18 guns. A day or two after receiving the command he came in sight of the French corvette Diligente of 22 guns, making in the direction of the island of Martinique. He immediately gave chase, and the two vessels exchanged broadsides within pistol-shot of each other. Captain Napier was struck by a shot at the very commencement of the action, which broke his thigh-bone, but he refused to go below. The result he told the public, in his own characteristic way, in one of his election speeches at Portsmouth in 1833. "I had once the misfortune," he said, "of receiving a precious licking from a French corvette; the first shot she fired broke my thigh, and a plumper carried away my main-mast. The enemy escaped, but the British flag was not tarnished." In February 1809 he assisted at the reduction of Martinique. The Æolus, Cleopatra, and Recruit were ordered to beat up in the night between Pigeon island and the Main, and anchor close to Fort Edward. The enemy fearing an attack, burnt their shipping. With five men he landed in open day, scaled the walls of Fort Edward, and planted the Union Jack on the ramparts. A regiment being landed in the night, Fort Edward was taken possession of, and the mortars turned against the enemy. Sir Alexander Cochrane, his commander-in-chief, wrote him a letter saying, that his "conduct was the means of saving many lives, and of shortening the siege of Martinique."

In the ensuing April he assisted Sir Alexander Cochrane in a chase of three French ships of the line, which, after a running fight of nearly fifty-five hours, terminated in the capture of the Hautpolt, 74. For his services in this affair, the commander-in-chief appointed him to the command of the captured vessel, and the post commission thus conferred upon him was confirmed by the admiralty 22d May 1809. At this time he was only 23. In the following summer he returned with convoy to England in the Jason frigate, and did not again go afloat till 1811. During this interval he served a campaign as a volunteer with the army in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Busaco, at which he carried off the field his cousin, Major Napier, afterwards Lieutenant-general Sir Charles James Napier, who was shot through the face. In the course of the campaign he himself was wounded.

In the early part of 1811 he was appointed to the Thames frigate of 34 guns, in which he served in the Mediterranean under Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Lord Exmouth. On 26th July that year, in concert with the Cephalus under Captain Augustus Clifford, he silenced the fire of eleven gunboats and a felucca moored across the harbour of Porto del Infreschi, as well as that of a round tower, and captured 14 merchantmen, and a quantity of spars destined for a ship of the line and a frigate. On 1st November, in command of his own boats and those of the Imperieuse, he landed with 250 men of the 62d regiment, at the back of the harbour of Palinuro, and carried the neighbouring heights, under a heavy fire from the enemy, who were compelled to retire. Next day he succeeded in capturing 10 gunboats, 22 richly laden feluccas, and the battery of 24-pounders by which they had been protected. In the spring of 1812 he was employed as the senior officer on the coast of Calabria. On 14th May he

attacked the port of Sapri, took 28 ships laden with oil, and, supported by the Pilot sloop, compelled a strong battery and tower to surrender at discretion. On 26th February 1813, in concert with the Furieuse, 36, and with the second battalion of the 10th regiment, he took possession of the island of Ponza, and that without loss, although exposed to the fire of four batteries and a tower. On his removal soon afterwards to the Euryalus, 36, with the aid of his boats he captured, 16th May, La Fortune, xebecque, carrying ten long 9-pounders, four swivels, and 95 men, with upwards of 20 merchant vessels, lying in Cavalrie roads. In the following winter he drove on shore the Balleine French store-ship of 22 guns and 120 men, and compelled a gaberre of 30 guns and 150 men to seek refuge under the land batteries.

Shortly afterwards, on the breaking out of the American war, he sailed with a squadron under Captain King for North America. His services here were chiefly up the Potomac. He took part in the brilliant expedition under Captain, afterwards Vice-admiral Sir J. A. Gordon, against Alexandria, and assisted him in bombarding Fort Washington. After the American batteries were silenced, and their powder magazine blown up, the squadron, carrying with it 21 sail of prizes, safely reached the mouth of the river, on coming down which they found the brushwood swarming with the enemy, who fired a volley of musketry, a ball of which struck him in the neck.

In the subsequent operations against Baltimore, in Septemtember 1814, Captain Napier, having a division of boats under his orders, rendered good service in causing a diversion, which favoured an assault upon the enemy's entrenched camp on the opposite side of the city. In June 1815, his ship, the Euryalus, was paid off, and on the 4th of that month he was made a C.B. He remained unemployed till 1829, and during the interval he directed his attention to the numerous abuses in the management of the navy, and published a number of letters on the subject addressed to Lord Melville, then at the head of the admiralty, to the Lord-high-admiral (the duke of Clarence), and others in authority, under the signature of a post-captain. On 8th January 1829 he was appointed to the Galatea, of 42 guns, and from that period until the end of 1832 he was employed on particular service on the coast of Portugal. The object of his mission appears to have been to obtain restitution from Don Miguel, who had usurped the Portuguese throne, of certain British ships which had been seized, upon a pretext wholly unjustifiable, off the Western Islands. Of his services on the Portuguese coast, on the part of this country and on that of the constitutional government of Portugal, he has given a detailed account in his 'History of the War of Succession in Portugal.'

In 1833, Captain Napier succeeded Admiral Sartorius, in the command of Donna Maria's fleet, and on 4th July that year, he achieved a signal victory off Cape St. Vincent over the more numerous and powerful squadron of Don Miguel, by boarding. In this action, the following was the relative strength of the two fleets. Donna Maria's squadron, under Napier, three frigates, a corvette, and a brig, 176 guns in all. Don Miguel's squadron, two ships of the line, mounting 86 guns each, a frigate of 52 guns, a 50 gun ship, three corvettes and two brigs, in all 372 guns. The result of this brilliant achievement was the evacuation of Lisbon by the Miguelites, and the establishment of Donna Maria on the throne of Portugal. For this important service he was created by the Portuguese government Viscount Capo San Vicente, and appointed admiral-in-chief of the Portuguese fleet. He also obtained the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword; but receiving nothing but incivility and ingratitude from the Portuguese officials, he returned to England in the following November. In January 1837 he was awarded the Captain's good service pension.

On 1st January 1839 he was appointed to the command of the Powerful, 84, fitting for the Mediterranean, with special instructions to take soundings of the Dardanelles, and drawings of the various ports along the coast, &c., all preparatory to the naval operations which were soon after carried into effect in that quarter. In 1840 he hoisted his broad pendant as commodore, and became second in command under Sir Robert Stopford, of the fleet employed on the coast of Syria. He was a principal actor in the brief but brilliant war that ensued for the settlement of what was called the Eastern question. From the landing of the British, Turkish, and Austrian forces in Djounie Bay, he was indefatigably employed in every operation of the war. He obtained a signal success over a force commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, which occupied a strong position among the mountains of Beyrout. The evacuation of that place immediately followed, and the submission of the army of Suliman Pacha, with its cannon and stores. On the 24th September he captured Saida, and within a month took about 10,000 prisoners, cleared all Lebanon of the Egyptians, forced Ibrahim Pacha to abandon the passes of the Taurus, and to concentrate the whole of his army at Zachle and Damascus. At Sidon Commodore Napier particularly distinguished himself. On the 3d November Acre was bombarded by Sir Robert Stopford, Commodore Napier leading the division of the squadron which attacked the north side of the town. Immediately after the reduction of Acre, he was sent to Alexandria, in command of a division of the fleet, and there he acted on his own responsibility, and concluded a convention with Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt, who agreed to the immediate removal of the Egyptian troops from Syria and the delivery of the Ottoman fleet, on condition of a cessation of hostilities, and his reinstatement in the hereditary government of Egypt. This convention Sir Robert Stopford refused to ratify. The British ambassador at Constantinople and the Ottoman Porte also disclaimed it. It was, however, approved of by Lord Palmerston, then secretary of state for foreign affairs, and formed the basis of the agreement on which the Eastern question, after a protracted correspondence, was settled. For his services in this war, Commodore Napier was created a knight commander of the Bath, 4th December 1840. He was also presented by the monarchs of the different countries with the cross of Maria Theresa of Austria, the cross of St. George of Russia, and the insignia of the second class of the order of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

In the spring of 1841, he returned to England, and, not long after, was elected M.P. for Marylebone. On 30th November of the same year he was appointed one of the naval aides-de-camp to the queen. In 1846 he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and in 1847 appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, which he held for two years. In 1851 he published a volume, containing all the letters on naval reform which he had contributed to the London papers during the previous thirty years, with the title of 'The Navy, its Past and Present State;' the Introduction to which was written by his cousin, Major-general Sir William Napier, author of the 'History of the Peninsular War.'

In 1853 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue. On the breaking out of the Russian war the following year, he was appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet; but with the exception of the taking of Bomarsund, he did nothing whatever in the Baltic sea. He, however, brought home his fleet in safety and good order. In June 1855 he

became vice-admiral of the white, and in 1858 admiral of the blue. In November of the same year, on the death of Sir William Molesworth, he was elected M.P. for Southwark. He married the widow of Edward Elers, Esq., R.N., and their son, Captain Charles Napier, was drowned in December 1847, whilst in command of the Avenger steam frigate, when she was wrecked on the Sorelle rocks in the Mediterranean. Sir Charles Napier died at his seat, Merchiston Hall, Hampshire, November 6 1860 His portrait is subjoined.

His cousin, Lieutenant-general Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., son of Colonel George Napier, by Lady Sarah Lennox, was born at Whitehall, London, 10th August, 1782. When he was between two and three years old, his father removed to Ireland, and in January 1794, before he had completed his twelfth year, he obtained a commission in the 33d regiment. He first served in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and was aide-de-camp to Sir James Duff, commanding in Limerick, in 1800. In 1803 he again served in Emmet's rebellion.

In 1804 he received a captain's commission in the 50th, of which regiment he became major in 1806, and commanded it all through Sir John Moore's memorable retreat to Corunna. At that famous battle, he and Major Stanhope charged the French most gallantly, which caused Sir John to exclaim, shortly before receiving his death-wound, "Well done, the 50th! Well done, my majors!" In endeavouring to silence an advanced gun which was making great havoc in the British lines, Major Napier was severely wounded and taken prisoner. Besides a bayonet stab in his back from a French soldier who came behind him, he had received a musket-ball in his leg, and a sabre-cut on his head. The soldiers were about to despatch him, when he was saved by the intervention of a drummer, named Gibert, whom Soult afterwards rewarded for his conduct. Having been returned in the Gazette as among the slain his friends went into mourning for him, and obtained from the Prerogative court administration of his personal estate. In the meantime, he was treated with the greatest kindness by Marshal Soult, who recommended him to the consideration of his successor, Ney. The latter permitted him to return on his parole to England, where he arrived 30th March 1809, and eventually procured his liberation by an exchange. For his gallant conduct in this battle he obtained a medal, then seldom given and much prized.

He subsequently joined Lord Wellington's army in Portugal as a volunteer. At the Coa two horses were shot under him, and at Busaco, 27th September 1810, he was shot through the face, the bullet lodging behind the ear. He was compelled to travel a hundred miles to Lisbon, for efficient surgical assistance, when the bullet was extracted. He was present at Fuentes, at the second siege of Badajoz, and in many skirmishes. In 1811 he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 102d regiment, and went out to Bermuda in command of it. In 1813 he served in the expedition to Chesapeake Bay, under Sir Sidney Beckwith. Afterwards he commanded at the affair of Little Hampton, which proved most successful.

Having made all haste to reach Waterloo as a volunteer, he arrived from Ghent on the field, on the evening of the 18th June, too late to take part in the battle, but he was present throughout the march upon Paris, and at the storming of Cambray. On his homeward voyage to England, the ship he took passage in sunk off Flushing, and he saved himself by swimming.

In 1818 he was appointed inspecting field officer in the Ionian islands, where he executed many public works, designed by himself, and in 1824 was made lieutenant-governor or resident of Cephalonia, when he introduced most important improvements in the administration of justice and in the internal condition of the island. After his return to England, he published a work, entitled 'The Colonies and the Ionian Islands;' also, another on 'The Roads and Bridges of Cephalonia.'

In 1835, the commissioners for the colonization of South Australia obtained for him the offer of the governorship of that colony, but as the government would not allow him either men to defend it, or money to promote its improvement, he declined the appointment. At this time he published 'Colonization, with Remarks upon Small Farms and Over Population,' in which he eloquently advocates the rights of native tribes. Having fixed his residence for some time in Dublin, he published, in 1838, a pamphlet treating of the neglected waste lands and defective agriculture, at that period, of Ireland.

In 1837 he obtained the brevet rank of major-general, and soon afterwards he published his 'Remarks on Military Law, and the Punishment of Flogging,' which he disapproved of in time of peace. He also, about the same time, edited De Vigny's 'Lights and Shadows of French Military Life.' In March 1839 he was appointed to the command of the northern district of England, and is said to have prevented a Chartist outbreak at Nottingham, by bringing the leaders to witness a review of the troops under his command, when he pointed out to them the fearful inferiority of their half-armed, undisciplined masses to his soldiers. In 1841 he was appointed to the command of the troops in the Bombay presidency, and in 1842 he was sent to Scinde, to take the command of an army of reserve stationed there, to keep open the communications between Generals Nott, English, and Pollok, then advancing into Affghanistan. Here he had to fight at an immense disadvantage. At Meeanee, on 17th February,

1843, he defeated a strong Belooch force of 35,000 men, the force under his command being only 2,700. His own loss at this battle was 20 officers and 250 rank and file, while that of the enemy was 6,000. For this brilliant action he received the grand cross of the Bath. Hyderabad immediately surrendered, and six of the Ameers, on being taken prisoners, offered him their costly swords, which he returned. With 5,000 men against 26,000, he defeated Shere Mahommed, styled the Lion, the most warlike of the hostile Ameers, at the battle of Hyderabad or Dubba, on 24th March. At this battle a Belooch powder magazine exploded close beside him, killing or wounding all around him, singeing his clothes, and breaking his sword in his hand, though leaving him personally unhurt. One feature of his proceedings in Scinde is worthy of special mention. For the first time in the practice of the British army he inserted in his despatches the names of the private soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle.

He was now appointed by Lord Ellenborough, then governor-general of India, governor of Scinde, when he abolished the suttee and slavery, and greatly checked the practice of infanticide. He opened canals, and organised a native police force. In a campaign of 54 days in 1845, he completely subdued the hill tribes or mountain robbers north of Scinde. The thanks of both houses of parliament for "the skill and gallantry with which the operations in Scinde were carried on, and for the decisive victories with which they were crowned," were awarded to him. Besides his other works, he was author of two smaller ones on 'The Greek Revolution.'

In the spring of 1849, after his return to England, when the disasters of the last Sikh compaign had excited the anxieties of the people of this country, by the advice of the duke of Wellington, Sir Charles James Napier was appointed to the command of the Indian army, and on 24th March of that year, he set out for India, but when he arrived there, he found that the object of the war had been attained. He, however, exerted himself in reforming the flagrant abuses which had grown up in the army, especially among the officers. Having remained in India about two years, he resigned his command and returned to England. He did more, perhaps, to reform the British army than any other general officer of his time. He was particularly opposed to debt and idleness among the officers, and was remarkable for the simplicity of his own style of living. He died Aug. 29, 1853, aged 71. His next brother, General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., born in 1784, for some years governor at the Cape of Good Hope, lost his right arm at Ciudad Rodrigo, where he led the storming party. He died Sept. 3, 1855, leaving 3 sons and 1 *dr.* Another brother, General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., born in 1785, author of 'The History of the Peninsular War,' and of works on the 'Conquest of Scinde,' on the Poor Law, and on the Corn Laws, with some reviews and works of fiction, died Feb. 12, 1860. A younger brother, Captain Henry Napier, R.N., author of the Florentine History, born in 1789, died in 1853.

William, 6th Lord Napier, born May 1, 1730, became in 1747 a cornet in the Scots Greys, and major Nov. 14, 1770. He sold his commission in 1773, on account of bad health, and the same year he succeeded his father. He was deputy-adjutant-general to the forces in Scotland, with the rank of lieut.-colonel in the army from 17th January 1763, till his death, 2d January 1775, in his 45th year. By his wife, Mainie, or Marion Anne, fourth daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, he had one son, Francis, seventh Lord Napier, and four daughters. The Hon. Mainie or Marion Shaw Napier, the eldest daughter, married, in 1779, the Rev. Andrew Hunter of Barjarg, D.D., then one of the ministers of Dumfries, afterwards professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of the Tron church in that city. Dr. Hunter died 21st April 1809. His youngest son, the Rev. John Hunter, became one of the ministers of the Tron church, Edinburgh, in October 1832.

Francis, seventh Lord Napier, born at Ipswich, 23d February, 1758, entered the army as ensign in the 31st foot, 3d November 1774, and became lieutenant of the same regiment 21st March, 1776. He served in America under General Burgoyne, in the war of independence, and was one of those who surrendered with him to General Gates at Saratoga the following year. After being detained a prisoner for six months, he obtained permission to return to Europe on parole, not to serve in America until regularly exchanged, which took place in October 1780. On 17th November 1779, he had purchased a captain's commission in the 35th foot, and after being on half-pay for a short time, he exchanged to full pay as captain in the 4th foot, 31st May, 1784. On 29th December following, he purchased the majority of that corps, but sold out in 1789.

On the 16th September of that year, Lord Napier, as grand master mason of Scotland, laid the foundation of the new university buildings of Edinburgh, Dr. Robertson, the historian, being at that time principal. On the 11th November he had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university.

In 1793, when the Hopetoun fencibles were embodied, his lordship was appointed lieutenant-colonel of that corps, and held the commission until it was disbanded in 1799. He was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers in 1796, and appointed lord-lieutenant of Selkirkshire, 17th November 1797. Nominated high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1802, he annually filled that office for nearly twenty years. On 10th November 1803, he was elected a member of the society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, and on 3d January 1805 he became president of that society. On 5th February 1806, he was constituted a member of the board of trustees for the encouragement of Scottish fisheries and manufactures. His lordship died 1st August 1823.

His eldest son, William-John, eighth Lord Napier, born at Kinsale 13th October 1786, entered the navy at the age of 16, and was a midshipman on board the Defiance at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1809 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and five years afterwards to that of post-captain. In 1815, at the age of 29, owing to the peace, he retired from active service, and entered the university of Edinburgh. He afterwards turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and was long distinguished in the south of Scotland as an improver in store-farming.

In 1824, the year after he had succeeded to the title, he was appointed to the command of the Diamond, bound for the South American station. In the course of three years he again retired from active service, and returned to Scotland. In 1833, he was appointed superintendent of the trade and interests of the British in China. Finding, on landing at Macao, in July 1834, that the governor of Canton was disposed to obstruct his farther progress until notice of his arrival should have been sent to the court at Pekin, he determined to proceed in spite of every obstacle. On the 24th of that month, he sailed up the Canton river, and next morning arrived at the British factory. Commercial transactions between the British and Chinese merchants were immediately prohibited by the governor, in consequence of which his lordship sent the Imogene and Andromache frigates up the Bogue river. They were fired at by the forts, which in return they

battered about the ears of the Chinese soldiers. This occurred on the 7th September, but, owing to calms, the ships were obliged to come to an anchor for several days. On the 14th, Lord Napier became seriously indisposed, and that the interests of the British merchants might not be injured by a farther suspension of their trade, the men of war were ordered "to move out of the river," and he returned to Macao, where he died 11th October 1834, or a lingering fever, brought on by anxiety. He was one of the 16 Scots representative peers. With four daughters, he had two sons; Francis, who succeeded him, and William, clerk of the works at Hong-Kong.

Francis, the elder son, 9th Lord Napier, born Sep. 15, 1819, married, in 1845, the only daughter of Robert Manners Lockwood, Esq., issue, 4 sons. In Aug. 1840, he was attached to the embassy at Vienna, and in Sep. 1842, appointed paid attaché at Teheran. In Jan. following he became paid attaché at Constantinople, in May 1846, secretary of legation at Naples, in April 1852 secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and in April 1854, secretary of embassy at Constantinople. In 1857 he was appointed British minister at Washington, and in 1858 at the Hague. His eldest son, William John George, was born Sep. 22, 1846.

The head or chief of the ancient family of Napier, is Sir Robert Milliken Napier of Napier and Milliken, Renfrewshire, bart., descended from Robert Napier of Culcreuch, Stirlingshire, the 2d son of the 2d marriage of John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of Logarithms. He is, therefore, his lineal representative and male heir. Robert Napier left one son, Alexander Napier of Culcreuch, born in 1621, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of John Lennox of Woodhead, or Lennox castle, Stirlingshire, and died in 1692. His eldest son, John Napier of Culcreuch, born in 1665, married his cousin, Jean Lennox of Woodhead, and died in 1734. The son of John, William Napier of Culcreuch, a general in the army, married Jane, daughter and heiress of James Milliken, Esq. of Milliken, Renfrewshire, and on his death in 1780, left a son, Robert John Milliken Napier, who took the name of Milliken, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather. He was senior colonel in the army, and commanded at the siege of Mangalore, in the East Indies. He died in 1808, from wounds received in action, at the age of 43.

His only son, Sir William Milliken Napier of Napier and Milliken, baronet, born in 1788, married in 1815, Elizabeth Christian, 5th daughter of John Stirling, Esq. of Kippenross, Perthshire, and left surviving issue, 2 sons and 1 daughter. He was served heir male general of Archibald, 3d Lord Napier, March 17, 1817, and succeeded to the baronetcy of Nova Scotia, which had been conferred on the first Lord Napier, March 2, 1627. Sir William died Feb. 4, 1852.

His eldest son, Sir Robert John Milliken Napier of Napier and Milliken, 10th bart., born Nov. 7, 1818, married, April 4, 1850, Anne Salisbury Meliora, only surviving daughter of John Ladeveze Adlercron, Esq. of Moyglare, county Meath, issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters. Archibald Lennox, the eldest son, was born Nov. 2, 1855.

Of the Napiers of Ballikenrain, Stirlingshire, the last in the male line, John Napier, Esq., was the 16th of the name who possessed the estate. His heiress married Robert Dunmore, Esq. whose 2d son, John, inherited his mother's lands.

NAPIER, JOHN, of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms, was born at Merchiston castle, near Edinburgh, in 1550. Local tradition had pointed to Drumbeg, a common thatched farmhouse in the parish of Drymen, Stirlingshire, as his birthplace, when the earl of Buchan, who wrote a biography of him, showed, by an inscription on Napier's portrait, engraved by Cooper from an original painting, that he was born at Merchiston castle. Part, however, of his patrimonial inheritance lay in the parish of Drymen. He was the eldest son of Sir Alexander Napier of Edinbellie and Merchiston, master of the mint to James VI., by his first wife, Janet, only daughter of Sir Francis Bothwell, a lord of session, and sister of Adam, bishop of Orkney. At the time of his birth, his father was only sixteen years old. He was educated at St. Salvator's college, St. Andrews, which he entered, it is stated, in 1562-3. He afterwards, according to Mackenzie, spent several years in France, the Netherlands, and Italy; and on his return to his native country, about 1571, he applied himself closely to the study of mathematics. It is conjectured that he acquired a taste for this branch of learning during his residence abroad, especially in Italy, where at that period there were a considerable number of mathematicians of reputation.

While at college, during his "tender years and bairn age," he contracted an intimate friendship with a Roman Catholic gentleman, whom he styles his "familiar," and frequently defended the Reformers and their doctrines against his attacks. At the same time, he was also an attentive hearer of the sermons of that worthy Englishman, Mr. Christopher Goodman, on the Apocalypse; and his interpretation of its mysteries, as applied to the papists, determined him, to use his own words, "with the assistance of God's Spirit, to employ his study and diligence to search out the remanent mysteries of that holy booke." The fruits of this resolution appeared in his 'Plain Discovery of the whole Revelation of St. John,' published at Edinburgh in 1593; in the dedication of which to the king, he urged his majesty to attend to the enforcement of the laws and the protection of religion, beginning reformation "in his own house, family, and court." From this work it appears that, amidst his various mathematical speculations, Napier paid some attention also to the cultivation of poetry, for prefixed is a metrical ad-

dress to Antichrist, and certain versified prophecies out of the Oracles of Sybilla are annexed. The same year (1593) he was chosen by the General Assembly one of the commissioners appointed to assemble at Edinburgh to counteract the designs of the Roman Catholics for the overthrow of the Reformed faith, then recently established. In 1596 he published a 'Letter to Anthony Bacon, (brother of Lord Bacon,) entitled Secret Inventions, profitable and necessary in these days for the Defence of this Island, and withstanding Strangers, Enemies to God's Truth and Religion.' His portrait is subjoined.

Napier had for several years directed his inquiries to the discovery of a short and expeditious method of calculation, to facilitate the solution of trigonometrical problems, and at length his efforts were crowned with the most complete success. In 1614 he produced his book of Logarithms, by which the science of astronomy and the arts of practical geometry and navigation have been wonderfully aided and advanced. The work, entitled 'Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio,' was dedicated to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. This important discovery soon made his name known all over Europe, and Kepler dedicated his Ephemerides to the inventor of the Logarithms, considering him the greatest mathematician of his age. In his last work, styled 'Rabdologiæ, seu Numeratio per Virgulas,' in two books, published in 1617, Napier describes a method of performing the operations of multiplication and division by means of a number of small rods, which continue to be known and used by the name of Napier's Bones. This illustrious mathematician died at Merchiston castle, April 3 or 4, 1617, and was buried in the church of St. Giles at Edinburgh. He was twice married; first in 1571, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a son and a daughter; secondly, to Agnes, daughter of James Chisholm of Cromlix, in Perthshire, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Archibald, was the first Lord Napier of Merchiston.

During a considerable part of the period of his being employed in his calculations he resided at the house of Gartness on the Endrick, in the parish of Drymen, close to a romantic cascade, called the Pot of Gartness. The incessant sound of the cascade, it is said, never annoyed him, while the clattering noise of a mill in the immediate neighbourhood so shattered his thoughts that he was frequently obliged to request the miller to stop its movements. Accustomed frequently to walk out in the evening in his nightgown and cap, and wearing an aspect of deep abstraction, he obtained the reputation among the country people in his vicinity of being a warlock. Hume, in his History of England, says of him, that he was "the person to whom the title of 'Great Man' is more justly due than to any other whom his country ever produced." In his 'Provincial Antiquities,' Sir Walter Scott refers to a curious contract existing in the charter chest of Lord Napier, betwixt Logan of Restalrig, who is said afterwards to have leagued with the earl of Gowrie in his conspiracy against James VI., and the inventor of the Logarithms, dated in July 1594, by which Napier bound himself to go to Berwickshire, and "use all craft and ingine" (genius or ingenuity) to discover a treasure alleged to have been hidden within Logan's house of Fast castle. For his reward he

was to have the third of what was found, and to be safely guarded by Logan back to Edinburgh. And in case he should find nothing, he refers the satisfaction of his labour and pains to the discretion of Logan. It has been suspected by Mr. Mark Napier, in his 'Memoirs' of his great namesake, that Logan had another object in view than that expressed in the contract. Napier seems to have sustained some serious injury from the unprincipled laird of Restalrig, as appears from the terms of a lease granted in 1596, by which his tenant is prohibited from subletting his land to any one who should bear the surname of Logan.

NASMYTH, a surname, formerly and properly Naesmyth. The family tradition accounts for the origin and spelling of the name by the following romantic incident. In the reign of Alexander III., the ancestor of the family, being in attendance on the king, was, on the eve of a battle, required by him to repair his armour. Although a man of great stature and power, he was unsuccessful. After the battle, having performed prodigies of valour, he was knighted by the king, with the remark that "although he was *nae Smith*, he was a brave gentleman." The armorial bearings of the family have reference to this origin of the name, viz., a drawn sword between two war hammers or "martels" broken, with the motto, "*Non arte sed marte*," in old Scotch, "Not by knaverie but by braverie," (*arte* and *knavery* meaning skill, not cunning). Naesmyth of Posso is the head of this ancient family, being descended from the stalwart knight of the legend.

The Naesmyths of Posso, created baronets of Nova Scotia, have held lands in Tweeddale since the 13th century, Their ancestor, Sir Michael Naesmyth, fought in the wars with Bruce. Another Sir Michael Naesmyth was chamberlain to the archbishop of St. Andrews, and obtained, in 1544, in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Baird of Posso, the estate of that name in Peebles-shire. He was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary, and the tower of Posso was frequently inhabited by her on hawking excursions. It was fitted up for her reception by her royal mother, Mary of Guise, from the palace at Leith. The tower was burnt down in the reign of Charles I., and is now a ruin. Sir Michael Naesmyth fought on Queen Mary's side at Langside in the year 1568. He was subsequently banished, and his property confiscated by the regent Moray. He died at an advanced age in 1609. His second son, John, was chief chirurgeon to James VI., and to the king of France. "Johne Nesmith, chirurgian," was by chance riding beside King James, as he was hunting at Falkland on 5th August 1600, the morning of the Gowrie conspiracy catastrophe, when Alexander Ruthven came to his majesty, and was the person sent by the king to bring Ruthven back, after he had spoken with him, to say that he had determined to proceed to the earl of Gowrie's house at Perth, in search of some imaginary treasure, as soon as the chase was ended. He died at London in 1613, and in his last will he bequeathed his "hert to his young maister the prince's grace," meaning Henry, prince of Wales. His son, James Naesmyth of Posso, was falconer to James VI. The royal eirie of Posso Craig is on the family estate, and the lure worn by Queen Mary and James, presented to him by the latter, is preserved as an heirloom.

James Naesmyth, sheriff of Peebles-shire, son of the falconer, was a member of the Scottish parliament in 1627. Under his sheriffship the last "weaponshaw" was held for the county of Peebles on the Sheriff's muir. His eldest son, James Naesmyth, an eminent lawyer, was known as "the deil o' Dawick," that is, Dalwick, the family seat. He died in 1706. A younger son of James the Sheriff was a loyal gentleman; having raised a troop of horse, he served under Claverhouse in behalf of the royal cause. The deed signed by Charles II. at Windsor is in the family charter chest. Another Naesmyth (John,) fought at the battle of Preston. His claymore, inlaid with gold, bearing on one side, "For God, my Country and King, James the Eight," and on the other, "Prosperitie to Scotland and Nae Union," is retained in the family

The lawyer's son, Sir James Naesmyth, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 31st July 1706, with limitation to his heirs male. On his death in 1720, his eldest son, Sir James Naesmyth, M.P., became the second baronet. He distinguished himself by his improvements and plantations on the estate of Dalwick, and is described by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, as "a gentleman of much scientific acquirement. He was a pupil of Linnæus, and studied under him in Norway. In addition to his own ordinary gardens, he created others for extensive botanical collections, with greenhouses for rare plants; and on these he put the strikingly appropriate motto: 'Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.'" In 1735 he planted an avenue of silver-firs at Dalwick, most of the trees of which are nearly of equal magnitude. He had travelled into Switzerland and Italy, and was the first who brought over and planted the larch in Scotland, which he did in 1725, some years before the Duke of Athole. He died 4th February 1779. He had two sons. The elder, Sir James Naesmyth, 3d baronet, married in 1785, Eleanor, 2d daughter of John Murray, Esq. of Philiphaugh. When a child, this lady was saved from the flames of Hangingshaw castle, on its accidentally catching fire, by being let down in a basket through a window. Sir James died Dec. 4, 1829.

His only son, Sir John Murray Naesmyth, 4th baronet, born at Dalwick, Dec. 30, 1803, was educated at Rugby, and greatly exceeded his grandfather's example, in improving the beauty of the family seat. He married, 1st, Mary, 4th daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks, 1st baronet of Lees, issue, 5 sons and 1 *dr.*; 2dly, Hon. Eleanor Powys, daughter of Thomas, 2d Lord Lilford, issue, a son and a *dr.* The eldest and only surviving son, James, of the Bengal civil service, born Feb. 9, 1827, married Eliza Gordon Brodie, eldest *dr.* of F. Whitworth Russell, Esq., Bengal civil service, 2d son of Sir Henry Russell, Bart. of Swallowfield, chief justice of India.

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, a celebrated artist, the father of the Scottish school of landscape painting, was born at Edinburgh in 1757, and received his elementary education in that city. In his youth he went to London, and became the apprenticed pupil of Allan Ramsay, the son of the poet, at that period one of the most esteemed portrait painters of the metropolis. He afterwards repaired to Italy, where he pursued his studies for several years in the society of the best Roman artists of the time. On his return to his native city he commenced practising with great success

as a portrait painter; and to his friendship with Burns, the world is indebted for the only authentic portrait which exists of our national bard. The natural bias of Mr. Nasmyth's mind, however, was towards landscape painting; and the pleasure he derived from the execution of some pieces in that branch of art, and the applause with which they were received, induced him almost entirely to abandon portraits, and to devote himself to the painting of landscapes. The distinctive characteristics of his chaste and elegant compositions are well known. His industry was so unceasing, and his name so popular, that his productions found their way into many of the mansion-houses in England and Scotland, besides gracing the walls of more humble domiciles innumerable.

Mr. Nasmyth numbered among his early employers many of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, and as he was frequently invited as a guest to their country seats, his sound judgment and great knowledge of scenic effect enabled him, in many instances, to suggest important improvements for the beautifying and adornment of their pleasure-grounds. His advice in this delightful department of art being eventually much sought after, he was induced to adopt it as a lucrative branch of his profession. And it is not too much to say that to his suggestions and plans, and to the principles he promulgated, much of the beauty of some of the finest park scenery of Scotland is to be attributed. In the improvement of his native city he was at all times of his life much interested; and not a few of the most ingenious and beneficial changes in the street architecture of Edinburgh are to be traced to his invention.

For many years he employed a considerable portion of his time in giving tuition in the principles and practice of his art; and from this source he derived a larger income than any contemporary teacher. He took an active interest in all the institutions established in Edinburgh for the promotion of art. He was one of the few distinguished members of the original Society of Scottish Artists; and one of the first elected associates of the Royal Institution, to whose exhibitions he became a principal contributor; and although his great age, at the period of the union of the artists of that body with the Royal Scottish Academy, prevented his joining their institution, he allowed himself to be named as an honorary member, and ever continued to feel deeply interested in its prosperity. The fineness of his intellect, and the freshness of his fancy, continued unimpaired to the end of his labours. His last work of all was a touching little picture, entitled 'Going Home.' He died at Edinburgh, April 10, 1840, aged 83. Soon after his return from Italy he married the sister of Sir James Foulis of Woodhall, Colinton, by whom he had a large family, who all inherited, in a greater or less degree, their father's skill and genius in the arts. Peter, the eldest son, is the subject of the succeeding notice. George and James, the two youngest of the family, became the leading partners in the firm of Nasmyths, Gaskell, and Company, engineers, Patricroft, near Manchester.

NASMYTH, Peter, a distinguished painter, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, in 1786. He early evinced an extraordinary capacity for art, and a no less ardent inclination to study it in the school of nature. Instead of attending to the lessons of his schoolmaster, the truant boy was frequently found with a pencil in his hand, drawing some old tree, or making out the anatomy of a hedge-flower. Finding it a vain effort to keep him to his books, his parents at last, after many attempts, allowed him to take his own course, and to follow out in his own way the dictates of his powerful genius. On one occasion, when going on a sketching excursion with his father, Peter had the misfortune to injure his right hand; but, nothing disheartened, with his left hand he made some admirable sketches, which are now eagerly sought after by collectors for their truth and fidelity. His ingenuity suggested many contrivances to facilitate the study of nature in the stormy atmosphere of his native mountains. One of these was a travelling tent, which is mentioned as having been more creditable to his enthusiasm than to his mechanical skill. At the age of twenty he proceeded to London, where his wonderful talents were soon appreciated. Possessing a character intensely English, many of his landscapes vie with the works of Ruysdael and Hobbima, who seem to have been his favourite masters Without being a copyist of their man-

ner, he may be said to have infused their spirit into his works, and he was honourably distinguished by the name of the English Hobbima. So high is the estimation in which his pictures are held, that many of them have sold for more than ten times the sum which the artist received for them.

In his habits he is described as having been peculiar. From the age of 17, in consequence of sleeping in a damp bed, he had been afflicted with total deafness. He died at South Lambeth, near London, August 17, 1831, aged 45.

NEWALL, derived from NEVILLE, or NOEL, the surname of a family of Norman extraction, which came to Scotland about the 16th century, and settled in Galloway.

William Newall of Barskeoch in Kells, and of Earlston in Dalry, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, married Jean Boyle Cunningham, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Cunningham of Corshill, great-grandson of James, earl of Glencairn, and had 5 sons and 2 daughters. The sons were, 1. John. 2. Robert. 3. Charles. 4. William. 5. James.

John, the eldest son, married, 1st, Jean Blair, daughter of —— Blair of Dunrod, issue, 5 sons; and 2dly, Agnes, daughter of W. Rorison of Ardoch, and had 2 sons and some daughters. The sons of both marriages all died without issue. The last of them was Colonel Newall Maxwell of Goldielea, he having taken the name of Maxwell from his wife.

James, the youngest son of William Newall of Barskeoch, married his 2d cousin, Agnes Montgomery M'Culloch, daughter of John M'Culloch, Esq., his mother being descended from the Eglinton family. They left one son, Thomas Cuthbert, and three daughters.

The son, Thomas Cuthbert Newall, married Janet Brackenridge, eldest daughter of William Brackenridge, Dowhill, Ayrshire, issue, 6 sons and 3 daughters.

James, the eldest son, succeeded Colonel Newall Maxwell as proprietor of Goldielea, and represents the male line of the Newalls of Barskeoch and Earlston.

NEWARK, Lord, a title in the peerage of Scotland (now extinct) conferred, 31st August, 1661, on the celebrated General David Leslie, a memoir of whom is given in a previous part of this work, (see vol. ii. p. 660,) with limitation to the heirs male of his body. His son, David, second Lord Newark, succeeded his father in 1682, and died 15th May 1694, without surviving male issue, when the title properly became extinct. His eldest daughter, Jean, on his death, assumed the title of Baroness Newark. She married Sir Alexander Anstruther, knight, and on her death, 21st February 1740, her eldest son, William, styled himself Lord Newark. He frequently voted at elections of representative peers in Scotland, without challenge, till 2d January 1771, when the duke of Buccleuch objected, on the ground that he was not the heir male of the body of the first Lord Newark. He was captain of marines, but the corps to which he belonged was reduced in 1749, and in 1755 he got a company of invalids. He died at Edinburgh 3d February 1773. His brother, Alexander, a merchant at Boulogne, also assumed the title of Lord Newark, and voted, as such, at the general election of Scots representative peers in 1774, without challenge: but at that of 1790 the duke of Buccleuch protested against his vote in the same terms as against his brother's. He died 10th March 1791, aged 80. His eldest son, the Hon. John Leslie, assumed the title, but the house of lords having in 1793 decided that the votes given by his father were not good, he was obliged to relinquish it. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of foot, and aide-de-camp to the king. The family is represented, it is said, by Leslie of Wardes and Findrassie, baronet.

NEWBURGH, Earl of, a title conferred in 1660, on Sir James Livingstone, of Kinnaird, baronet, (see vol. ii. p. 677). He had been one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King Charles I., who created him Viscount Newburgh, 13th September 1647, to him and the heirs male of his body. On Cromwell's discovering that he corresponded with Charles II in his exile, his lordship in 1650 escaped into Holland, and repaired to the king at the Hague. He was excepted from pardon by Cromwell's act of grace in 1654. At the Restoration he was appointed captain of the guards, and by patent, dated 31st December 1660, created earl of Newburgh, viscount of Kinnaird, and Baron Livingstone of Flacraig, to him and his heirs whatsoever. He died 26th December 1670. His only son, Charles, second earl of Newburgh, died in 1694, leaving a daughter, Charlotte Maria, countess of Newburgh in her own right. This lady, who possessed the title 61 years, died 4th August 1755. She was twice married; first, to Thomas, eldest son of Hugh, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, by whom she had two daughters; and, secondly, to the Hon. Charles Radcliffe, third son of Francis, Lord Radcliffe, by Mary Tudor, a daughter of King Charles II., by whom she had three sons and four daughters. Her second husband, Charles Radcliffe, was the brother of the unfortunate earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded 24th February 1716, for engaging in the rebellion of the previous year. He himself, after being condemned to death for his share in that insurrection, escaped out of Newgate, and took refuge in France, where he married the countess of Newburgh. After the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, he was taken on board a French privateer, when on her way to Scotland with supplies for Prince Charles, and beheaded on Towerhill, in terms of his former sentence, 8th December 1746. On the death of his nephew, Lord Radcliffe, in December 1731, he had assumed the title of earl of Derwentwater. The Chevalier de St. George wrote a letter of condolence to his widow, under the title of 'Lady Derwentwater,' on her husband's execution, and in her answer she informed "his majesty" that the king of France, on the recommendation of "the prince of Wales and the duke of York," had given her son, "that was Captain in Dillon's," the brevet of colonel, with appointments of 1,800 livres a-year, and to his sisters 150 livres a-year each, "with his royal promise of his protection of the family for ever." The son referred to, James Clement Radcliffe Livingstone, rose to be a general in the French service. By an act of parliament passed in 1749, the forfeited Derwentwater estates were invested for the benefit of Greenwich Hospital, after allotting £30,000 out of the sum derived from the sale of a portion of them for the relief of the children of the said Charles Radcliffe.

James Bartholomew, the eldest son, born at Vincennes in France, 23d April 1725, was the third earl of Newburgh. While Lord Kinnaird, he was captured, with his father, on board the French vessel in 1745. Ten years afterwards, he succeeded his mother, and died at Slindon in Sussex, the property of his wife, the only daughter and heiress of An-

thony Kemp of Slindon. His son, Anthony James Radcliffe Livingstone, fourth earl of Newburgh, was born in 1767. Having presented a petition to parliament, a bill was passed in 1788, for granting £2,500 yearly to his lordship and the heirs male of his body, payable from the Derwentwater estates, commencing from March 1787. He died Nov. 29, 1814, when the title was assumed by his cousin, Francis Eyre, Esq., son of Mary, wife of Francis Eyre, Esq. of Hassop, Derbyshire, and Walworth castle, Northamptonshire, and eldest daughter of Charlotte Maria, countess of Newburgh by her 2d husband, the Hon. Charles Radcliffe.

Besides the title, this gentleman assumed also the additional double name of Radcliffe-Livingstone. He died Oct. 23, 1827, in his 66th year. His elder son, Thomas, also assumed the title of earl of Newburgh. He married in 1817 Lady Margaret Kennedy, 3d daughter of the earl of Cassillis, created in 1831 marquis of Ailsa, but died, without issue, May 22, 1833. He was succeeded by his brother, Francis, called the 7th earl, who died, unmarried, in 1852. His sister, Mary Dorothea, then assumed the title of countess of Newburgh. She married, July 21, 1836, Colonel Charles Leslie of Balquhain, Aberdeenshire, at one time an officer of the grenadier guards, and knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, and died Nov. 22, 1853, without issue.

Immediately after her death, the titles were claimed by Maria Cecilia, Princess Giustiniani, marchioness dowager Bandini, as descended from Lady Anne Clifford, daughter by her first husband, of Charlotte Maria, countess of Newburgh in her own right, daughter of the 2d earl. Lady Anne married at Naples in 1739, Sir James Joseph Mahony, Count Mahoni, a lieutenant-general in Naples. They had one daughter, Cecilia, who married Benedict, 5th Prince Giustiniani, and with 2 daughters had 3 sons; 1. Vincenzio Guiseppe, Prince Giustiniani. 2. The Chevalier Lorenzo Giustiniani. 3. Cardinal James Giustiniani. She married, 2dly, in 1773, Charles, Count Sanseverino, and died in 1793.

The eldest son, Vincenzio Guiseppe, 6th Prince Giustiniani, had one daughter, Maria Cecilia Giustiniani, already mentioned, born in 1796, married, in 1815, Charles, 4th Marquis Bandini of Lanciano and Rustano, in the Roman States, issue, a son, Sigismund Nicholas, and 4 daughters.

The Newburgh earldom in Scotland had by right descended, in 1814, to Vincenzio, 6th Prince Giustiniani, but from his residence in Italy, he did not take proceedings to establish his succession to the peerage of his ancestors, and the assumption of the titles by Francis Eyre Radcliffe-Livingstone, so called 5th earl, was an inadvertence or error. The House of Lords, on July 29, 1858, allowed the claim of Maria Cecilia, Princess Giustiniani, dowager marchioness of Bandini, as heir of the first marriage, and in consequence she became second countess of Newburgh in her own right. Her highness was naturalized by act of parliament in 1857, and resides in the Papal States.

Her son, Sigismund Nicholas, Viscount Kinnaird, born June 30, 1818, succeeded his father in 1850, as 5th marquis of Bandini, and assumed the name of Giustiniani, as the adopted heir of his uncle, the Cardinal Prince Giustiniani. With his mother, he was naturalized by act of parliament in 1857. He married, Sept. 14, 1848, Maria Sophia Angelica, *dr.* and coheir of Signor Guiseppe-Maria Massini of Rome, issue, 2 sons and 3 *drs.*, all naturalized as British subjects.

NEWHAVEN, Viscount, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred, by patent, dated 17th May, 1681, on Charles Cheyne of Cogenho, descended from an old Northamptonshire family of the name. (For surname of Cheyne, see vol. i. p. 638.) The principal title was taken from Newhaven, in the county of Edinburgh; the secondary title was Lord Cheyne. Previous to being created a viscount, he had been M.P. for Agmondisham, and as a Scottish peerage, previous to the Union, held by an English subject, stood on the same footing as an Irish one at present, he still possessed in England merely the rank of a commoner, and was eligible to being elected a member of parliament. In 1695, Viscount Newhaven was chosen M.P. for Newport in Cornwall, and died 13th July, 1698, in his 74th year. His only son, William, second Viscount Newhaven, was M.P. first for Buckinghamshire and afterwards for Agmondisham till the Union in 1707, when he became a peer of the realm. In 1712 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, but removed from that office on the accession of George I. in 1714. He died 14th December 1738, in his 82d year, without issue, when the peerage, being to the heirs male of the body of the first viscount, became extinct.

NEWTON, a surname common to both Scotland and England. A family of this name possessed a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred in 1625, among the first of the creation, on Adam Newton, dean of Durham, an accomplished scholar and courtier. Born in Scotland, he was educated in France, where he governed the first class of the college of Saint Maixant, in Poitou, in the reign of Henry III. While in that situation he appears to have conformed to the Popish religion, but on his return to Scotland he professed himself a zealous Protestant. About 1600 he was nominated tutor to Prince Henry, eldest son of James VI., whom he accompanied to England; and, although not in orders, was, by command of the king, installed dean of Durham, September 27, 1606. In 1610 he was appointed secretary to the prince, and after the death of his royal pupil, in 1612, was made treasurer to Prince Charles. In April 1625 he was created a baronet, as Sir Adam Newton of Charlton, in Kent, which manor was conferred on him by grant from the crown. By desire of his majesty, he translated into Latin the work which King James wrote against Conrade Vorstius, and also the first six books of 'Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent;' and he has been much praised for the neatness and perspicuity of his Latin style. In September 1628 he succeeded Fulk Greville, Lord Brooke, as secretary to the Marches of Wales, and died January 13, 1629. By his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Puckering, lord keeper of the great seal in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he had five daughters and two sons, both of whom successively enjoyed the baronetcy, which became extinct, on the death of the younger, in 1700. They had assumed the name of Puckering.

NICHOL, JOHN PRINGLE, LL.D., an eminent astronomer, the eldest son of a merchant in Brechin, Forfarshire, was born in that town, January 13, 1804. He was educated at Brechin academy, and showed so much talent and energy that his friends were persuaded to send him to college to fit him for the church. He, accordingly studied at King's College, Old Aberdeen, where he gained the highest honours. He was scarcely seventeen years of age when he was appointed schoolmaster of the parish of Dun, in the neighbourhood of his native town. He was afterwards

parish schoolmaster at Hawick, and thereafter at Cupar-Fife. Subsequently he became rector of the academy at Montrose, in which capacity he frequently delivered lectures upon chemistry, geology, electricity, and astronomy, elucidated with such apt experiments and illustrations, as made them extremely popular.

Meanwhile, he had, at intervals, attended the divinity class at college, where he studied for the Established Church of Scotland, and in due time was licensed to preach the gospel. His tastes, however, led him to the pursuits of science, and having been in early life a keen mathematician, he soon abandoned the pulpit, and devoted himself to the more congenial study of astronomy. Without having, in his early years, special advantage or encouragement, he was indebted for the position which he attained in the world of science solely to his own merit and perseverance. While teaching others, he continued an ardent student himself. By his writings and by his lectures, which latter were, in a high degree, popular, fascinating, and instructive, he soon became generally known, and in 1836, when the professorship of practical astronomy in the university of Glasgow became vacant, Lord Melbourne, then prime minister, at once appointed Mr. Nichol to the chair.

From that period he resided in Glasgow, and it was owing mainly to his exertions that the magnificent Observatory in its immediate vicinity was erected. He expended upon it a large amount of his own private means, and there, by the aid of some of the finest instruments in Great Britain, he pursued his favourite studies, and, from time to time, gave to the world the results of his observations in solar regions. He was the first to make the public familiar with that which is called the "Nebular Hypothesis." He delivered frequent courses of lectures on his favourite science to crowded audiences in the City Hall of Glasgow, and also in many of the larger and smaller towns throughout the kingdom; and appeared to take as much delight in explaining the laws that regulate the heavenly bodies to the unpretending mechanic as to the carefully educated student. He died at Rothesay, September 19, 1859. He was twice married, and left a son and a daughter. His works are:

View of the Architecture of the Heavens. In a series of Letters to a Lady. Edinb. 1837, 8vo.

The Solar System. Edinburgh, 1842, 8vo.

The Planet Neptune. Edinb. 1848, 8vo.

The Stellar Universe. Edinb. 1848, 16mo.

Thoughts on some Important Points relating to the System of the World. 1848, 8vo.

The Planetary System. Edinburgh, 1851.

The Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences. Edinburgh, 1857 8vo.

NICHOLSON, the name of a family which possesses a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred, 2d July 1629, on John Nicholson of Nicholson and Lasswade, with remainder to his heirs male generally. Sir James Nicholson, the sixth baronet, dying without issue, Arthur Nicholson, Esq. of Lochend, was served heir-male to the family in 1826, and as such inherited the title as seventh baronet. Sir Arthur Nicholson married Miss Jack, daughter of the very Rev. William Jack, D.D., principal of King's college, Aberdeen. The family seats are Brough Lodge, Fetlar, and Gremista, near Lerwick, Shetland.

NICHOLSON, PETER, an eminent architect, the son of a stone-mason, was born in the parish of Prestonkirk, East Lothian, on 20th July 1765, and received the rudiments of his education at the parish school. When a boy, mathematics formed his principal study, in which he became remarkably proficient. At the age of twelve he was taken from school to assist his father. He had before this employed himself in making drawings and models of the numerous mills in the neighbourhood of his native place, and having expressed a wish to be a cabinetmaker, he served an apprenticeship to it of four years at Linton, the principal village in the parish, and afterwards worked as a journeyman first in Edinburgh and subsequently in London. Having commenced teaching at an evening school in Berwick Street, Soho, he was so successful that he soon abandoned his trade for authorship, and in 1792 published 'The Carpenter's New Guide,' the plates of which were engraved by his own hand. Among subsequent works of his, at this period, were 'The Student's Instructor to the Five Orders,' and 'The Principles of Architecture,' 3 vols. 8vo. The latter work, commenced in numbers in 1795, was not completed till 1799.

In 1800 Mr. Nicholson returned to Scotland, and went to reside in Glasgow. He built a wooden bridge across the Clyde, long since removed. He also designed Carlton Place, Laurieston, and the large and singularly out-of-place Grecian structure which terminates the second quadrangle

of the university of that city. Eight years afterwards he removed to Carlisle, having, through the recommendation of his countryman, Thomas Telford, been appointed architect of the county of Cumberland. In this situation he superintended the building of the new court houses in the county town. While at Carlisle he obtained rewards from the Society of Arts for an improvement in handrailing, and for the invention of an instrument called the Centrolinear. In 1810 he returned to London, where he published several professional and other works, a list of which is subjoined to this memoir.

In 1827 he commenced the publication of a work entitled 'The School of Architecture and Engineering,' which he designed to complete in twelve numbers at 1s. 6d. each, but in consequence of the bankruptcy of the publishers, only five numbers appeared. In 1829 he removed to Morpeth, and in 1832 to Newcastle on Tyne, where he opened a school in the Arcade. Here he was elected president and honorary member of several societies connected with architecture, civil engineering, and the fine arts. Having, in his old age, fallen into pecuniary difficulties, a general subscription was, in 1835, set agoing by his friends in Newcastle to purchase an annuity for him, but as only £320 was subscribed, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of that town to his majesty, for a grant for a pension to him from the privy purse, in which his writings are thus referred to:—"The works of Peter Nicholson, while they have contributed to the advancement of knowledge, have tended to raise the English mechanic to that pre-eminence he has attained over the other artificers of Europe; and while they have been honoured with the proudest marks of distinction by the various learned societies of this kingdom, have yet failed to produce to their author those benefits which are necessary for his existence; and it must ever be a source of regret that an individual who, having devoted his best energies to the advancement of science, should be left at the close of a long and laborious life, and in his 73d year, to struggle in penury and want." Mr. Nicholson returned to Carlisle in October 1841, and died there June 18, 1844, in his 79th year He was twice married, and had two sons and a daughter. His elder son, Michael Angelo Nicholson, author of 'The Carpenter and Joiner's Companion,' died in 1842.

Mr. Peter Nicholson's works are:

The Carpenter's New Guide, with plates. Lond. 1792, 4to.

The Carpenter's and Joiner's Assistant. 4to.

The Student's Instructor to the Five Orders. 8vo.

The Principles of Architecture, containing the fundamental Rules of the Art, in Geometry, Arithmetic, and Mensuration. London, 3 vols. 1795, 1799, 4to. Edition, Revised and Corrected by Joseph Gwilt. London, 1848, 8vo.

The Architectural Dictionary, 2 vols. large 4to. 1811, 1812.

Mechanical Exercises; or the Elements and Practice of Carpentry, Joining, &c. London, 1811, 8vo.

Mechanical Exercises, containing a Description of the Tools belonging to each branch of Business, and directions for their use. London, 1812, 8vo.

Treatise on Practical Perspective, without the use of Vanishing Points. London, 1815, 8vo.

An Introduction to the Method of Increments, expressed by a new form of Notation, showing more intimately its relation to the Fluxional Analogies. 1817, 8vo.

Essays on the Combinatiorial Analysis, showing its application to the most useful and interesting problems of Algebra, in the Multiplication, Division, and Extraction of Roots. London, 1818, 8vo.

Essay on Involution and Evolution.—For this work the author received the thanks of the Academie des Sciences at Paris.

Analytical and Arithmetical Essays.

Rudiments of Algebra.

A Treatise on the Construction of Staircases and Handrails. London, 1820, 4to.

The Builder and Workman's New Director; comprehending Definitions and Descriptions of the Component parts of Buildings, the Principles of Construction, and the Geometrical Developement of the Principal Difficulties that usually occur in the different branches of mechanical professions employed in the formation of edifices. London, 1824, 4to. The same, London, 1834, 4to. The same, London, 1848, 4to.

The School of Architecture and Engineering. Five numbers. London, 1827.

Popular and Practical Treatise on Masonry and Stonecutting. London, 1828, 8vo.

The Guide to Railway Masonry; containing a complete Treatise on the oblique arch in four parts. Lond. 1846, 8vo, 3d edit.

NICOLL, Alexander, D.C.L., an eminent oriental scholar, was the youngest son of John Nicoll, Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, where he was born, April 3, 1793. His parents belonged to the Scottish Episcopal communion, in the principles of which he was strictly educated. He received the first rudiments of learning at a private seminary; and, after being for some time at the parish school, he was sent in 1805 to the grammar school of Aberdeen. Having soon after obtained a small bursary, he attended the classes of Latin and Greek at the Marischal college of that city;

and, at the close of his first session at college, he gained the prize of the silver pen, bestowed on the best Greek scholar in the first class. In 1806 he entered the class of mathematics, then taught by Dr. Hamilton, the celebrated writer on finance, and also attended the classes of natural and civil history.

In 1807 he went to Oxford, having been informed that there was a vacancy at Baliol college, in one of the exhibitions on Snell's foundation. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from Bishop Skinner of Aberdeen to Dr. Parsons, the Master of the college, and was at once elected to the vacant exhibition For the next four years he prosecuted his studies with great diligence and success, and in 1811 obtained the degree of B.A. In 1813 he turned his attention to the oriental languages, and of these soon acquired an extensive knowledge, on account of which he was appointed one of the sub-librarians of the Bodleian library, with the salary of about £200 a-year. In 1817 he received deacon's orders, and became curate of one of the churches in Oxford.

He now applied himself to cataloguing the oriental manuscripts in the Bodleian, a very arduous task, when it is considered that these amounted to about thirty thousand. After preparing and publishing a catalogue of the MSS. brought from the east by Dr. E. D. Clarke, he set himself to complete the unfinished general catalogue of the eastern MSS., which had been begun about a hundred years before by Uri, the celebrated Hungarian. His first fasciculus of this great work made his name known throughout Europe. He had made himself master of so many of the modern languages, that it was commonly said of him that he could walk to the great wall of China without requiring an interpreter.

In June 1822, on the promotion of Dr. Richard Lawrence to the archbishopric of Cashel, Nicoll was, without solicitation on his part, appointed regius professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford, to which chair was attached the canonry of Christ church. In the letter in which the earl of Liverpool, then prime minister, announced the appointment, he said, that it had been conferred by his majesty on account of his high reputation as an oriental scholar and the value attached to his labours. His income was now about £2,000. He soon after took the degree of doctor of civil law. He died of bronchitis, September 24, 1828, in the 36th year of his age. He was twice married: first to a Danish lady, who died in 1825; secondly, to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Parsons, editor of the Oxford Septuagint, who wrote a Memoir of Dr. Nicoll, prefixed to a posthumous volume of his Sermons. By his second wife he had three daughters, who survived him.

NICOLL, Robert, one of the most precocious poets that has appeared in Scotland, was born January 7, 1814, at a farm-house at Little Tullybeltane, in the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire. He was the second son in a family of nine children. His father, at the time of his birth, was tenant of a small farm in Auchtergaven, but having become security, to the amount of five or six hundred pounds, for a connexion by marriage, who failed and absconded, the utter ruin of his own family was the consequence; he gave up his whole property to his creditors, and engaged himself as a day-labourer on the fields he had formerly rented. Robert received the little education he ever got at the parish school, and at an early age he was sent to a neighbouring farmer, who employed him to tend cattle, or assist in rural operations, during the summer months, while he continued to attend the parish school in winter. His propensity for reading early showed itself. In going to, or returning from school, or when herding upon his own "Ordie braes," he was never without a book, and his friends bestowed upon him the familiar nickname of 'the minister.' When he was about thirteen he first began to write, and at the same time became a correspondent of one of the Perth papers.

When he was eighteen years of age he left his home, "by the bonnie Ordie's side," and became an apprentice to a grocer in the High Street of Perth. Being employed in the shop from seven in the morning until nine in the evening, it was chiefly during the night that he wrote and studied. During his stay in Perth, and when no more than nineteen years of age, he wrote his prose tale, entitled 'Il Zingaro,' his first production of any length, which was published in Johnstone's Edinburgh Magazine. It is the story of an ardent

youth, who, smitten with love for a beautiful girl, became a water-carrier in an Italian city, and who, by enduring privations, and exerting wonderful energy, gets to be the pupil of an eminent painter, and in course of time, becomes himself eminent, and finally obtains the hand and affections of the object of his love.

On the expiry of his apprenticeship, Nicoll went to Dundee, and opened a small circulating library, with something less than £20, which he had borrowed for the purpose. In 1835, he published a thin volume, entitled 'Poems and Lyrics,' which was largely subscribed for by his friends in his own rank of life. It received from the periodicals of the day a degree of praise seldom bestowed upon the work of so young a man; for he was then only twenty-one years of age. The most elaborate notice of the volume appeared in Tait's Magazine, in which a high estimate is given of his poetical powers.

Having no capital to carry on his business, he received into partnership a young tradesman, possessed of some money, and also started a local periodical. which did not succeed. He soon after retired from the business, making it over entirely to his partner. On his leaving Dundee, Mr. William Tait, the then publisher and proprietor of Tait's Magazine, offered him temporary employment on that periodical, and through Mr. Tait's exertions, he was appointed, in the summer of 1836, editor of The Leeds Times. About the end of the same year he married Miss Alice Souter, of Dundee.

At the time of his entering on this journal, its circulation was only a thousand, but before he left the paper, it had increased to nearly four times that amount, a fact which shows the characteristic force and vigour of his mind, and the untiring perseverance with which he followed out every undertaking in which his heart was engaged. Besides the duties of his own paper, he also wrote leaders for a Sheffield print, but the exhausting nature of newspaper work soon began to tell fatally on his constitution. It was his close application to his duties which first undermined his health, and brought on rapid consumption. At the conclusion of a general election, when Leeds was contested by Sir William Molesworth and Sir John Beckett, Nicoll, who had devoted his whole energies to the interest of the former, was seized with a severe illness, and at the urgent request of his friends in Edinburgh, he resigned his situation and returned to Scotland, in the hope that his native air would, in some measure, aid in restoring him. He was received into the house of Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, at Laverock Bank, near Leith, and every means which the best medical skill could suggest was tried for his benefit, but in vain. His case having been represented to Sir William Molesworth, by a literary friend in Edinburgh, that gentleman immediately placed fifty pounds in his hands for the dying poet's service. He breathed his last, December 9, 1837, aged only 24, and his remains were interred in North Leith churchyard.

In private life, Mr. Nicoll was universally respected. His talents were of a very high order, and his writings are full of promise. As he said himself, he had "written his heart in his poems." Above the middle size, his figure was slender, his features pleasing, and he had a pair of large dark eyes which Mary Howitt declared to be the finest she had ever seen. He was styled by Ebenezer Elliot "Scotland's second Burns." His disposition was frank, social, and kindly; his feelings warm and generous, and his friendships lasting. A complete edition of his poems, which are mostly in the Scottish language, with a memoir of his life, by his steady and affectionate friend, Mrs. Johnstone, authoress of 'Clan Albyn,' 'Elizabeth de Bruce,' &c., was published by Mr. Tait in 1842. It contains upwards of 140 pieces, all of them of merit, and many of them showing undoubted proofs of genius, which was fast maturing when he was called away. His love songs are remarkable for purity, tenderness, and beauty, and his lighter pieces are marked by a spirit and humour entirely his own.

NICOLSON, a family of this name, styled of Carnock and Tillicoultry, possesses a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred, 16th January 1637, on Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, Stirlingshire, with remainder to his heirs male generally. He died 8th January 1646. His great-grandson, Sir Thomas Nicolson, fourth baronet, inherited in 1683, the barony of Napier, and was fourth Lord Napier, (see p. 239 of this volume). Dying, unmarried, in 1686, in his 18th year, the barony of Napier reverted to his maternal aunt, the estate of Carnock vested in his sisters, and the baronetcy devolved on

his cousin and heir male, Sir Thomas Nicolson of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, who became 5th baronet. The latter sold that estate in 1693, and retired to Holland. On the death of his grandson, Sir David, 8th baronet, without issue, at Breda, Oct. 19, 1808, the baronetcy devolved on his kinsman, Major-general Sir William Nicolson, 9th baronet, born in Scotland in 1759. He died in 1820, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Frederick William Erskine Nicolson, captain R.N., born April 22, 1815. The latter married, 1st, only *dr.* of James Loch, Esq., M.P., issue, 2 sons and a *dr.*; and 2dly, only *dr.* of Robert Cullington, Esq., issue, a son and a *dr.*

NIDDRIE, a surname, meaning king's champion, derived from two Gaelic words, *Niadh*, champion, and *Rí* or *Rioch*, king, and denoting that it was once the place of his residence. Niddry-Marshal, in the parish of Liberton, Mid Lothian, was so called from the Wauchopes, who, in ancient times, were guardians of part of the south borders of Scotland, (see WAUCHOPE, surname of,) and to distinguish it from Longniddry in East Lothian, and Niddry Seton, Linlithgowshire.

NIMMO, ALEXANDER, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., an eminent civil engineer, was born at Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, in 1783. His father was originally a watchmaker, but latterly kept a hardware shop. From the Grammar school of his native town, Alexander was sent for two years to the college of St. Andrews, and finally completed his education at the university of Edinburgh. He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and the bent of his mind was early directed towards the higher branches of mathematics and algebra. At the age of nineteen he was appointed rector of the Inverness academy by the unanimous vote of the proprietors, after a severe competition with other candidates, during an examination which lasted three days. Whilst in this situation he was, at the recommendation of Mr. Telford, first employed in a public capacity by the parliamentary commissioners for fixing and determining the boundaries of the Scottish counties; and his services in this undertaking, which were performed during the vacations, gave great satisfaction to his employers. His report on the occasion, which is of considerable length, is one of the most interesting documents of the kind ever published. Soon after he was again recommended by Mr. Telford to the commissioners for reclaiming the bogs of Ireland. In this situation he became well acquainted with the habits and wants of the Irish peasantry; and his reports and maps of the Irish bogs were in the highest degree creditable to him.

After completing the bog surveys, Mr. Nimmo visited France, Germany, and Holland, and personally inspected the great public works of those nations. On his return he was employed in the construction of Dunmore harbour—a work of immense magnitude and utility, on a shore much exposed to the roll of the Atlantic, and where the depth of water at the extremity of the pier exceeds that of the Plymouth breakwater. He was also engaged by the Fishery Board in making surveys of the harbours of Ireland, and constructing harbours and piers; and by the Ballast Board to make a chart of the whole coast, which was executed with great skill and accuracy. Besides these labours he compiled a book of sailing directions of St. George's Channel and the Irish coast.

During the great distress of 1822, he was appointed engineer to the western district of Ireland; and, between that year and 1830, he caused, by the improvement of land and the formation of what may be termed new settlements, an increase of revenue in that district to the amount of not less than £106,000 per annum. Mr. Nimmo's engagements, in extent and variety, were surprisingly great. Upwards of thirty piers or harbours on the Irish coast were built under his direction; also Perth Cawl in South Wales. He designed the Wellesley bridge and docks at Limerick; and in his latter years, was engaged in Lancashire, projecting a railway from Liverpool to Leeds, and also the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury railway. He was consulting engineer to the duchy of Lancaster, the Mersey and Irwell navigation, the St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap railway, the Preston and Wigan railway, and the Birkenhead and Chester railway. In addition to his classical and mathematical attainments, he was well versed in modern languages, particularly French, German, Dutch, and Italian. He was also thoroughly acquainted with practical astronomy, chemistry, and geology. To the latter science, in particular, he was much attached, and wrote an excellent paper, showing how it might become available in navigation, which was published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was a member. He was likewise a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Mr. Nimmo was the author of the article on Inland Navigation in Dr. Brewster's Encyclopædia; also, in conjunction

with Mr. Telford, of that on Bridges, and, with Mr. Peter Nicholson, of that on Carpentry. Besides these, he wrote several papers for various periodicals. His evidence on the trial between the Corporation of Liverpool and the Mersey Company is highly interesting to engineers and practical mathematicians. On this occasion he was cross-examined by Mr. afterwards Lord Brougham, and he was undoubtedly the only engineer of the age who could at all have competed with the learned counsel's knowledge of the higher mathematics and natural philosophy, on which the whole subject in dispute depended. Mr. Nimmo died at Dublin, January 20, 1832, aged 49.

NISBET, or NESBIT, a local surname derived from lands in the shire of Berwick. These lands, says Nisbet, (*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 313,) "were of an ancient denomination, for, in the donation of King Edgar, the son of Malcolm Canmore, in whose reign surnames came first to be hereditary, to the monks of Dunfermling, to pray for the soul of his father and for the health of his own, amongst other lands he gives these of Nisbet, at least the patronage of the church called East Nisbet (of late Elmbank), and the teinds of Nisbet (afterwards called West Nisbet), where the castle of Nisbet stood, memorable in our histories for the fatal overthrow the English gave, by the assistance of the then rebel earl of March, to the flower of the youth of the Lothians." The lands of Nisbet are in the parish of Edrom. East Nisbet, at one time called Allanbank, is now known by the name of Bighouse.

Philip de Nesbyth is a witness to one of the charters of David I. to the monks of Coldingham. Willielmus de Nesbyth is a witness in a charter granted to the monks of Durham in the reign of Malcolm IV., David's successor, by Earl Patrick, one of the progenitors of the earls of March and Dunbar. Thomas Nisbet was prior of the monastery of Coldingham from 1219 to 1240. On 18th June 1221, he attested the dower-charter of Alexander II., at York, granting to his queen, Johanna, the baronies of Jedburgh and Lessudden (*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 252). Philip de Nesbit is mentioned in the bond of submission given by the barons of Scotland to Edward I. of England, in 1296. James and John Nisbet also appear there, and in the Ragman Roll is the name of Adam Nisbet, supposed to be the ancestor of Nisbet of Nisbet. A charter was granted by Robert the Bruce to Adam Nisbet of that ilk of the lands of Knocklies. In the reign of David II. this or another Adam Nisbet of Nisbet distinguished himself on the southern borders. He was succeeded by Philip Nisbet of that ilk.

The chief line continued to flourish until the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. Among those who were conspicuous for their loyalty to that unfortunate monarch was Sir Alexander Nisbet of Nisbet, who, during the peaceable part of his reign, was sheriff principal of Berwickshire. He strenuously opposed the Covenanters, but he and his five sons were at last forced to leave Scotland and join the king's army in England. The eldest son, Philip, was on his travels on the continent when the civil wars broke out. Hastening home, he offered his services to the king, who knighted him, and made him colonel of a regiment. He was lieutenant-governor of Newark-upon-Trent, when besieged by the Covenanters. Afterwards returning to Scotland, he became one of the officers of the marquis of Montrose, with whom he continued till the battle of Philiphaugh, where he was taken prisoner. He was beheaded at Glasgow, 28th October 1646, with Alexander Ogilvie, eldest son of Sir John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, a youth scarce twenty years of age. Two of Sir Philip's brothers, Alexander and Robert, both captains, were killed in the field, fighting under Montrose. Adam, his youngest brother, was the father of Alexander Nisbet, the celebrated antiquarian and heraldic writer, the last male representative in the direct line of Nisbet of Nisbet. His mother, Janet Aikenhead, was the granddaughter of David Aikenhead, lord provost of Edinburgh.

Alexander Nisbet, the heraldist, was born at Edinburgh in 1672. He was educated for the law, but devoted his time almost exclusively to the study of antiquities. His first work, published at Edinburgh in 1702, was entitled 'Heraldic Essay on Additional Figures and Marks of Cadency; shewing the Ancient and Modern Practice of differencing Descendants.' In 1718 he produced 'An Essay on the Ancient and Modern use of Armories;' and the same year appeared a work of a different description, being his collection of the 'Decisions of the Court of Session from 1655 to 1687, with his Law Doubts. His principal work, the 'System of Heraldry, Speculative and Practical, with the true Art of Blazon, with Cuts,' which is considered the best treatise on that subject in the English language, was published at Edinburgh, in two vols. folio, in 1722-42. A second edition appeared in 1804, price five guineas, and another in 1816. He also wrote a vindication of Scottish Antiquities, which remains in manuscript in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. He died at Dirleton, in 1725, aged 56.

Several families, most of which are now extinct, branched off, at various periods, from the chief stock; such as, the Nisbets of Paxton; the Nisbets of Spittle; the Nisbets of Swinewood, Berwickshire; the Nisbets of Dalzell, Lanarkshire; the Nisbets of Carphin, in the same county; the Nisbets of Johnstone, Renfrewshire; the Nisbets of Dean, baronets; the Nisbets of Craigintennies, and the Nisbets of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. The three last came of three sons of Henry Nisbet, merchant and lord provost of Edinburgh, in the reign of James VI., descended from Nisbet of that ilk. The Nisbets of Dalzell continued from the 14th century to the reign of Charles II. It came into the family by the marriage of a son of the laird of West Nisbet to the younger daughter and co-heiress of the laird of Dalzell, and he "and his successors, for distinguishing him from the laird, was commonly called the baron of Dalzell, and did possess the one half of the barony in right of that marriage," until the first earl of Carnwath, when Lord Dalzell (see vol. i. p. 593) purchased it from him. (*Hamilton's Description of the Shires of Lanark and Renfrew*, p. 45.) From them descended the Nisbets, eminent citizens of Glasgow.

The first of the Nisbets of Dirleton was the celebrated lawyer, Sir John Nisbet, Lord Dirleton. His father, Sir Patrick Nisbet of Eastbank, was the third son of James Nisbet, merchant in Edinburgh, a brother of the above-mentioned Henry Nisbet, by his wife, Margaret Craig, sister of Thomas Craig of Riccarton. He was admitted a lord of session, 1st November 1636, when he took the title of Lord Eastbank, and was knighted by the marquis of Hamilton as royal commissioner 14th November 1638. He was superseded in 1641.

Sir John Nisbet, his son, admitted advocate 20th Novem-

ber 1633, was in 1639 sheriff-depute of the county of Edinburgh. He was afterwards appointed one of the commissaries of Edinburgh. He purchased the lands of Dirleton in 1663, and was appointed lord-advocate and admitted a lord of session, 14th October, 1664. As lord-advocate he was very severe on the unfortunate Presbyterians, who were prosecuted at the instigation of the prelates, and as an instance of the zeal with which he persecuted them, Wodrow (vol. i. p. 293) relates that one Robert Gray having, when brought before the council, refused to tell the hiding-places of certain proscribed individuals of that party, Sir John Nisbet took a ring from the man's finger, and sent it with a messenger of his own to Mrs. Gray, with an intimation that her husband had told all he knew as to the whigs, and that the ring was sent to her as a token that she might do the same. The poor woman, in consequence, revealed the places of concealment, which so affected her husband that he died in a few days thereafter. Lord Dirleton resigned his offices in 1677, and was the last who held the office of lord-advocate with a seat on the bench. He was succeeded as lord-advocate by Sir George Mackenzie, a still more bitter persecutor, and died in April 1687, aged about 78. Bishop Burnet, (*History*, vol. i. p. 484,) describes him as a man of great learning, chiefly in the Greek, and adds, "he was a person of great integrity, only he loved money too much." Forbes says that "at the burning of his house, Lord Dirleton lost a curious Greek manuscript, written with his own hand, for recovery whereof he offered £1,000 sterling."

Lord Dirleton's Law Doubts, methodized by Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, and his Decisions from 7th December 1665 to 26th June 1677, were published in 1698.

The Dirleton family ended in an heiress, Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson of Raith, previously countess of Elgin, the daughter of William Hamilton Nisbet of Dirleton, the last proprietor in the male line. Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson died in 1855, when R. A. Christopher, formerly Dundas, of Bloxholm Hall, Lincolnshire, became possessed of Dirleton, and for the second time changed his name to Hamilton Nisbet. (See vol. ii. pp. 95, 128, and 197.)

A branch of the Dirleton family, designated of Woodhill, settled in county Donegal, Ireland. Another Irish family of the name, the Nisbets of Derrycairne, county Leitrim, are descended from Captain James Nisbet, who went from Berwickshire to Ireland, about 1640, and engaged in the wars between King Charles I. and the Irish insurgents.

A family of the name of Nisbet, which settled in Ayrshire, was distinguished in the religious history of Scotland. One of the most eminent martyrs of the Covenant was John Nisbet of Hardhill, in the parish of Loudoun, in that county. Born about 1627, he was a lineal descendant of Murdoch Nisbet of Hardhill, one of those who, about 1500, were styled the Lollards of Kyle. He spent his youth in military service on the Continent, but returning to Scotland in 1650, he was present at the coronation of Charles II. at Scone, and swore the Covenants at the same time that that profligate monarch subscribed them. He soon after married, and went to reside at Hardhill. He was a man of a bold, decided, and straightforward character, and a fine specimen of the Covenanters of his class. In 1664 he incurred the displeasure of the Episcopalian incumbent of his parish, for having had a child baptized by one of the ejected ministers; and in consequence of his attachment to Presbyterianism, he was much exposed to the persecutions of those tyrannical times. In 1666 he joined in renewing the Covenant at Lanark, and in the engagement at Pentland Hills, November 28, he behaved with great courage and resolution, and was so severely wounded that he was left for dead among the slain. On his recovery he returned home, but was not allowed to remain long in peace, and again taking up arms, he distinguished himself at Drumclog and Bothwell Brig, where he had the rank of captain. After the defeat and dispersion of the Covenanters, he was denounced a rebel, and a reward of three hundred merks was offered for his apprehension. Lieutenant Nisbet, a cousin of his own, with a party of Colonel Buchan's dragoons, surprised him and three others in a house called Midland, in the parish of Fenwick, upon a Sabbath morning, in the month of November 1685. His companions were killed upon the spot, but Nisbet was preserved for the sake of the reward. He was carried first to Ayr, and then to Edinburgh, where he was examined before the privy council, and finally condemned to be hanged. He behaved with much consistent firmness both during his confinement and at his trial, and he met his death with the utmost fortitude. His execution took place at Edinburgh, December 4, 1685. By his wife, Margaret Law, he had several children, but only three sons survived him, namely, Hugh, James, and Alexander. The second of these was author of the 'Private Life of the Persecuted, or Memoirs of the first years of one of the Scottish Covenanters,' published from the original MS., at Edinburgh, in 1827.

The first president of Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, United States, was Charles Nisbet, D.D., born at Haddington in 1736, and educated at Edinburgh. After being for some years minister of Montrose, in 1783, when Dickinson college was instituted, he was invited to become its president, and in 1785 he went to America. He held the appointment till his death, January 17, 1804. He is described as having been an admirable classical scholar, and particularly conversant with Greek. His memory was so retentive that at one period of his life he could repeat the whole of the Æneid and also the whole of Young's Night Thoughts.

NITHSDALE, Earl of, a title (attainted) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by patent dated at Farnham, Aug. 29, 1620, on Robert, ninth Lord Maxwell, (see page 128 of this volume,) with precedency from 29th October 1581, the date of his father's charter of the earldom of Morton; the title being changed from earl of Morton to earl of Nithsdale. At the meeting of the Estates at Edinburgh 25th July 1621, he was chosen one of the lords of the articles. It was in this parliament that the five articles of Perth were ratified, and Lord Nithsdale was one of the noblemen who voted for them. In May 1623, he was one of the members of the council appointed by the king to sit twice a-week to hear grievances, but this commission, says Calderwood, "took no effect." In 1625, he was named by King Charles I. commissioner for obtaining an unconditional surrender of the tithes, but was deterred by the violent opposition of the proprietors from carrying out his instructions. He joined the marquis of Montrose, with his son, Lord Maxwell, in support of the king, in 1644, for which they were excommunicated by the General Assembly. His lordship died in the Isle of Man, May 1646. His only son, Robert, second earl, was taken prisoner at the capture of Newcastle by the Scots Covenanters, when he retired from the contest, and was restored by act of parliament, 3d February 1647, against his father's forfeiture. He died, unmarried, in October 1667. He was commonly styled the Philosopher. At his death his titles and estates devolved on John, 7th Lord Herries. (See vol. ii. p. 475.)

John, third earl of Nithsdale, had also, when Lord Herries

joined the marquis of Montrose, for which he was also excommunicated. His son, Robert, fourth earl of Nithsdale, died in March 1695. By his countess, Lady Lucy Douglas, he had a son, William, fifth earl, and a daughter, Lady Mary Maxwell, countess of Traquair.

William, fifth earl of Nithsdale, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was taken prisoner at Preston in Lancashire, 14th November of that year. Sent to the Tower of London, he was tried by his peers in January 1716, for high treason, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to be beheaded, with the earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure, 24th February 1716. The countess of Nithsdale and Lady Nairne, whose husband had also been condemned, surprised the king, as he was passing through his apartments at St. James', and throwing themselves at his feet, implored his mercy in behoof of their husbands, but he turned away from them with contemptuous indifference. The courage and resolution of his countess, Lady Winifred Herbert, daughter of William, marquis of Powys, effected what the king refused to bestow, his escape from an ignominious death. On the evening of the 23d, he succeeded in getting out of the Tower, dressed in female attire, provided by his countess and some other ladies who had paid him a farewell visit. When the king heard of his escape next morning, he observed that "it was the best thing a man in his condition could have done." A circumstantial narrative of his escape, written by the countess, and published in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, vol. i., has been often quoted. He had disponed his estate to his son, Lord Maxwell, 28th November 1712, reserving his own liferent. It was finally determined by the house of lords, 21st January 1723, that only his liferent was forfeited. His honours were attainted, and he died at Rome, 20th March 1744. He had a son and a daughter, Anne, the wife of Lord Bellew, an Irish nobleman.

The only son, William, Lord Maxwell, on his father's death, came into possession of the family estates, and assumed the title of earl of Nithsdale. Under the act abolishing heritable jurisdictions in 1747 he got £523 4s. 1d. for the regality of Terregles and bailiary and regality of Lincluden. He died at London, Aug. 4, 1776. He had married his cousin, Lady Catherine Stewart, 4th daughter of Charles, 4th earl of Traquair; issue, 2 daughters, Mary, who died in her 15th year, and Winifred, styled Lady Winifred Maxwell, who died July 13, 1801, in her 66th year. She married William Haggerston Constable of Everinghame, 2d son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston of Haggerston, bishopric of Durham, bart., and had 3 sons and 2 daughters. Her eldest son, Marmaduke William Constable Maxwell, succeeded to his mother's estates: and in 1858 the title of Lord Herries was restored, by act of parliament, to this gentleman, the direct descendant of the family on the mother's side, (see page 475 of vol. ii. of this work.)

The title of earl of Nithsdale, which was restricted to heirs male, is claimed by William Maxwell, Esq. of Carruchan, descended from James Maxwell of Brakenside, 2d son of John, 6th Lord Herries. He has been twice married, without issue.

NORTHESK, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1647 on Sir John Carnegie, (see vol. i. p. 593,) brother of David, first earl of Southesk, (see SOUTHESK, Earl of). Sir John Carnegie, second son of David Carnegie of Panbride, obtained from his father the lands of Aithie, Cuickstoun, &c., Forfarshire, of which he had a charter 1st March 1596. He was first styled of Aithie, and was created a peer, by the title of Lord Lour, by patent, dated at York, 20th April 1639, to him and his heirs male, and advanced to the dignity of earl of Ethie, Lord Lour and Egglismadie, by patent, dated 1st November 1647, to him and his heirs male for ever. He was fined £6,000 sterling by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654. On 15th December 1658, he was served heir of conquest of Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen, his immediate younger brother, in Caraldstone and other lands in Forfarshire, with the office of dempster in parliaments, justice courts and circuit courts, of the sheriffdom of Forfar. In 1662 his lordship got his titles changed to earl of Northesk and Lord Rosehill. He died 18th January 1667, aged about 88. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Magdalen, daughter of Sir James Halyburton of Pitcur, he had two sons and four daughters. Lady Jean, the youngest daughter, married to William Graham of Claverhouse, was the mother of the celebrated Viscount Dundee.

David, the elder son, second earl of Northesk, died 12th December 1677. He had five sons and two daughters. David, the eldest son, third earl of Northesk, died in October 1688. His son, David, fourth earl, was by Queen Anne constituted high sheriff of Forfarshire, and sworn a privy councillor in 1702. He was also appointed one of the commissioners of the chamberlain's court and a lord of police. He supported the treaty of Union in parliament, and in 1708 he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and was twice afterwards rechosen. He died in 1729.

His son, David, fifth earl, died unmarried at Ethie, 24th June 1741, and was succeeded by his brother George, sixth earl, an officer in the royal navy. He attained the rank of captain, 25th August 1741, and commanded the Preston of 50 guns in the fleet under Sir John Norris in January 1744. While on a voyage to the East Indies, with Commodore Burnet, they fell in with and captured in the straits of Banca, on 25th January 1745, three very valuable French East Indiamen from Canton to Europe. He commanded the Oxford of 66 guns in 1755, and the following year was promoted to a flag. He rose by seniority to the rank of admiral of the white, and died at Ethie, 22d January 1792, being then the third flag officer in the service. He married Lady Anne Leslie, eldest daughter of Alexander, earl of Leven and Melville, and had by her four sons and three daughters. David, Lord Rosehill, the eldest son, an ensign in the 25th foot, in 1767 quitted the army and went to America. He died at Rouen in Normandy, 19th February 1788, aged 39.

William, seventh earl of Northesk, a distinguished naval commander, the second son, was born in 1758. At the age of eleven he entered the navy, his first ship being the Albion. He afterwards served in the Southampton frigate with Captain Macbride, at the time he conveyed the queen of Denmark to Zell; and in the Squirrel, with Captain Stair Douglas. He then obtained an acting appointment as lieutenant of the Nonsuch, and, in 1777, was confirmed by Lord Howe in the Apollo. He afterwards served under Sir John Lockhart Ross, in the Royal George, at the capture of the Caracca fleet off Cape Finisterre, and of the Spanish squadron under Don Juan de Langara, and at the relief of Gibraltar; then in the West Indies with Lord Rodney, who promoted him from the flagship, after the celebrated action of April 17, 1780, to be commander of the Blast fireship. He was subsequently removed into the St. Eustatia, and was present with her at the reduction of the island of that name, February 3, 1781. He obtained post rank, April 7, 1782, and at the ensuing peace returned to England in the enterprise frigate. In 1788 his eldest brother died, when he succeeded to the title of Lord Rosehill. In 1790, on the equipment of the fleet in consequence of the dispute with Spain relative to Nootka Sound, he was appointed to command the Heroine frigate, but was soon after paid off.

On the death of his father, in January 1792, he became earl of Northesk, and in January 1793, proceeded to the West Indies in command of the Beaulieu frigate. He returned in the Andromeda in December, and was soon after placed on half-pay. In 1796 he was appointed to the Monmouth, 64, and joined the North Sea fleet under the command of Lord Duncan. In May 1797 the mutiny, which had commenced in the Channel fleet, extended to the ships employed in the North Sea, and the Monmouth was brought by her refractory crew to the Nore. On the first symptoms appearing of the men's return to duty, the mutineers on board the Sandwich sent for Lord Northesk, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation with the government. On reaching the Sandwich, his lordship was ushered into the cabin, where Richard Parker, as president, and about sixty seamen, acting as delegates from the several ships, were sitting in close deliberation. Parker requested him, as "the seamen's friend," to proceed to the king, with a declaration of the terms on which they were willing to give up the ships. His lordship consented, but told them he had no expectation of success. He immediately hastened to London, but, of course, the terms, from the unreasonableness of the demands, were at once rejected. Lord Northesk afterwards resigned the Monmouth, and remained unemployed till 1800, when he was appointed to the Prince, of 98 guns, in the Channel fleet, in which ship he continued till the peace in 1802. On the renewal of the war in 1803, he was appointed to the Britannia of 100 guns. In May 1804 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and, in the following month, hoisted his flag in the Britannia, and served in the arduous blockade of Brest till August 1805, when he was detached with a squadron, under the orders of Sir Robert Calder, to reinforce Vice-admiral Collingwood off Cadiz. At the battle of Trafalgar, he was third in command, and maintained his well-earned reputation by a display of the most undaunted valour. In his ship the Britannia, he broke through the enemy's line astern of their fourteenth ship, and pouring in on each side a most tremendous and destructive fire, he continued engaging frequently on both sides, and with two or three at a time, with very little intermission for five hours, when all resistance ceased For his eminent services, on this occasion, he was, on January 29, 1806, honoured with the insignia of the order of the Bath. He also received the thanks of both houses of parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and of the Goldsmiths' Company, with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas from the city of London, an admiral's medal from his majesty to be worn round the neck, and a vase of the value of £300, from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's. In April 1808 he became a vice-admiral, and, June 4, 1814, an admiral. In November 21, 1821, he was appointed rear-admiral of Great Britain, and on May 27, commander-in-chief at Plymouth, where he remained till 1830 He died May 28, 1831. His lordship married Mary only daughter of William Ricketts of Longwood in Hampshire, by Mary Jervis, eldest sister of the first earl of St. Vincent, and had by her four sons and five daughters. George, Lord Rosehill, the eldest son, was lost in his 16th year, on board his majesty's ship, 'The Blenheim,' in which he was a midshipman, 2d February 1807, when that ship foundered in the East Indies.

The second son, William Hopetoun Carnegie, eighth earl, born October 16, 1794, married 4th February 1843, Georgiana Maria, eldest daughter of Rear-admiral the Hon. George Elliot, with issue a son, George John, Lord Rosehill, born 1st December 1843, and a daughter, Lady Margaret Maria Adeliza Carnegie.

In the early part of 1853, the countess of Northesk published a compilation, entitled 'The Sheltering Vine,' a selection of passages of holy writ, and of extracts from fathers of the English church, 'with a view to present comfort and consolation to persons laid low, either bodily or spiritually, by afflicting providences.'

The title of Viscount St. Vincent in the peerage of Great Britain is in remainder to the male issue of the seventh earl's countess, after her brothers and their heirs male.

O

Ochiltree, Lord Stewart of, a title (dormant) in the peerage of Scotland, the first possessor of which was Andrew Stewart, third Lord Avandale, (see vol. i. p. 170,) who, having exchanged his lordship of Avandale, with Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, for the barony of Ochiltree in Ayrshire, the regent Arran, with consent of the Estates, ordained him to be called Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, 15th March, 1543. He died in 1548. By his wife, Lady Margaret Hamilton, only child by his first wife, of James, first earl of Arran, he had a son, Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, commonly called the good Lord Ochiltree, the father-in-law of John Knox. He was one of the lords of the congregation, and a principal actor in all the transactions and negotiations with the queen regent, Mary of Guise, in 1559-60, and afterwards in all the proceedings of the Reformers in the reign of Queen Mary. When Knox was called before the queen, Lord Ochiltree accompanied him to the palace of Holyrood. He opposed the queen's marriage with Lord Darnley, and declared openly that he would never consent that any of the popish faction should be king of Scotland. After "the Chase-about Raid," in which he was actively engaged, he took refuge in England, with the Lord James Stewart, afterwards the regent Moray, and the others. At the battle of Langside, where he fought against Queen Mary, he was wounded by the Lord Herries. He had five sons and two daughters.

His eldest son, Andrew, master of Ochiltree, died before 10th September 1578, leaving two sons and six daughters. His lordship's second son, Captain James Stewart of Bothwellmuir, was the unworthy favourite of James VI., the usurper of the titles and estates of the earl of Arran, and lord-high-chancellor of Scotland, (see vol. i. p. 160). The third son, Sir James Stewart of Monkton, was killed in Blackfriars-wynd, Edinburgh, 30th January 1588, by Francis, earl of Bothwell.

Andrew, the elder of the two sons of the master of Ochiltree, succeeded his grandfather as third Lord Ochiltree. He

was a gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI., general of the ordnance, governor of Edinburgh castle, and a privy councillor. He sold the lordship of Ochiltree to his cousin, Sir James Stewart of Killeith, eldest son of the usurping earl of Arran, and resigned his title in his favour in 1615. Andrew Stewart, formerly Lord Ochiltree, was created Lord Castle Stuart, in the peerage of Ireland, by patent, dated 7th November 1619. He died in 1632, leaving three sons, the youngest of whom, the Hon. Colonel Robert Stewart, carried on the line of succession.

Sir James Stewart of Killeith, fourth Lord Ochiltree, having, in 1631, from the hereditary enmity which he bore to the house of Hamilton, brought a charge of treason against the marquis of Hamilton, alleging that with the troops raised by him for the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, in aid of the elector-palatine, he intended to assert his right to the Scottish crown, was tried for leasing-making, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the castle of Blackness. He remained there for more than twenty years, and was released in 1652 by the English, after the battle of Worcester. He died in 1659. He was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland, he had a son, who predeceased him, leaving a son, William, fifth Lord Ochiltree, a young nobleman of great promise, who died in his 16th year, while attending the university of Edinburgh, 12th February 1675. By his second wife, Mary Livingston, the fourth Lord Ochiltree had a son and three daughters. The title of Lord Ochiltree has been dormant since 1675.

Andrew Thomas Stewart of Stewart Hall, county Tyrone, the great-great-grandson of the Hon. Colonel Robert Stewart above mentioned, at the election of a Scots representative peer, 26th October 1768, appeared and answered to the title of Lord Ochiltree, but the clerks refusing to receive his vote, he took a protest against them. In 1774 he presented to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland a petition claiming the title of Lord Castle Stuart, which had been dormant since 1684. It was referred to the Irish house of peers, and their lordships, on 24th May 1774, declared that he had fully proved his right to the same. He voted as Lord Ochiltree at the election of Scots peers, 24th July 1790, but it was decided in a committee of privileges of the house of lords, 16th April 1793, that he had not made out his right. He was created Viscount Stuart in 1793, and earl of Castle Stuart, 29th December 1800, and died 20th August 1809, leaving issue. This family have adopted the spelling of Stuart, as being a branch of the royal house of that name, descended from the regent duke of Albany. The possessor of the title of earl of Castle Stuart is also a baronet of Nova Scotia, of date 1637.

OCHTERLONY, a Forfarshire surname. From the Ochterlonies of Kelly in that county, already mentioned, (see AUCHTERLONY, vol. i. p. 169), sprung the Ochterlonies of Kintrockat, and the Ochterlonies of Pitforthy, in Ayrshire. To the Kintrockat branch belonged Major-general Ochterlony of the Russian service, who fell at the battle of Inkerman, 5th November 1854. He was lineally descended from Prince Rupert, and was a grandson of John Ochterlony of Montrose, whose son, the general's father, settled in Russia in 1794. General Ochterlony's great-grandfather, Robert Ochterlony, Esq. of Kintrockat, married Anna, daughter of Robert Young, Esq. of Auldbar, (see YOUNG, surname of).

Of the Pitforthy branch, was Major-general Sir David Ochterlony, G.C.B. of the East India Company's service, who greatly distinguished himself in the Nepaulese war, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and in 1816 was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. He was the grandson of Alexander Ochterlony, Esq. of Pitforthy, and was born at Boston, New England, Feb. 12, 1758. Being unmarried, he obtained a second patent of his baronetcy Dec. 8, 1823, with remainder to Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony, only son of Roderick Ochterlony, Esq. of Delhi. Sir David died July 15, 1825, when Sir Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony, born Dec. 21, 1817, became 2d bart.; *m.*, Dec. 31, 1844, Sarah, daughter of Wm. P. Tribe, Esq.; issue, 4 sons and 4 daughters.

OGILBY, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, born at or near Edinburgh, in November 1600, removed in his youth with his parents to London. His father, a gentleman of a respectable family, having spent his patrimony, was thrown into the King's Bench prison for debt, and his son became apprentice to a dancing-master. In the saltatory art he showed so much proficiency that the pupils subscribed sufficient money for him to buy up his indentures, and begin business as a teacher of dancing on his own account. While officiating at a masque given by the duke of Buckingham, by a false step he unfortunately sprained his ankle, and was thereby rendered lame for life. In 1633, when the unfortunate earl of Strafford went to Ireland as lord deputy, Ogilby accompanied him as teacher of dancing to his children. He also acted occasionally as his lordship's amanuensis, and became one of the earl's troop of guards Having composed poetical versions of some of Æsop's Fables, and a humorous piece, entitled 'The Character of a trooper,' the earl made him deputy-master of the revels. He now erected a little theatre in Dublin, where he exhibited dramatic entertainments, but in the rebellion of 1641 he lost all his property. He quitted that country about 1646, but was shipwrecked on his passage to England, and reached London in a most destitute condition.

Soon after he proceeded on foot to Cambridge, where he was patronised by many of the scholars, and having devoted his attention to classical studies, he became a complete master of the Latin language. In 1649 he published a translation of the works of Virgil, and in 1651 'The Fables of Æsop, paraphrased in verse.' At the age of 54 he learnt Greek, and removing to London, in 1660 he published a magnificent version of Homer's Iliad, dedicated to Charles II., with engravings by Hollar and other artists, and annotations by

Shirley. The same year he published at Cambridge, with the assistance of Dr. John Worthington, and other learned men, a superb edition of the 'English Bible,' embellished with illustrative maps and engravings. A copy of this work was presented to the king, and another to the house of commons, and from the latter he received a gratuity of £50.

On the coronation of Charles II. in 1661, Ogilby was employed to supply the poetical part of the pageantry, including the speeches, emblems, mottoes, and inscriptions. He accordingly wrote 'The Relation of his Majesty's Entertainment passing through the City of London to his Coronation,' &c., in ten sheets folio. This work, afterwards, by his majesty's command, published in a large folio volume on royal paper, with five engravings, is said to have been found useful in succeeding coronations.

In 1662 Ogilby obtained the patent of master of the revels in Ireland, when he again went to Dublin, and built a larger theatre than his former one. Soon after he returned to England, and in 1665 published a second volume of Translations from Æsop, with some fables of his own. The same year he produced a translation of the Odyssey, with notes and embellishments.

Though Ogilby's poetry was of inferior merit, he contrived to get rid of his different works as they were published, by means of a lottery, by which he acquired large sums of money. In the great fire of London, his house in Whitefriars, with all that it contained, was burnt to the ground. Besides his whole stock of published works, there perished in the flames three unpublished poems of his own, two of them heroic poems, entitled 'The Ephesian Matron' and 'The Roman Slave,' and the third an epic, in twelve books, styled 'The Carolics,' in honour of Charles I. He immediately set about reprinting all his former publications, and revived his lottery scheme, whereby he obtained money to the amount of £4,210, which enabled him to set up a printing office. By his interest at court he received the appointment of cosmographer and geographic printer to the king, and in this capacity he projected a General Atlas of the World, of which several parts were published. He also produced several minor works, illustrative of the topography of England, and issued several Maps of London. Ogilby died September 4, 1676.

His works are:

The Character of a Trooper: a Humourous Piece.

The Works of Virgil, translated and published; with his Portrait. London, 1649-50, 8vo. Elegantly reprinted in 1654, royal folio. Also, a beautiful edition of it in Latin. 1658, folio. Again, with sculptures and annotations. 8vo.

Fables of Æsop paraphrased, in verse; adorned with sculptures, and illustrated with Annotations. 1651, 4to. 1665, 2 vols. folio. 1673-4, 2 vols. 8vo.

Homer's Iliad, translated into English verse; adorned with engravings by Hollar and others. 1660.

Relation of the Entertainment of his Majesty Charles II., in his Passage through the city of London, to his Coronation; containing an exact account of the whole Solemnity; the Triumphal Arches and Cavalcade, delineated in sculpture; the Speeches and Impresses illustrated from Antiquity: to these is added, a brief Narrative of his Majesty's solemn Coronation, with his magnificent Proceeding and Royal Feast in Westminster Hall; with cuts. London, 1661, 1662. 1669, folio.

A Translation of Homer's Odyssey. 1665.

Africa; being an accurate Description of the Regions of Egypt, Barbary, Libya, and Billedulgerid, the Land of Negroes, Guinea, Æthiopia, and the Abyssines, with all the adjacent Islands, either in the Mediterranean, Atlantic, Southern, or Oriental Seas, belonging thereunto. Lond. 1670, fol.

America; containing the Original of the Inhabitants, and the remarkable Voyages thither; the Conquest of the vast Empires of Mexico and Peru, and other large Provinces and Territories, with the several European Plantations in those parts. Lond. 1670, folio.

Atlas Japanensis; being remarkable Addresses, by way of Embassy, from the East India Company of the United Provinces to the Emperor of Japan: containing a Description of their several Territories, Cities, Temples, Fortresses, &c., with the Character of the Ancient and Modern Japannese. Lond. 1670, 1671, 1673, folio.

Atlas Chinensis; being a relation of remarkable Passages in two Embassies from the East India Company of the United Provinces to the Vice-Roy Singlamong and General Taising, Lipovi, and to Konchi, Emperor of China and East Tartary; containing a more exact Geographical Description than formerly, of the whole Empire of China, from the original of A. Montanus. Lond. 1671, 1673, 2 vols. folio.

Asia, the first part; being an accurate description of Persia, the Empire of the Great Mogul, and other parts of India, and their several Kingdoms and Regions; with the Description of their Cities, Towns, the various Customs, Religion, and Languages of the inhabitants, their Government and Commerce; also the Plants and Animals peculiar to each country. Part ii.; containing an Embassy from the East India Company of the United Provinces to the Grand Tartar Cham, Emperor of China, delivered by their Excellencies Peter Goyer and Jacob de Keyzer, at his Imperial City of Pekin; together with a general description of the Empire of China. Lond. 1673, 2 vols. folio.

Britannia; being an Illustration of the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, by an Historical and Geographical description of the Principal Roads thereof; described by 100 Maps on copperplates. London, 1675, 1698, folio 1719, 4to.

Survey of the Roads of England. Lond. 1675, 1698, folio.

Explanation of the large Map of London, by T. Ogilby and W. Morgan. 1677, 4to.

An Actual Survey of the principal Roads of England and Wales, improved by J. Senex. Lond. 1717, 8vo.

OGILVY, a surname derived from a barony in the parish of Glammis, Forfarshire, which, about 1163, was bestowed by William the Lion on Gilbert, ancestor of the noble family of Airlie, and, in consequence, he assumed the name of Ogilvy, (see vol. i. p. 31, article AIRLIE, earl of). He was the third son of Gillibrede, maormor of Angus, or, as some say, of Gilchrist (*Gille Chriosda*, the servant of Christ), maormor of Angus. In the charters of the second and third Alexanders there are witnesses of the name of Ogilvy. Sir Patrick de Ogilvy adhered steadily to Robert the Bruce, who bestowed upon him the lands of Kettins in Forfarshire. The barony of Cortachy was acquired by the family in 1369-70. For notices of this family see AIRLIE, (vol. i. pp. 31, 32). The "gracious gude Lord Ogilvy," as he is styled in the old ballad of the Battle of Harlaw, in which battle the principal barons of Forfarshire fought on the side of the earl of Mar, who commanded the royal army, was the son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, slain in a clan battle with the Robertsons in 1394.

"Of the best amang them was
The gracious gude Lord Ogilvy,
The sheriff-principal of Angus,
Renownit for truth and equity—
For faith and magnanimity
He had few fellows in the field,
Yet fell by fatal destiny,
For he nae ways wad grant to yield."

His eldest son, George Ogilvy, was also slain.

OGILVY, Lord, the first title of the Airlie family, conferred by James IV., in 1491, on Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen. The sixth Lord Ogilvy of Airlie was dangerously wounded in an encounter on the High street of Edinburgh, with Sir John Gordon, third son of the earl of Huntly, on 27th June 1562, (see vol. ii. p. 520). For his faithful adherence to Queen Mary, Lord Ogilvy suffered a long imprisonment. In 1596 he was ambassador from King James VI. to the Danish King, Christiern IV.

The title of Lord Ogilvy of Deskford was conferred, 4th October 1616, on Sir Walter Ogilvy of Deskford and Findlater, whose son, James, second Lord Deskford, was created earl of Findlater, 20th February 1638, (see vol. ii. p. 214). He was descended from Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchleven, second son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen, high treasurer of Scotland.

The Clan Ogilvy are called "the *Siol Gilchrist*," the race or posterity of Gilchrist. In 1526, the Macintoshes invaded the country of the Ogilvies, and massacred no fewer than 24 gentlemen of the name. A feud between the Campbells and the Ogilvies subsisted for several centuries. In Pitcairn's Criminal Trials we find James Ogilvy complaining, on 21st October, 1591, that a body of Argyle's men had attacked him when residing peaceably in Glenisla, in Forfarshire, which anciently belonged to the Ogilvies, killed several of his people, ravaged the country, and compelled him and his lady to flee for their lives. When, in 1640, the marquis of Argyle, in the absence of the earl of Airlie, who had gone to England, to avoid subscribing the Covenants, destroyed the castles of Airlie and Forthour, (see vol. i. p. 32,) he is said to have treated the Lady Ogilvy, who then resided in the latter, with great cruelty, refusing to let her remain, to be confined, she being then in a state of pregnancy, or to permit her grandmother, his own kinswoman, Lady Drimmie, to admit her into her house of Kelly. The house of Craig, in Glenisla, belonging to Sir John Ogilvy of Craig, cousin of the earl of Airlie, was also destroyed by his orders. He had sent Sergeant Campbell, one of his clan, to Craig, with directions to demolish it, but on his arrival there the sergeant found only a sick gentlewoman and some servants in the house, and having more humanity than his chief, he returned to the marquis and reported that it was a place of no strength, and not worth demolishing. Argyle, in a rage, told him it was his duty to obey the orders given to him, and commanded him to go back and deface and spoil the house, which he did. The Ogilvies had their revenge in 1645, for the burning of "the bonnie house of Airlie," and the other strongholds of the Ogilvies, when Castle Campbell, near Dollar, or the Castle of Gloom, its original name, was destroyed by them and the Macleans, and the territory of the marquis of Argyle was overrun by the fierce and ruthless clans that followed Montrose, and carried fire and sword throughout the whole estates of the clan Campbell.

The family of Inverquharity are descended from Sir John Ogilvy, third son of Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, above mentioned. From his elder brother, Sir Walter Ogilvy, he obtained the lands of Inverquharity in Forfarshire, by charter dated 3d June 1420. Under Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, a sanguinary battle took place between the clan Ogilvy and the Lindsays, at Arbroath, on 13th January 1445-6, when 500 of the Ogilvies were slain. Alexander Ogilvy himself, severely wounded, was taken prisoner, and died, soon after, in the castle of Finhaven, to which he had been removed. For the details, and the cause of the feud between these powerful families, see vol. i. of this work, pp 708 and 709.

Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 26th September 1625, with remainder to his heirs male generally. The family, like the whole clan Ogilvy, were distinguished by their unflinching attachment to the cause of Charles I. and the house of Stuart, and Sir John's second son, Alexander, a youth of extraordinary promise, was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh, fighting under Montrose, and executed at Glasgow in 1646.

Sir John's eldest son, Sir David, second baronet, married in 1662, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Erskine of Dun, and had four sons and three daughters. Captain Ogilvy, a son of Sir David, was with King James at the battle of the Boyne, and is said to have been the author of the Jacobite song,

"It was a' for our rightful king
We left fair Scotland's strand."

He was one of the hundred gentlemen who volunteered to attend their royal master in exile, and fell in an engagement on the Rhine.

Sir David's eldest son, Sir John, third baronet, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, fourth baronet, who was twice married: 1st, in 1720, to Helen, daughter of Sir Lawrence Mercer of Aldie; and, 2dly, to Anne, daughter of James Carnegy, Esq. of Finhaven, and had issue by both marriages. His eldest son, Sir John, fifth baronet, married

in 1754, Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Walter Tulliedelph of Tulliedelph, Forfarshire, and died in 1802. Sir John's eldest son, Sir William, 6th baronet, and his 2d son, Sir John, 7th baronet, both died unmarried, when the 3d son, Sir William, became 8th baronet, an admiral in the royal navy, who died in 1823, leaving 8 sons and 1 daughter. Sir John, 9th baronet, the eldest son, born at Edinburgh, March 17, 1803, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was an officer in the guards; twice married, with issue, by the first marriage a son and daughter, and by the 2d, 2 sons and 4 daughters.

The family of Ogilvy of Carnousie, Banffshire, possess a baronetcy, conferred in 1626. Its representative, Sir William Ogilvie of Boyne, born in 1810, succeeded his father, Sir William Ogilvie of Carnousie, in 1824. He was educated at Westminster, and the Military academy, Edinburgh, and was at one time in the army. He married in 1838, Augusta Porter, youngest daughter of James Grange, Esq., formerly of Her Majesty's Treasury. He claimed the dormant titles of Baron Banff and Earl of Findlater, in the peerage of Scotland. He died at Christchurch, New Zealand, Feb. 20, 1861.

The family of Ogilvy of Barras, Kincardineshire, also possessed a baronetcy, conferred in 1661. The first baronet was Sir George Ogilvy, lieut.-governor of the castle of Dunnottar, in Cromwell's time, he being so created for his exertions in the preservation of the regality of Scotland during the siege, in 1652, of that celebrated stronghold by the English parliamentary forces under General Lambert. Ogilvy did not surrender till the siege had been converted into a blockade, when he was reduced by famine and a consequent mutiny in the garrison. He had previously, however, removed the regalia, by a stratagem, on account of which he was long imprisoned in England, (see vol. ii. p. 611, article KINTORE, earl of). In 1660 the regalia was by him presented to Charles II., and for this good service, with his long imprisonment and loss of property, he received no farther reward than the title of a baronet of Nova Scotia and a new coat of arms. The family of Barras had in their possession a receipt granted by the earl Marischal on the delivery of the regalia. Sir William Ogilvy of Barras, the 7th baronet, succeeded his father in 1837.

OGILVIE, JOHN, D.D., a poet of considerable genius, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, where he was born, about 1733. He was educated at the Marischal college, which afterwards honoured him with the degree of doctor in divinity. Having been duly licensed for the Church, he was appointed, in 1759, minister of Midmar, Aberdeenshire, where he continued till his death, in 1814. His life was devoted to literary pursuits, and the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties: and his personal history was only varied by the publication of his numerous works, and an occasional visit to London, where he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, by whom he was much esteemed. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. Scarcely one of Dr. Ogilvie's works is known to the general reader, even by name, at the present day. "The truth is," says the writer of his memoir, in the Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, "Ogilvie, with powers far above the common order, did not know how to use them with effect. He was an able man lost. His intellectual wealth and industry were wasted in huge and unhappy speculations. Of all his books, there is not one which, as a whole, can be expected to please the general reader. Noble sentiments, brilliant conceptions, and poetic graces, may be culled in profusion from the mass; but there is no one production in which they so predominate, if we except some of his minor pieces, as to induce it to be selected for a happier fate than the rest. Had the same talent which Ogilvie threw away on a number of objects been concentrated on one, and that one chosen with judgment and taste, he might have rivalled in popularity the most renowned of his contemporaries."

His works are:

The Day of Judgment; a Poem. Edin. 1759, 4to.

Poems on several subjects: to which is prefixed, an Essay on the Lyric Poetry of the Ancients. In two Letters. London, 1762, 4to.

Providence; an Allegorical Poem, in 3 books. London, 1764, 4to.

Solitude; or, the Elysium of the Poets; a Vision: to which is subjoined, an Elegy. 1766, 4to.

Six Sermons on several subjects. Lond. 1767, 8vo.

Paradise; a Poem. 1769, 4to.

Poems on several subjects, (including those above mentioned). Lond. 1769, 2 vols. 8vo.

Philosophical and Critical Observations on the Nature, Characters, and various Species of Compositions. London, 1774, 2 vols. 8vo.

Rona; a Poem, in seven books. Illustrated with a correct map of the Hebrides, and elegant engravings. London, 1777, 4to.

Inquiry into the Causes of Infidelity and Scepticism of the Times; with occasional Observations on the Writings of Herbert, Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke, Hume, Gibbon, Toland, &c. Lond. 1783, 8vo.

The Theology of Plato compared with the Principles of Oriental and Grecian Philosophers. 1793, 8vo.

Britannia; a National Epic Poem, in 20 books: to which is prefixed, a Critical Dissertation on Epic Machinery. Aberdeen, 1801, 4to.

An Examination of the Evidence from Prophecy, in behalf of the Christian Religion; a Sermon. 1803, 8vo.

OLIPHANT, a surname originally Olifard. The first in Scotland of this name was David de Olifard, who accompanied David I. from Winchester in 1141. A branch of the Olifards settled in Kincardineshire. Under Malcolm IV., Osbert Olifard was sheriff of Mearns, and his only daughter married Hugo de Aberbothenoth, ancestor of the viscounts Arbuthnott, (see vol. i. p. 143).

OLIPHANT, Lord, a title (dormant) in the Scottish peerage, conferred before 1458, on Sir Lawrence Oliphant, de

scended from the above-named David de Olifard, who, at the siege of Winchester castle in 1141, being then a soldier in the army of King Stephen, rescued his godfather, King David I. of Scotland, holding that stronghold for his niece, the empress Maud, and having concealed him from his pursuers, conveyed him in safety to his own dominions, (see vol. ii. p. 24). He was rewarded with grants of land in Roxburghshire, and with the office of justiciary of Lothian, being the first who held that office in Scotland of whom any account appears. His eldest son, David Olifard, was also justiciary of Lothian. He had four other sons. Walter, the second son, was one of the hostages for William the Lion, on his release in 1174. The second David Olifard witnessed a charter of that monarch respecting the woods and wastes belonging to the priory of Coldingham. His son, Sir Walter Olifard, was justiciary of Lothian for more than twenty years under Alexander II., and one of the most frequent witnesses of that king's charters. He was present at the marriage of Alexander with the princess Joan, sister of Henry III. of England, 18th June 1221. He gave to the monks of Coldingham the right of exacting yearly from the church of Smailholm two marks and a-half of silver. He died in 1242. His grandson, Sir William Oliphant, was one of the most distinguished actors in the struggle for Scottish independence in the days of Wallace and Bruce. Although, like many other patriotic barons, forced to submit to Edward I. in 1297, he took the earliest opportunity of throwing off his allegiance to that grasping monarch and of opposing his ambitious schemes against his native country. In 1300 he defended Stirling castle for three months, when Edward besieged it, but at length was obliged to capitulate. In 1303 the Scottish leaders compelled the English to surrender that important fortress, when Sir William Oliphant was again appointed its governor, and under him it was the only fortress in Scotland which defied King Edward's power. The castle was stormed by the English, and after an offer of capitulation had been refused, it surrendered at discretion, 20th July 1304. Edward sent the brave garrison to different prisons in England, and the governor, Sir William Oliphant, to the Tower of London. He was detained in captivity till the 24th May 1308, when he was set at liberty by Edward II. He was one of the subscribers of the famous letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. He died 5th February 1329. His son, Sir Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgy, married the princess Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert the Bruce, as appears by a charter of David II., erecting the lands of Gask, in Perthshire, into a free barony, dated 11th January 1364. His grandson, Sir John Oliphant, was knighted by Robert II., and died about 1420. His son, Sir William, was one of the hostages for James I. Sir William's son, Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgy, married Isabel, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, and was slain in the encounter between the Ogilvies and the Lindsays at Arbroath in January 1446. (See vol. i. p. 709.)

The son of Sir John, Sir Laurence Oliphant of Aberdalgy, was the first Lord Oliphant. In his youth, he accompanied the earl of Douglas to France, and afterwards travelled into Italy. He was created a peer by James II., but the precise date is not known. It was, however, before October 1458. He was a noble of great influence and power, and on two or three occasions was sent as ambassador to treat of peace with England. In the first parliament of James IV., 6th October 1488, he was chosen one of the lords of the articles for the barons. He was also sworn a privy councillor, and constituted justiciary within his own bounds, and those of Strathbrard, in 1490. He obtained bonds of manrent from 13 gentlemen in his neighbourhood, a list of whom is given by Crawford (*Peerage*, p. 379). He died about 1500. He had three sons. 1. John, second Lord Oliphant. 2. William, who married Christian, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, in Moray, Strabrock in West Lothian, and Berriedale in Caithness, in consequence of which he took the designation of William Oliphant of Berriedale. His lady also inherited a fourth part of the earldom of Caithness, to which she was coheir. From them descended the Oliphants of Gask. Their son, Andrew Oliphant, having no male issue, in 1520 resigned his estates in Caithness to his kinsman and chief, Lord Oliphant, on condition that his lordship should provide suitable matches and tochers for his three daughters. Two of them were accordingly married to cousins of their own, namely, Margaret, to Walter Oliphant of Newton, and Catherine to Andrew Oliphant of Binzian. The third son of the first Lord Oliphant was George Oliphant of Bachilton.

John, second Lord Oliphant, the eldest son, was one of the peers who ratified in parliament the settlements on Margaret, queen of James IV., 13th May 1504. He had two sons, Colin, master of Oliphant, and Laurence, abbot of Inchaffray, both slain on the fatal field of Flodden. The master left a son, Laurence, third Lord Oliphant, who succeeded his grandfather in 1516. He was one of the noblemen taken prisoner at the rout of Solway in November 1542, when his annual revenue was estimated at 100 marks sterling. At first he was ordered to remain with Sir Thomas Lee, an English knight, but was allowed to be ransomed for 800 marks sterling, 1st July 1543. He died 26th March 1566. Besides four daughters, he had three sons. The latter were, 1. Lawrence, fourth Lord Oliphant. 2. Peter, ancestor of the Oliphants of Langton. He got from his father the lands of Turing and Drimmie, part of the dowry lands given by King Robert I., with his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, to Walter Oliphant. 3. William, mentioned in a remission, dated 5th May 1576, to himself and two others of the name, for being art and part in the slaughter of one James Ross, committed in September 1571.

James, fourth Lord Oliphant, joined the association in behalf of Queen Mary at Hamilton, 8th May, 1568, and always continued true to her cause. He died in Caithness, 16th January 1593. With three daughters, he had two sons, Laurence, master of Oliphant, and John Oliphant of Newland. The former married Christian, second daughter of William Douglas of Lochleven, second earl of Morton. In a chance pursuit of Lord Ruthven, with whose family the Oliphants were at feud, Alexander Stuart, of the house of Traquair, a kinsman of Ruthven, was slain by a follower of the master of Oliphant. This happened in October 1580. Lord Ruthven prosecuted the master at law for the same, and in March 1582, the latter went to the lodgings at Edinburgh, of his lordship, who was then earl of Gowrie, at nine o'clock one night, without his sword or any other weapon, and offered himself in his will. In August of the same year, the master was one of the persons engaged in the Raid of Ruthven. In March 1584 he was charged with his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Douglas, to quit the realm, and on their passage to the continent they were drowned. They "were never seene again," says Calderwood, "they, nor shippe, nor anie belonging therunto. The maner is uncertane: but the most commoun report was that being invaded by Hollanders or Flusingers, and fighting valiauntlie, slue one of the principall of their number, in revenge whereof they were all sunke; or, as others report, after they had randered (surrendered) they were hanged upon the mast of the shippe. They were

two youthes of great expectation." (*Hist. of Kirk of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 46.)

His son, Laurence, fifth Lord Oliphant, born 24th March, 1583, succeeded his grandfather ten years afterwards. He dissipated most of the extensive estates of the family. By his wife, Lilias Drummond, eldest daughter of James, fourth Lord Maderty, he had a daughter, Anne, married to Sir James Douglas of Mordington, brother of the marquis of Douglas. With the view of preserving the peerage in the male line, his lordship resigned his honours and estates in favour of Patrick Oliphant, his cousin-german and heir male; but this settlement not having been ratified by the crown, Anne Oliphant, his daughter, claimed both, by action before the court of session. The case was decided 11th July 1633, in presence of Charles I. It was found that the deed by which Lord Oliphant had disposed of his honours barred the succession of his daughter, while it did not vest the peerage in the heir male, and the dignity was declared to be at the disposal of the king. In consequence of this decision Charles created the heir male Lord Oliphant, with the former precedency, by a new patent, dated 17th July 1633, and at the same time raised Sir James Douglas, husband of Anne Oliphant, to the peerage, by the title of Lord Mordington, (see p. 206 of this volume,) with the precedency of Lord Oliphant.

Patrick, sixth Lord Oliphant, the heir male, on whom the king thus conferred the title, was the son of John Oliphant of Newland, second son of Laurence, fourth Lord Oliphant, and previously had the designation of master of Oliphant. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Cheyne of Esslemont, by whom he had a daughter, Lilias, wife of Sir Laurence Oliphant of Gask; and, secondly, to Mary, daughter of James Crichton of Frendraught, and had by her three sons, Charles, William, and Francis, who all succeeded to the title.

Charles, seventh Lord Oliphant, took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 12th October, 1706, and opposed the treaty of Union. His son, Patrick, eighth Lord Oliphant, died without issue, in 1721, when the title devolved on his uncle, William, ninth lord, a colonel in the army, who also died without issue. His brother, Francis, tenth lord, voted at the elections of Scots peers down to 1747. On his death, 19th April 1748, William, son of Charles Oliphant of Langton, one of the clerks of session, assumed the title, and voted at an election in 1750, since when no one has voted as Lord Oliphant at the elections of Scots peers. He died 3d June, 1751, acknowledging Laurence Oliphant of Gask to be heir to his peerage. That gentleman, however, having, with his eldest son, been attainted for engaging in the rebellion of 1745, did not assume the title. John Oliphant of Bachilton, who died in March 1781, was styled Lord Oliphant. His posthumous daughter, Janet Oliphant of Bachilton, was the wife of the eighth Lord Elibank, and their children, in consequence, adopted the name of Oliphant-Murray as their family name. (See vol. ii. p. 131.)

The Oliphants of Gask were descended from William Oliphant of Newton in Perthshire, 2d son of Colin, master of Oliphant, slain at Flodden. They were devoted Jacobites. The paternal grandfather of Carolina Oliphant, (Lady Nairne the poetess, see p. 236 of this volume,) had attended Prince Charles Edward as aide-de-camp during his disastrous campaign of 1745–6, and his wife had cut off a lock of his hair on the occasion of his accepting the hospitality of the family mansion. The portion of hair is preserved at Gask; and Lady Nairne has alluded to the circumstance in her song of 'The Auld House.' The estate of Gask escaped forfeiture, but the father of Lady Nairne, Laurence Oliphant of Gask, did not renounce his Jacobite sentiments. He named his daughter, Carolina, in honour of Prince Charles; and would not permit the names of the reigning monarch and his queen to be mentioned in his presence, nor allow them to be designated otherwise than by the initial letters, "K. and Q."

In 1755, Laurence Oliphant of Gask married his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Duncan Robertson of Strowan, by the daughter of Lord Nairne. On the death of her brother, the aged chief of Strowan, his grand-nephew of Gask became heir of line of the family. Mr. Oliphant died Jan. 1, 1792. His grandson, James Blair Oliphant of Gask, succeeded, on the death of his elder brother, unmarried, Dec. 31, 1824, and was the 13th in descent from the first lord, and 23d from David de Olifard, the first of the name in Scotland.

Mr. Oliphant of Gask was, Aug. 18, 1839, served heir male of Francis, 10th Lord Oliphant, also heir of the body of William Oliphant of Newton, brother of Laurence, 3d Lord Oliphant. He was also heir general to the last acknowledged Lord Oliphant, and to the principal branch of the family. He married in 1840, Henrietta Græme, only surviving daughter of Margaret Anne Græme, daughter of William Grahame of Orchill by James Gillespie-Grahame, Esq. Mr. Blair Oliphant died in 1847.

Laurence Oliphant of Condie and Newton, Perthshire, descended from Laurence Oliphant, first of Condie, grandson of William Oliphant of Newton, by his wife, the heiress of Berriedale, succeeded to the estate in 1806. The eldest son of Ebenezer Oliphant of Condie and Newton, by 3d daughter of Sir William Stirling, baronet, of Ardoch, he was born in 1791, and was thrice married. He died May 29, 1862. Laurence-James, his son and heir, by his 3d wife, eldest daughter of Stuart Oliphant, Esq. of Rossie, was born in 1846. The estate of Condie was purchased by this family in 1601.

ORKNEY, IARL, or earl of, a very ancient title held under the Norse kings. When Harald Harfager, or the fair-haired, one of the chiefs of Norway, subdued the Orkney islands in 876, he conferred the government of them on Ronald or Rognovald, count of Merca, father of Rollo, the famous invader of Norway, and the great-great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. Ronald ceded the government of the Orkneys to his brother, Sigurd. A long line of Seandinavian iarls succeeded, who all affected the style of independent princes. About the year 1325, the male line of the ancient iarls failed in the person of Magnus V., who married the countess of Caithness, and his daughter, Isabella, having become the wife of Malise, earl of Strathern, her husband, in her right, possessed also the earldoms of Caithness and Orkney. One of their daughters, Isabella, married Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, and her son, Henry, obtained the earldom of Orkney, in 1379, from the Norse king, Haco IV.

His son, Henry, second earl, was admiral of Scotland, and chief attendant on Prince James, afterwards James I., when he was captured by the English at sea in 1405, on his voyage to France. The earl of Orkney was sent to the Tower of London, and his brothers were permitted to visit him in August of the same year. In the following month he was allowed to return to Scotland, his brothers apparently remaining as hostages for him. He died before 1418. Fordun erroneously states 1420.

His son, William, third earl of Orkney, was one of the hostages for James I., when allowed to visit Scotland, 31st May 1421, and he had a safe-conduct to meet him at Durham, 13th December 1423. As admiral of Scotland he conveyed the princess Margaret to France in 1436, on her marriage

with the dauphin. In 1446 he founded Roslin Chapel, which, although called a chapel, was really, from the very outset, a collegiate church, and endowed it with various lands and revenues. He was high-chancellor of Scotland from 1454 to 1458. He had a grant of the earldom of Caithness, 28th Aug. 1455, in compensation, as the charter bears, of a claim of right which he had to the lordship of Nithsdale, through his mother, Egidia, daughter and heiress of William Douglas, lord of Nithsdale, by Egidia, daughter of Robert II. In his time, the young king, James III., married the princess Margaret of Denmark, and in 1468 obtained as her dowry, besides 2,000 florins in money, the Orkney islands, in pledge for 50,000 florins, and Shetland for 8,000 more. As the islands were never ransomed, they thenceforth became part of the dominions of Scotland. In 1470 the earldom of Orkney and lordship of Shetland were purchased by the king from the Sinclairs, and in 1471 they were annexed to the crown by act of parliament. As some compensation, the king granted to the earl the castle of Ravenscraig, now in ruins, situated on a lofty rock, overhanging the seashore, at Dysart, in Fife, with several lands adjoining, by charter, dated 17th Sept. 1470. He was now styled earl of Caithness and Lord Sinclair. In 1471 and two following years, he was sent ambassador to England. He was twice married, and resigned the earldom of Caithness in favour of William Sinclair, his eldest son of the second marriage, who, in consequence, obtained a charter of that earldom, 7th December 1476. His first wife was Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Douglas, by whom he had one son, William Sinclair of Newburgh, ancestor of Lord Sinclair, and a daughter, Lady Catherine, married to Alexander, duke of Albany, second son of James II., but divorced on account of propinquity of blood. His second wife was the daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, and by her he had William, earl of Caithness, three other sons, and four daughters. (See CAITHNESS, earl of, vol. i. p. 521, and SINCLAIR.)

The title of duke of Orkney, with that of marquis of Fife, was bestowed on the fourth earl of Bothwell, 12th May 1567, three days before Queen Mary's ill-fated marriage with him, but he held it for little more than a month, and was forfeited 29th December of the same year, (see vol. i. p. 356).

The earldom of Orkney was, 28th October 1581, conferred by James VI. on Lord Robert Stewart, abbot of Holyrood-house, natural son of King James V. In 1569 he had exchanged the temporalities of the abbacy of Holyrood-house for the temporal estates of the see of Orkney, with Adam Bothwell, bishop thereof. He died in 1592, and was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who, in 1600, got charters of both the earldom and the bishopric. Like his father, he was proud, avaricious, cruel, and dissipated, and having, by his profuse style of living, involved himself deeply in debt, he endeavoured to extricate himself by the most illegal and oppressive acts on the people of Orkney, confiscating their property, and depriving them of their udal privileges. Numerous complaints against him reached the king, and he was, in consequence, committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh in 1611, accused of high treason. One of his savage orders was, that if any man endeavoured to give relief to vessels in distress, he should be fined and imprisoned, "at the earl's pleasure." Previous to his apprehension, he took refuge in the king's castle at Kirkwall, which he maintained with much desperate valour for some time against the king's troops, till it was at last taken and demolished. Having mortgaged his estates to Sir John Arnot, the king purchased his right, and took possession of his castles of Kirkwall and Birsay. To the latter the earl had made great additions, as well as his father, Earl Robert, and above the gate was the famous inscription, which, among other points of dittay, (crimes charged against him in the indictment,) cost him his head. It was as follows: "Dominus Robertus Stuartus, filius Jacobi Quinti Rex Scotorum, hoc opus instruxit." Above his coat of arms was the motto, "Sic fuit, est, et erit." The earl's natural son, Robert Stewart, at the head of 500 men, seized these castles in 1613, but by the king's orders, the earl of Caithness proceeded to Orkney, and succeeded in taking them from him. Being sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, Robert Stewart was condemned and executed. The earl was tried for high treason in October 1613, and beheaded at the market cross of Edinburgh, February 6, 1614. He left no issue.

The title of earl of Orkney was next bestowed, January 3, 1696, on Lord George Hamilton, fifth son of William and Anne, duke and duchess of Hamilton, his secondary titles being viscount of Kirkwall, and Baron Dechmont. He was an eminent military commander, and field-marshal of the forces. Born in 1666, he was bred to the profession of arms under his uncle, the earl of Dumbarton. He had the rank of colonel in the army in 1690; the command of the 7th regiment of foot in 1692, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the Royal Scots the same year. He distinguished himself at the battles of the Boyne, Aughrim, Steinkirk, and Landen, and at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur. At the attack of the last-named place, he was made a brigadier-general by King William, who commanded in person. As a reward for his eminent services in Ireland and Flanders, King William, in January 1696, advanced him to the dignity of a peer of Scotland by the title of earl of Orkney, viscount of Kirkwall, and Baron Dechmont; and his countess, the sister of Edward, first earl of Jersey, got a grant, under the great seal of Ireland, of almost all the private estates of King James in that country. His portrait is subjoined:

Upon the accession of Queen Anne, Lord Orkney was, in 1702, promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1703 to that of lieutenant-general, and was likewise made a knight of the Thistle. He afterwards served under the duke of Marlborough, and by his gallantry contributed to the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenard, and Malplaquet. In 1708 he was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, and was rechosen at every general election till 1734. In 1710, his lordship was sworn of the privy council, and made general of the foot in the Low Countries. In 1712 he received the colonelcy of the royal regiment of Fusileers, and again in Flanders under the duke of Ormond. In 1714 he was appointed gentleman extraordinary of the bedchamber to George the First, and soon after governor of Virginia. Subsequently he was constituted governor of Edinburgh castle, and lord-lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and promoted to the rank of field-marshal of the forces. He died at London in 1737, in his 71st year. He had 3 daughters; Lady Anne, who succeeded as countess of Orkney; Lady Frances, countess of Scarborough; and Lady Harriet, countess of Orrery, afterwards of Cork.

The eldest daughter, Lady Anne, countess in her own right, died in 1756. She married, in 1720, her cousin-german, the 4th earl of Inchiquin in Ireland, and had 4 sons and 4 daughters. Lady Mary O'Brien, the eldest daughter, succeeded her mother as countess of Orkney, and died March 10, 1791. She married in March 1753, her cousin-german, Murrough, 5th earl of Inchiquin, afterwards marquis of Thomond. This lady was deaf and dumb. Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse saw her cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was asleep, and fling down a large stone with all her force upon the floor. The noise it made awoke the child, who cried. The countess fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that her child possessed the sense which was wanting in herself. She had 4 sons, who all died young, and 4 daughters.

Her eldest daughter, Lady Mary O'Brien, born in 1755, became, on the death of her mother, countess of Orkney. She married, Dec. 21, 1777, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, M.P., brother of the 1st marquis of Lansdowne, and had one son, John, viscount of Kirkwall, born Oct. 9, 1778, elected M.P. for Heytesbury, Wiltshire, in 1802, and married, 11th August that year, the Hon. Anne Maria De Blacquiere, eldest daughter of the first Lord De Blacquiere. He died Nov. 23, 1820, leaving 2 sons. The countess died in 1831.

Her only son, John, Viscount Kirkwall, having predeceased her, she was succeeded by her grandson, Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, born Aug. 8, 1803. In 1833 he was elected one of the 16 Scots representative peers. He married, in 1826, the second daughter of the 3d Lord Boston; issue, 5 sons and 3 daughters. His eldest son, George William Hamilton, Viscount Kirkwall, born in 1827, entered the army as an ensign in the 92d foot, in 1845, and in 1862 was a captain Scots Fusileer guards.

Ormiston, a surname derived from lands of that name, now a parish, in East Lothian. They were so called from an Anglo-Saxon, named Orme, who possessed them in the reign of Malcolm the Maiden. Whether this was the same Orme, the son of Hugh, who was abbot of Abernethy, in Perthshire, in the reign of William the Lion, and whose descendants, from his possessing the lands of Abernethy, assumed that name, (see vol. i. p. 14,) is not known. There are various places in Scotland of the name of Ormiston.

Ormond, earl of, a title conferred in 1445 on Hugh Douglas, fourth son of James, seventh earl of Douglas. He had a safe-conduct to pass through England with his brothers, the earls of Douglas and Moray, 12th May 1451, and again on 2d May 1453. For engaging in the rebellion of his brother, the eighth earl of Douglas, in the spring of 1455, he was executed for high treason in May of that year, and attainted. (See vol. ii. p. 44.) His son, Hugh, dean of Brechin, died without issue.

The title of marquis of Ormond was bestowed, at his baptism, on Prince James Stewart, second son of James III., "an empty title," says Douglas, (*Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 345,) "unusual in Scotland, without territory, and without jurisdiction." He was afterwards created duke of Ross.

Orr, a surname common in Renfrewshire, particularly in the parish of Lochwinnoch, where, at one period, there were some heritors of the name. Hewe de Orr appears in the Ragman Roll as having sworn fealty to Edward I. in 1296. The name occurs also in writs of the time of James IV. The family of Orr of Barrowfield came originally from the parish of Cambusnethan, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire.

Hugh Orr, born at Lochwinnoch, January 13, 1717, and bred a gunsmith and door-lock filer, went to America, at the age of twenty, and settled at Massachusetts. At Bridgewater, in that State, he set up the first tilt hammer in that part of the country, and for several years he was the only maker in that quarter of edgetools, the manufacture of which he was the means of spreading through various parts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In 1748 he made 500 muskets for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and during the revolutionary war he engaged actively in the manufacture of arms. In conjunction with a French gentleman, he established a foundry for the casting of cannon and cannon-shot. He also originated the business of exporting flax-seed from the part of the country in which he resided. For several years he was elected a senator for the county of Plymouth. He died in December 1798, in his 82d year.

Orrok, a surname derived from lands in the parish of Burntisland, Fifeshire, long possessed by a family of that name, but subsequently the property of J. E. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq. of Balfour. Simon de Orrok is mentioned in the Ragman Roll. The name is supposed to have originated from the rocks on that part of the Fife coast, where the lands lie.

The Orroks of that ilk, says Nisbet, for armorial bearings had sable, on a chevron, betwixt 3 mullets argent, as many chess rocks of the first. Crest, a falcon perching proper. Motto, "Solus Christus mea Rupes."

Oswald, an Anglo-Saxon name. The first syllable, like Ead or Ed, in Edward, Edmund, Edwin, Edgar, &c., was intended to show derivation and family relationship by the use of similar *personal* names, a practice which seems to have been common in Anglo-Saxon families, thus, Oswald, Oslaf, Oslac, Oswin, Osfrith, Osric, Osbald, &c. Mr. Kemble, in his ingenious and valuable work 'On the Names, Surnames, and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons,' gives several instances of this practice.

Since the end of the 17th century a family of the name of Oswald have possessed the estate of Dunnikier, in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire, on part of which the village of Pathhead is built. This property anciently belonged to the family of Lundin of Balgonie, and afterwards, according to Sibbald; to a Mr. John Watson, who built the old house in Pathhead, and mortified several acres of land near Burntisland for maintaining poor widows.

Persons of the name of Oswald have for arms, Azure, a naked boy, pointing at a star, in the dexter chief point.

The family of Oswald of Fingalton had, Azure, a savage wreathed about the middle with bay leaves, having a sheaf of arrows hanging by his side, and bearing a bow in his left hand, all proper, and pointing with the other hand to a comet, placed in the dexter chief point, or. Crest, a dexter hand, issuing out of a cloud, and pointing to a star of eight rays, proper. Motto, "Forti favet Cœlum." (*Nisbet's System of Heraldry*, vol. i.)

One of the most eminent of the family of Oswald of Dunnikier was the Right Hon. James Oswald of Dunnikier, a statesman and patriot, who was long a member of parliament. Born in 1715 in the town of Kirkcaldy, he was educated at the burgh school, where he had for associates Dr. Adam Smith and Dr. John Drysdale, with whom he continued his friendship during life. Through his influence the latter gentleman obtained a presentation to a city charge in Edinburgh. Mr. Oswald was the eldest of four sons. His next brother was promoted to the dignity of a bishop. His father died young. After having the advantage of foreign travel, he passed advocate in 1740, but it does not appear that he ever practised at the Scottish bar.

At an early period of his life Mr. Oswald had shown a decided taste for literature, and had prosecuted literary pursuits with great ardour. He had also made considerable proficiency in classical learning. Politics, however, and public business soon withdrew his attention from studies in which, had he continued to cultivate them, he bade fair to attain high distinction. One long an intimate in his family, and himself an elegant scholar, left this posthumous record respecting his literary attainments and connexions:—"That eminent person, Mr. Oswald, who joined the accomplishments of a scholar to the qualities of a statesman, willingly gave the leisure he could spare to the company of men of letters, whom he valued, and who held his great talents in high estimation. He was the first patron of Douglas; David Hume submitted to him his Essays on Political Economy, and the pages of his History, before they went to the press, drew from his deep insight into the political state of England, both in ancient and modern times, many valuable remarks. Lord Kames consulted him upon his literary labours, and Adam Smith was indebted to that large and comprehensive mind, for many of the views of Finance, that are found in the Wealth of Nations."

In 1751 Mr. Oswald was elected member of parliament for his native town and conjoined burghs, and in every succeeding parliament he was returned either for these burghs or for the county of Fife, until 1768, when ill health compelled him to vacate his seat in favour of his son, James Townsend Oswald. He filled successively the situations of commissioner of the navy, lord of trade and plantations, lord of the treasury, and treasurer of Ireland, and was also a member of the privy council. George II. and George III., sensible of his merits, conferred upon him valuable marks of their consideration, and each bestowed a reversionary grant on his son, of an honourable patent office which he held. The 'Memorials of the Public Life and Character of the Right Hon. James Oswald of Dunnikier,' consisting of his Correspondence, was published in 1825, with a portrait, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Of this family also was Sir John Oswald of Dunnikeir, a distinguished officer. He entered the army when very young, and was engaged in active service for nearly fifty-three years. In November 1793, when captain in the 3d foot, he joined the second battalion of grenadiers under Lieutenant-colonel Cradock, and, embarking for the West Indies, with his battalion, in the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, was present at the capture of the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. Thence he proceeded to St. Domingo, and in April 1797 was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 35th foot. In 1799 he embarked in the expedition to Holland, and was wounded in the action of September 19. For his conduct on this occasion, he was particularly thanked by the duke of Gloucester, then Prince William, to whose brigade he belonged.

In February 1800, he sailed for the Mediterranean, with the corps under General Pigot. Landing in Minorca, he proceeded to the blockade of Malta, at the capture of which island he was present. He remained there till the peace of Amiens. On the recommencement of hostilities in 1804, he rejoined his regiment, but in May 1805 was compelled to return to England, on account of his private affairs. In October of the same year, he had the brevet of colonel; and, in February 1806, he joined the army under Sir James Craig On the troops landing in Sicily, he was appointed commandant of Melazzo. In June the same year he commanded the advance destined to cover the disembarkation of the troops under Sir James Stuart in Eufemia Bay; on which occasion he defeated a considerable body of the enemy, who had attacked his force. He was next appointed to the third brigade of that army, and commanded the same at the battle of Maida. Two days after the action, he marched with the same brigade into Lower Calabria, captured about three hundred French prisoners at Monteleone, with all the enemy's depot, and pushed forward, by forced marches, to the investment of Scylla castle, the siege of which was confided to him. After a resistance of twenty days, he succeeded in subduing it. He then returned to Sicily with the army; and was appointed, in November, by General Fox, brigadier-general, but this nomination was cancelled by order of the commander-in-chief.

In February 1807 he accompanied the corps under Major-general Fraser to Egypt; and was intrusted with the command of the party selected for assaulting the forts in Alexandria, when he stormed and carried the western lines and forts, taking a considerable quantity of artillery, and driving the Turks, who defended them, within the walls. The place capitulated two days after, and Colonel Oswald proceeded as second in command in the second (unsuccessful) expedition against Rosetta. On the return of the troops he was appointed commandant of Alexandria. When the army withdrew to Sicily, he was made commandant of Augusta by Sir John Moore; and in June 1808 appointed brigadier-general on the Mediterranean. In October following he returned to Melazzo, where he was second in command of a large force, the charge of disciplining which in a great measure devolved upon him. In 1809 he had the command of the reserve of the army destined for Naples, and on the surrender of Procida, was appointed commandant of that place. In September the same year he commanded the force employed to expel the enemy from certain of the Ionian islands. Among these, Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, surrendered to the troops under his orders. In March 1810 he proceeded against Santa Maura, with a force amounting to about 2,000 men, where he landed on the 23d, and drove the enemy from the town, and stormed the intrenchment. In addition to his military duties, he was charged with the whole civil administration of the different islands. He perfected the organization of the civil and military local government of each; established an advantageous intercourse with the neighbouring Turkish pachas, and by his firm and equitable sway confirmed the favourable prepossessions which the Greeks gener-

ally entertained towards the British name and control. In February 1811 General Oswald was appointed colonel of the Greek light infantry, a corps he had formed and disciplined chiefly from the prisoners of that nation. Upon quitting the Ionian isles, he received from their respective inhabitants addresses expressive of their sense of the benefits which they had derived from his administration, with an appropriate gift from each. In June 1811 he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and in November of the same year was placed on the staff of the Western district of England. During that command he succeeded in re-establishing the peace of Bristol, which had been endangered by the fury of a mob stimulated to mischief by seditious harangues.

In August following General Oswald was nominated to the Peninsular staff. He joined the army under the marquis of Wellington, October 22, and accompanied it during the severe cavalry affair of the 23d and 24th. He was placed in command of the fifth division of the army, vacant in consequence of General Leith being wounded, and took the direction of the left of the army, at the moment when warmly engaged, both at Villa Morilla and Palencia. He continued to conduct that division during the remainder of the arduous retreat; and after placing it, with little comparative loss, in cantonments on the Douro, he returned to Britain.

In May 1812 he rejoined the army on taking the field, when he resumed the command of the fifth division, forming a portion of the left column under the orders of General Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch. He directed that division during the masterly march through the north of Portugal, and the Spanish provinces of Zamora, Leon, and Palencia, till it crossed the Ebro. At the battle of Vittoria he had the command of all the troops composing the advance of the left column, with which he attacked and drove the enemy from the heights. He held the same command during the blockade of St. Sebastian, until the return of Sir James Leith on the 30th August, when he continued his services as a volunteer, and accompanied the lieutenant-general to the trenches on the occasion of the assault. On General Leith being again wounded, the command of the fifth division once more devolved upon General Oswald; but family affairs soon after obliged him to return to Britain.

This distinguished officer was twice honoured with his sovereign's gracious acknowledgment of services, in which he held chief command; and three times for those in which he held a subordinate situation. Twice by name he obtained the thanks of parliament; and he bore three medals, one for Maida, one for Vittoria, and one for the siege of St. Sebastian. He was nominated a knight commander of the Bath at the enlargement of the order in 1815; was advanced to the grade of Grand Cross, February 25, 1824, and was invested at Carlton House 9th June following. In July 1818 he obtained the colonelcy of the rifle brigade. In August 1819 he received the brevet of lieutenant-general, and the 9th October following was removed from the rifle brigade to the colonelcy of the 35th foot. Sir John Oswald died at Dunnikeir, June 8, 1840. He was twice married; first, in January 1812, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Lord Charles Murray-Aynsley, uncle of the duke of Atholl, and that lady having died, February 22, 1827, he married, secondly, in October 1829, her cousin, Emily Jane, daughter of Lord Henry Murray, who survived him.

OSWALD, JOHN, a poet and political writer, who published under the assumed name of *Sylvester Otway*, was a native of Edinburgh, where his mother is said to have kept John's Coffee-house. He served an apprenticeship to a jeweller, and followed that occupation till a relation of his died, and left him a considerable legacy. With this money he purchased a commission in the 42d Highlanders. Some accounts say that his father was a goldsmith, that he was brought up to the same business, that he enlisted in the 18th or Royal Irish regiment, and from his good education was soon made a sergeant, and that when quartered at Deal, he married a native of the place, with whom he got a sum of money sufficient to purchase his discharge, as well as to buy him a commission as an ensign in the 42d, then engaged in active service in America. In 1780, when the 2d battalion was raised, he went out as lieutenant with it to the East Indies. On the passage out, he fought a duel with the officer commanding the two companies, in the transport, in which he was not the aggressor. They fired two rounds at each other, luckily without bloodshed. His finances not permitting him to join the mess on board the transport, he lived upon the same rations that were served out to the soldiers. After being in India a short time, he sold his commission, and returned to England, overland, in 1783. On his outward voyage he had obtained a knowledge of Latin and Greek without the assistance of a master; and during his residence in India, he made himself acquainted with the Arabic. In politics he was a republican, and in religion somewhat of an infidel. In London, it is believed, he supported himself chiefly by his pen. He wrote both in prose and verse. His poetical effusions were mostly of an amatory cast, and some of them received the approbation of Burns. In his habits, Oswald was very singular, and, in imitation of the Brahmins, he rigidly abstained from animal food.

On the breaking out of the first French Revolution, Oswald went to Paris, where, in 1792, he published a new edition, translated into French, with considerable additions, of a pamphlet which he had brought out in London in 1784, entitled 'Review of the Constitution of Great Britain.' This pamphlet displayed some ability, and as, from its extreme views, it was quite in accord-

ance with the spirit of the times in France, it at once gained him admission into the Jacobin club. With that ferocious body he soon acquired so much influence as to be acknowledged the first of Anglo-Jacobins. He took a leading part in all its transactions, and was nominated by the Revolutionary government to the command of a regiment of infantry, raised from the refuse of Paris and the departments. Being joined by his two sons, on the true principle of equality, he made them both drummers! His severe system of discipline made him very unpopular with his men; and having attempted to substitute for the musket in his regiment a pike of superior construction, to render them fit to make or withstand a charge, the soldiers mutinied, and flatly refused to be trained to its use. Colonel Oswald's corps was one of the first of those employed against the royalists in La Vendee, where he was killed in battle. It is said that his men took advantage of the occasion to rid themselves of their obnoxious commander, and to despatch also his two sons, and another English gentleman who was serving in his regiment.

Oswald's appearance in the French service excited some attention in this country at the time, and it is a remarkable fact that an attempt was made to prove his identity with Bonaparte. His countryman, Dr. William Thomson, then a well-known author in London, had prepared a work in which he seriously endeavoured to prove that the first consul's real name was John Oswald, the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh. Oswald, he argued, was a man of enterprize and courage, and a great admirer of Ossian's poems, and so was Bonaparte. Having read his manuscript to a friend of his, that gentleman happened to dine that very day with the Corsican general Paoli, then an exile in London, to whom he related the circumstance, when the latter mentioned that he not only knew Bonaparte's early history, but had actually held him up at the baptismal font. This of course prevented the publication of Dr. Thomson's absurd speculation.

Oswald's works are:

Review of the Constitution of Great Britain. London, 1784. 3d edition, with considerable additions. Paris, 1792, 8vo.

Ranæ Comicæ Evangelizantes; or the Comic Frogs turned Methodists. 1786, 8vo.

The Alarming Progress of French Politics; a Pamphlet on the Commercial Treaty. 1787.

The British Mercury; a periodical publication. 1787.

Euphrosyne; an Ode to Beauty. London, 1788, 4to.

Poems; to which is added, The Humours of John Bull, an Operatical Farce; in two acts. London, 1789, 12mo. This and the preceding appeared under the pseudonym of Sylvester Otway.

The Cry of Nature; or an Appeal to Mercy and Justice, on behalf of the Persecuted Animals. London, 1791, 12mo.

OXFURD, Viscount of, a title (dormant) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred, in 1661, with the secondary title of Baron Makgill of Cousland, on Sir James Makgill of Cranston-Riddell, great-grandson of Sir James Makgill, who was provost of Edinburgh in the reign of James V., and was one of the first who embraced the Reformation in Scotland. He was descended from a family of the same name in Galloway, and had two sons. The elder, Sir James Makgill, purchased the estate of Nether Rankeillour, in the parish of Collessie, Fifeshire. He was educated at Edinburgh, for the law. In June 1554, he was appointed clerk-register, and on the 20th August following, an ordinary lord of session, when he took his seat on the bench as Lord Rankeillour. He was repeatedly employed in settling disputes on the borders, and in 1559 was one of the commissioners who concluded the treaty of Upsettlington. The same year he joined the Reformers, and was in familiar friendship with Knox. After the return of Queen Mary from France in 1561, he was sworn a member of her council, and was one of those to whom the modification of the stipends for the reformed clergy was intrusted. In 1563 he was one of a parliamentary commission appointed for visiting the universities. In 1566, for being implicated in the murder of Rizzio, he was deprived of the office of clerk-register, forced to fly from Edinburgh, and conceal himself in the Highlands. He was soon afterwards, however, pardoned, but ordered to remain north of the Tay. By the favour of the regent Moray, he was restored to the office of clerk-register in December 1567. The following year he was one of the commissioners chosen to attend the regent to York, to manage the accusation against Queen Mary, and was sent by him to London, with Maitland, younger of Lethington, not so much to assist the latter, as to watch his proceedings, as he was known to incline to the cause of Queen Mary. In 1571 and 1572, he was employed as ambassador to the court of Queen Elizabeth. He appears to have suffered considerably in the civil war which raged in Scotland at this time, as on the night of April 28th, 1571, a party of the queen's partisans entered his house in Edinburgh, and on his wife demanding what they wanted, she was killed by a stroke from one of them. (*Calderwood*, vol. iii. p. 70.) His house is said to have been pulled down by the same party, and sold for firewood. In the following month, "thre cofferis of Mr. James M'Gillis going out of Leyth to Pinkie, estemed worth 1,000 lile," were taken by the queen's party. (*Hist. of Senators of College of Justice*, p. 90.) He had either acquired the barony of Pinkie near Musselburgh, or resided there for greater security. In 1578 he and George Buchanan were chosen extraordinary members of the king's council. He died in 1579. From him descended the Makgills of Rankeillour.

The viscounts of Oxfurd descended from David Makgill, the younger brother of Sir James Makgill of Nether Rankeillour. He was styled of Nisbet and Cranston-Riddell. Appointed a lord of session, 27th June 1582, he took the title of Lord Cranston-Riddell, and the same year he became lord advocate. This last office he held till 1589. He died before

12th March 1594 His son, David Makgill, was also a lord of session, appointed 25th May 1597, and died in 1607. This gentleman's eldest son, David Makgill of Cranston-Riddell, died without male issue, 15th May 1619.

His brother, Sir James Makgill, succeeded him in his estates, and was the first Viscount Oxfurd. He was created a baronet in 1627, appointed a lord of session, 3d November 1629, and constituted one of the commissioners of exchequer, 1st February 1645. He was elevated to the peerage, by the title of viscount of Oxfurd, and Lord Makgill of Cousland, by patent, dated 19th April 1651, to him and his heirs male of entail and provision whatsoever. He died 5th May 1663.

His son, Robert, second viscount, died 8th December 1706, aged about 58. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, Lady Henriet Livingston, only daughter of the third earl of Linlithgow, namely, a son, the Hon. Colonel Thomas Makgill, who died without issue, in September 1701, and three daughters. The eldest daughter, the Hon. Christian Makgill, married the Hon. William Maitland, a younger son of the third earl of Lauderdale, and died in 1707, in her 30th year, leaving a son, Robert, who assuming the title of viscount of Oxfurd, voted as such at an election of a representative peer, 21st September 1733. In 1734, James Makgill of Nether Rankeillour, the sixth in descent from Sir James, Lord Rankeillour, claimed the title. His claim was referred to the lords' committee of privileges, but was by them refused, on the ground that although he had proved his being heir male whatsoever, he did not possess the other requisites in the patent, that of heir of entail and of provision. The title, therefore, has remained dormant since the death of the second viscount in 1706. On the death of her nephew, Robert Makgill, above mentioned, in 1755, the Hon. Henriet Makgill, youngest daughter of the second viscount and wife of James Hamilton, younger of Orbistoun, assumed the title of viscountess of Oxfurd. She died 11th October 1758, without issue.

James Makgill, the claimant, having died without issue, he was succeeded in Nether Rankeillour, and his other estates, by his sister, Isabella Makgill, who married the Rev. William Dick, one of the ministers of Cupar. Their daughter, Margaret, heiress of Nether Rankeillour and Lindores, married the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland, sixth son of the sixth earl of Lauderdale, a captain R.N. Their eldest son, Colonel Charles Maitland, when captain in the 17th light dragoons, was aide-de-camp to his cousin, Major-general Thomas Dundas, in the West Indies, in 1794. He was succeeded, in 1827, by his eldest surviving son, David Maitland Makgill, Esq. of Rankeillour, who, in June 1839, was served heir of line in general to the first viscount of Frendraught, (see vol. i. p. 727.) when he assumed the additional name of Crichton, his ancestor, Sir James Makgill of Rankeillour, having married in 1665, the Hon. Janet Crichton, only daughter of the first Viscount Frendraught. Mr. David Maitland Makgill Crichton of Rankeillour, who distinguished himself by his support of the Free church of Scotland, died 11th July 1851, leaving issue.

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PANMURE, Earl of, a title (attainted) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 3d August 1646, with the secondary title of Baron Maule of Brechin and Navar, on Patrick Maule of Panmure, (see p. 122 of this volume, article MAULE). He was a faithful adherent of Charles I., and attended that unfortunate monarch in his imprisonment at Holdenby and Carisbrook, till compelled to leave him by the orders of parliament. By Cromwell he was, in 1654, fined in the exorbitant sum of £10,000 sterling, and £2,500 on account of his younger son, Henry, who had the command of a regiment in the duke of Hamilton's army, raised for the rescue of the king in 1648, and who, at the battle of Dunbar in 1650, also commanded a regiment. The earl's fine was mitigated to £4,000, and that for his son, Henry, to £1,000. His lordship died 22d December, 1661.

His elder son, George, second earl, when Lord Maule, fought at the head of the Forfarshire regiment of horse, of which he was colonel, at the battle of Dunbar, 3d September 1650, and also at an engagement with the English at Inverkeithing, 20th July following, when he was wounded. After the defeat of the royalists at Worcester, many of them repaired to Lord Maule, but, finding that he could be of no further service to the king's cause, he made his peace with General Monk in 1652. The second earl of Panmure died at Edinburgh 24th March 1671. By his countess, Lady Jean Campbell, eldest daughter of John, earl of Loudoun, high-chancellor of Scotland, he had nine children, of whom four sons and one daughter died young.

The eldest surviving son, George, third earl, was a privy councillor to Charles II. and James VII., and died 1st February 1686. He had a son, George, Lord Maule, who predeceased him. The third earl's brother, the Hon. James Maule of Ballumby, succeeded him as fourth earl. In his youth, he served as a volunteer at the siege of Luxembourg. He was a privy councillor to James VII., but was removed for opposing the abrogation of the penal laws against popery. At the convention of estates in March 1689, he vigorously supported the interest of the abdicated monarch. When the crown was settled on King William and Queen Mary, the earl of Panmure, with his brother, the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, who was also a member of the convention, left the meeting, and never appeared again in the parliament of Scotland. When the rebellion of 1715 broke out, the earl and his brother joined the standard of the Pretender, and the former proclaimed James VIII. at Brechin. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, his lordship commanded a battalion of foot, and was taken prisoner, but rescued by his brother. He afterwards took refuge in France, and was attainted by act of parliament. The yearly rental of his estates was £3,456 sterling, the largest of the confiscated properties, and though the government twice offered to restore them, if he would return and take the oath of allegiance to the house of Hanover,

he remained firm in his attachment to the Stuart family. In 1717, an act of parliament was passed, to enable King George to make such a provision to his countess, Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of William and Anne, duke and duchess of Hamilton, as she would have been entitled to had her husband been dead. His lordship died at Paris, 11th April 1723, in his 64th year, without issue.

His brother, Mr. Maule of Kelly, after the Revolution lived in a retired manner till the rebellion of 1715, and spent much of his time in the study of the laws, history, and antiquities of his native country. He died at Edinburgh in 1734. He was twice married. By his first wife, Lady Mary Fleming, only daughter of the first earl of Wigton, he had, with other issue, a son, William, earl of Panmure in the Irish peerage, of whom afterwards; and a daughter, Jean, married, first, to George, Lord Ramsay, eldest son of the sixth earl of Dalhousie. By his second wife, Anne, daughter of the Hon. Patrick Lindsay Crawford of Kilbirnie, he had, with other issue, John Maule of Inverkeillour, one of the barons of the court of exchequer in Scotland, who died, unmarried, in 1781.

William Maule, above mentioned, was, on 6th April 1743, created a peer of Ireland, by the titles of earl of Panmure of Forth, and Viscount Maule of Whitechurch. This nobleman purchased in 1764 the forfeited Panmure estates from the York Buildings Company, for £49,157 18s. 4d. He had early entered the army, and served several campaigns in Flanders. He was at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and in 1770 attained the rank of general. He died at Edinburgh 1st January 1782, aged 82. As his titles were limited to the heirs male of his body, and those of his brother of the half-blood, John Maule of Inverkeillour, who predeceased him, without issue, they became extinct at his death.

PANMURE, Baron, of Brechin and Navar, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred, 9th September 1831, on the Hon. William Maule, formerly Ramsay, second son of the eighth earl of Dalhousie, (see DALHOUSIE, vol. ii. p. 3,) and grandson of George, Lord Ramsay and Jean Maule, daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly. He was born 27th October 1771. His granduncle, William earl of Panmure, in the Irish peerage, had, in 1775, executed an entail of his estates, which form the largest landed property in Forfarshire, in favour of his nephew, George, earl of Dalhousie, in liferent, and his second and other sons in fee. This settlement was attempted to be set aside by Thomas Maule, lieutenant of invalids, heir male of the Panmure family, grandson of Henry Maule, bishop of Meath; but the court of session, on 1st March 1782, determined in favour of the earl of Dalhousie, except as to certain long leases of Panmure and Brechin Parks, which were found to belong to Lieutenant Maule. On the death of the earl of Dalhousie, 4th November 1787, the estates devolved on his second son, the Hon. William Ramsay, then 16 years of age, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Maule. In 1789 he entered the army as a cornet in the 11th dragoons, and afterwards raised an independent company of foot, which was disbanded in 1791. At the general election in 1796, he was elected M.P. for Forfarshire. The politics of his family were tory, but he came forward on the whig interest, to which he firmly adhered during his long life. He was rechosen at all the subsequent elections, till 9th September 1831, when he was raised to the peerage. His lordship died at Brechin castle, April 13, 1852. He was twice married: 1st, in 1794, to Patricia Heron, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, Esq. of Halleaths; and, 2dly, in 1822, (his first wife having died in 1821,) to Miss Elizabeth Barton. By the latter he had no issue, but by the former he had, with 5 daughters, 3 sons, viz. 1. Fox, 2d Baron Panmure, and 11th Earl of Dalhousie. 2. Hon. Lauderdale Maule, lieut.-colonel 79th Highlanders, who died at Varna, Aug. 1, 1854; and 3. Hon. William Maule, born in 1809, died Feb. 17, 1859. He married in 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Binny, Esq. of Maulesden and Fearn; issue, 2 sons, who died in childhood, and 4 daughters.

In an obituary notice of the first Lord Panmure, it is stated that "he was emphatically a remarkable man. Endowed with much natural shrewdness, he neglected the cultivation of his talents; but of an energetic and fearless character, he drew attention to himself by his systematic defiance of conventional decorums. His public career was marked by consistent devotion to popular liberty, and mutual tolerance, and by benevolence rare both in its extent and its intensity. Alike unmeasured in his loves and hatreds, he was devotedly and tenderly attached to those who did not thwart him, implacable to those who did; liberal and humane to all who only came in contact with him in the abstractions of public life, he was a despot to those who stood in more intimate relations to him. Kind, liberal, tolerant, so long as nothing touched him personally, he was fierce and unrelenting as soon as his self-will was opposed." With his eldest son and some other members of his family he was long at variance. His munificence and liberality were shown in bestowing a pension on the widow of Fox, whose principles he had adopted and maintained steadfastly to the last, and after whom he named his eldest son, and also in conferring an annuity of £50 on the widow of Robert Burns, which was continued till the poet's family assured him that it was no longer needed. In 1838, he enlarged the building of the Public schools of Brechin, and erected a hall, with library, &c., for the Mechanics' Institution, at his own expense, and in 1841, he gifted the whole in perpetuity to the town council of that town. In 1839 his tenantry erected a handsome column, 105 feet high, in honour of his lordship, as a lasting memorial of their respect for him as their landlord. It is called the Panmure or 'Live and Let Live' testimonial, and stands on the highest part of the Downie hills, Forfarshire, commanding a view of large portions of seven counties.

The eldest son, long known as the Hon. Fox Maule, became second Lord Panmure. Born 22d April 1801, he was educated at the Charter-house, and when young entered the army as an ensign in the 79th Highlanders. He served for several years in Canada, on the staff of his uncle, the earl of Dalhousie, and retired from the army in 1831, with the rank of captain. He entered parliament in 1835 as member for Perthshire, and in April of that year was appointed under secretary of state for the home department, in Viscount Melbourne's administration. Rejected in 1837 for Perthshire, in the following year he was chosen for the Elgin district of burghs, and in 1841 was returned for Perth. In June of the latter year he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade, and sworn a privy councillor, but only held the former office till the following September. In November 1842 he was elected lord-rector of the university of Glasgow, and in July 1846, on the restoration of the whigs to power, he became a cabinet minister, and was constituted secretary at war. In 1849 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Forfarshire. He continued secretary at war till 1852, when the expiration of the East India Company's charter rendering it necessary to have a minister of influence to direct the affairs of India, he was promoted to the presidency of the board of control. Soon afterwards he succeeded his father as Lord Panmure. In May 1853, the office of keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, to which no salary is attached, vacant by

the death of Lord Melville, was conferred upon him. Under the Aberdeen coalition ministry he held no office, but when Lord Palmerston became prime minister in 1854, he accepted the office of minister of war. In 1853 he was created a knight of the Thistle, and in 1855 was decorated with the order of the Bath. On the death of his cousin, James Andrew Ramsay, 10th earl and 1st marquis of Dalhousie, without male issue, Dec. 19, 1860, he succeeded to the earldom of Dalhousie in the Scottish peerage; the marquisate, a creation of the United Kingdom, became extinct. In 1861 he resumed the family surname of Ramsay after that of Maule. He died July 6, 1874. He *m.* in 1831, Montagu, eldest daughte. of George, 2d Lord Abercromby. She died Nov. 11, 1853.

PANTHER, or PANITER, DAVID, a statesman and prelate of the 16th century, belonged to an ancient family in Forfarshire. He was first prior of St. Mary's Isle, in Galloway, and afterwards vicar of the church of Carstairs, in the diocese of Glasgow, and commendator of the abbey of Cambuskenneth. For some time previous to 1545, he was principal secretary of state and a privy councillor. In that year he was elected bishop of Ross, but not then consecrated, being at that time ambassador from Scotland at the court of France, where he resided for 7 years, and during all that period he regularly received the revenues of the see. On his return he was consecrated bishop at Jedburgh. At the request of the king of France he induced the earl of Arran to resign the regency into the hands of the queen dowager, and as a reward for this service, the French monarch conferred on him an abbey in Poitou. He was one of the commissioners sent from the Scottish parliament to England, in 1550, to conclude a peace with that country. When Queen Mary was married to the dauphin, Panther and several other eminent men went over to Paris to be witnesses of the royal nuptials. This prelate, who is represented as having been a man of the most immoral habits, died at Stirling, October 1, 1558. Calderwood (vol. i. p. 332) says that "he departed eating and drinking, which, together with the rest that thereupon depended, was the pastime of his life." Shortly before his death, he advised the popish clergy against entering into disputations with the reformed ministers. In Calderwood's 'Historie,' (vol. i. p. 414,) it is stated that "Mr. David Panter, then lying at Restalrig, dissuaded them, affirming that, if ever they disputed but where themselves were both judge and party, and where fire and sword should obey their decree, that then their cause was marred for ever: for their victory stood, neither in God nor his word; but in their own wills, and things concluded by their owne councels, 'whereto,' said he, 'these fellowes will give no place, but will call you to your compt-booke, that is, to the Bible, and by it ye will not be found the men that ye are called. Therefore, if ye love yourselves, enter never in disputation with them, nor call the matter in question, but defend yourselves, or else all is lost.'"

Panther's official letters, written in elegant Latin, were published by Ruddiman, in two volumes, in 1722-24. The whole of the second volume was composed by him, the first being the production of his uncle, Patrick Panther, D.D., professor of divinity in the university of St. Andrews, and author of a Latin poem, entitled 'Valliados,' in praise of the heroic exploits of Sir William Wallace.

PARK, MUNGO, an enterprising traveller, the third son and seventh child of a respectable farmer, was born at Fowlshiels, a farm on the estate of the duke of Buccleuch, near Selkirk, September 10, 1771. He received the rudiments of his education in his father's family, and was afterwards sent to the grammar school of Selkirk, where he distinguished himself by his application and proficiency. He was originally intended for the church, but, preferring the medical profession, he was, at the age of fifteen, apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Anderson, a respectable surgeon in Selkirk, with whom he resided three years. In 1789 he removed to the university of Edinburgh, where for three successive sessions he attended the customary medical classes. His favourite study at this time was the science of botany, to prosecute his researches in which he made a tour through the Highlands with his brother-in-law, Mr. James Dickson, who had settled in London as a nurseryman and seedsman. On leaving college, Park repaired to London, and was introduced by Mr. Dickson to Sir Joseph Banks, by whose recommendation he obtained the appointment of assistant-surgeon to the Worcester, East Indiaman In February 1792 he sailed for Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, where he collected a variety of specimens in natural history. He returned the following year, and, November 4, 1794, he communicated to the Linnæan Society a paper con

taining a description of eight new species of fishes from the waters of Sumatra, which was printed in the third volume of their Transactions. Soon after, at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks, he offered his services to the African Association, and engaged to go out on an expedition to the interior of Africa, for the purpose of exploring the source of the Niger. He sailed from Portsmouth, May 22, 1795, on board the Endeavour, an African trader, and reached Pisania, a British factory, about 200 miles up the Gambia, July 5. Here he remained five months, learning the Mandingo language, and collecting information as to the habits and customs of the countries in his route. He left Pisania on the 2d of the ensuing December, and reached Yarra, a frontier town of Ludamar, then governed by the chief of a predatory horde of nomade Moors, February 18, 1796. Ali, the Moorish chief, detained him a captive till July 1, when he made his escape. At this time he had been deprived by the Moors of every thing but a horse, with its accoutrements, a few articles of clothing, and a pocket-compass, which he had saved by concealing it in the sand. Undismayed by the hardships and dangers which surrounded him, he travelled on to the Joliba, or Niger, which he reached at Sego, after a journey of fifteen days. He explored the stream downwards to Silla, and upwards to Bammakoe, then crossed a mountainous country to Kamalia, a Mandingo town, which he reached September 16. Here, five hundred miles from the nearest European settlement, his health at length gave way, and for upwards of a month his strength and energies were entirely prostrated by a fever. After his recovery he was detained in the same place five months more before he obtained the means of journeying to the coast. At last, on June 10, 1797, he returned to Pisania, and was received by the British residents there "as one restored from the dead."

After an absence from England of two years and seven months, Mr. Park arrived at Falmouth, December 22, 1797, and reached London on the morning of the 25th. An Abstract of his Expedition, drawn up by Mr. Bryan Edwards, secretary to the African Association, from materials furnished by Mr. Park, was immediately printed for the use of the members. In June 1798 Mr. Park went to reside at his mother's house at Fowlshiels, where he spent the summer and autumn in preparing his volume of Travels. His simple but interesting narrative was published in 1799, with an Appendix, containing Geographical Illustrations of Africa, by Major Rennell; and, on its appearance, it was received with uncommon avidity, and has ever since continued a standard work.

Having resolved to settle in Scotland, Mr. Park married, August 2, 1799, a daughter of Mr. Anderson of Selkirk, with whom he had served his apprenticeship. In October 1801 he commenced practising at Peebles as a surgeon. In the autumn of 1803 a proposal was made to him by Government, to undertake a second expedition to Africa; and, in December of that year, he quitted Scotland for London. Owing to changes in the ministry, however, and other unavoidable causes, the expedition was delayed till January 30, 1805, when, every thing being arranged, he once more left the shores of England for the deadly and inhospitable regions of Central Africa. He was empowered to enlist at Goree any number of the garrison under forty-five, and to draw for any sum not exceeding £5,000. From Goree he was directed to proceed up the river Gambia, and thence, crossing over to the Senegal, to travel by such routes as he should find most eligible to the banks of the Niger. In his first journey he had traced its easterly course, but he had not been able to follow it down to its mouth. His object now was to cross the country from the western coast, enter Bambara, construct two boats, and, embarking on the river, endeavour to reach the ocean.

On March 28 Mr. Park arrived at Goree, from whence he proceeded to Kayee, a small town on the Gambia, a little below Pisania, where he engaged a Mandingo priest named Isaaco, who was also a travelling merchant, to be his guide. Here he remained for some days arranging matters for the expedition, and here commences Mr. Park's interesting Journal of his last mission, which includes regular memoranda of his progress and adventures to November 16 of the same year. On the morning of April 27 the expedition set out from Kayee. It consisted of Mr. Park himself,

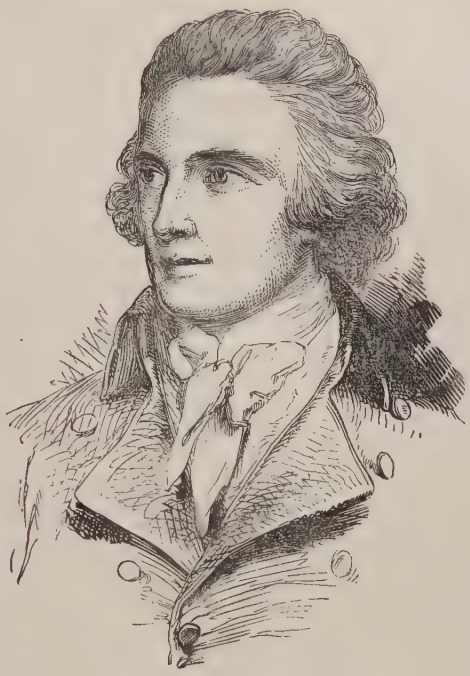
with the brevet commission of a captain in Africa, his brother-in-law, Mr. Alexander Anderson, surgeon, with a similar commission of lieutenant, and Mr. George Scott, draughtsman, five artificers from the Royal dock-yards, Isaaco the guide, and Lieutenant Martyn and thirty-five men of the Royal African corps, as their military escort. In two days they arrived at Pisania, which they quitted on May 4, and on the 11th reached Medina, the capital of the kingdom of Woolli. On the 15th they arrived at Kussai, on the banks of the Gambia, and about this time one of the soldiers died of epilepsy.

Park's hopes of completing the objects of his mission in safety depended entirely on his reaching the Niger before the commencement of the rainy season, the effects of which are always fatal to Europeans. The half of his journey, however, had not been finished when the wet season set in, and, in a few days, twelve of the men were seriously ill, and others were soon affected in a greater or less degree by the climate. On the morning of June 13, when they departed from Dindikoo, the sick occupied all the horses and spare asses, and by the 15th some were delirious. On the 18th they arrived at Toniba, from whence they ascended the mountains south of that place; and, having attained the summit of the ridge which separates the Niger from the remote branches of the Senegal, Mr. Park had the satisfaction of once more seeing the Niger rolling its immense stream along the plains. But this pleasure was attended with the mortifying reflection, that, of the party that had set out with him from the coast, there survived only six soldiers and one carpenter, with Lieutenant Martyn, Mr. Anderson and the guide. Mr. Scott, the draughtsman, who had been left behind at Koomikoomi, on account of sickness, died without reaching the Niger. On August 21 Mr. Park and the few survivors embarked in a canoe, and on the 23d they arrived at Maraboo. Isaaco was immediately despatched to Sego, the capital of Bambarra, to negotiate with Mansong, the sovereign, for permission and materials to build a boat for the purpose of proceeding down the Niger. Whilst waiting for his return Mr. Park was seized with a severe attack of dysentery, but, by the aid of medicine and a good constitution, he soon recovered. After many delays, Mansong sent a messenger to conduct the traveller towards Sego. The king and his chiefs were much gratified by the presents which they received from Mr. Park, who, on September 26, proceeded to Sansanding. It was with difficulty, however, that he procured from Mansong, in return for his presents, two old canoes, wherewith he constructed, with his own hands and some assistance from one of the surviving soldiers, a flat-bottomed boat, to which he gave the title of his majesty's schooner, the Joliba. In the meantime he was informed of the death of Mr Scott, and he now had to lament the loss of his friend Mr. Anderson, who died, after a lingering illness, October 26. On November 16 every thing was ready for the voyage, and, during the succeeding days, previous to his embarkation, which was on the 19th, Mr. Park wrote several letters to his friends in Great Britain, with which Isaaco the guide was sent back to the British settlements on the Gambia.

Some time elapsed without any farther intelligence being received of Mr. Park and his companions; but in the course of 1806 various unfavourable reports became current regarding their fate. Information was brought down to the coast by the native traders from the interior of Africa, to the effect that Mr. Park and those with him had been killed during their progress down the river. Lieutenant-general Maxwell, the governor of Senegal, in consequence, engaged Isaaco, Mr. Park's former guide, to proceed to the Niger, to ascertain the truth of these rumours, and in January 1810 he left Senegal on this mission. He returned on September 1, 1811, bringing a full confirmation of the reports of Mr. Park's death; and delivered to the governor a Journal from Amadi Fatouma, the guide who had accompanied Park from Sansanding down the Niger, which, after being translated from Arabic into English, was transmitted by him to the secretary of state for the colonial department. From the information procured by Isaaco, it appeared that the expedition proceeded from Sansanding to Silla, whence Mr. Park, Lieut. Martyn, three other white men, three slaves, and Amadi, as guide and interpreter, nine in number, sailed down the Niger; and in

the course of their voyage were repeatedly attacked by the natives, whom they as often repulsed with much slaughter. At length having passed Kaffo and Gourmon, and supplied themselves with provisions, they entered the country of Haoussa. Park had delivered some presents to the chief of Yaouri, a village in this district, to be transmitted to the king, who lived at a little distance. The chief, having learned that Park was not to return, treacherously appropriated them to himself, and sent a message to the king that the white man had departed without giving them any presents. At Yaouri, Amadi's engagement with Park terminated, and on going to pay his respects to the king he was put in prison, and an armed force was sent to a village called Boussa, near the river side, to intercept Park's progress. This force was posted on the top of a rock, which stretches across the whole breadth of the river, and in which there is a large cleft or opening through which the water flowed in a strong current. When Mr. Park arrived at this opening, and attempted to pass, he was attacked by the natives with lances, pikes, arrows, and stones. For some time he resolutely defended himself; but at length, overpowered by numbers and fatigue, and unable to keep the canoe against the current, he laid hold of one of the white men and jumped into the water. Lieutenant Martyn did the same, and they were drowned in the stream in attempting to escape. One slave was left, and they took him and the canoe, and carried them to the king. After having been kept in prison for three months, Amadi was released; and obtained information from the surviving slave, concerning the manner in which Mr. Park and his companions had died. Nothing was left in the canoe but a sword belt, of which the king had made a girth for his horse, and this belt Isaaco afterwards recovered. Captain Clapperton in his second Expedition received accounts confirming this statement, and visited the spot where the travellers perished. He was likewise told that the chief of Yaouri had some of Park's papers, which he was willing to give up to him, if he would go to see him. The Landers also visited the place, and were shown by the chief one of Park's books, which had fallen into his hands.

The portrait of Mungo Park is subjoined:



Mr. Park's death is supposed to have taken place about four months after his departure from Sansanding. Of his enterprising spirit, indefatigable vigilance, calm fortitude, and unshaken perseverance, he has left permanent memorials in the Narrative of his Travels, and in his Journal and Correspondence, published in 1815, with his Life prefixed by Mr. Wishaw. His widow, who was left with three children, died in February 1840.

PARK, PATRIC, a sculptor of considerable genius, the son of Matthew Park, an eminent builder in Glasgow, who erected the new part of Hamilton palace, was born in Glasgow in 1808. He early evinced a decided taste for art, and studied at Rome for some years, as a pupil of Thorwaldsen. In 1834 he settled in London, and was much engaged in bust sculpture. At different periods he had a studio in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and latterly at Manchester. In 1851 he was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, and was afterwards chosen an academician. He excelled principally in busts, and those of many eminent personages of his time were executed by him, among whom may be mentioned

Thomas Campbell the poet, and General Sir Charles Napier. His fine bust of Napoleon III. was remarkable for its faithful likeness and beauty as a work of art. So also are his busts of the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Layard, M.P. Another of his master-pieces is the "Scottish Lassie," a beautiful head of a female in marble, an idealized likeness of his wife, belonging to the Royal Scottish Academy, which is placed in the National Gallery of Scotland at Edinburgh. His genius was peculiarly fitted for large open-air statues, but he was never employed in this the highest branch of the art. Perhaps his eccentric character and independent disposition interfered to prevent his being engaged in what was all his life the object of his great desire. He wrote well on Sculptural subjects, and in 1846, printed at Glasgow, for private circulation, A Letter to Archibald Alison, Esq., LL.D., sheriff of Lanarkshire, 'On the Use of Drapery in Portrait Sculpture.' He died at Warrington, Aug. 16, 1855. He had gone from Manchester to give a gentleman whose bust he was taking a sitting, and on his return to the station at Warrington, he perceived a porter endeavouring to carry a heavy trunk. Rushing forward to his assistance, in the attempt to lift it, the weight of the box caused him to burst a blood vessel. In the 28th Annual Report of the Royal Scottish Academy, dated Nov. 14 of that year, the Council thus alludes to his merits and decease:

"A vacancy has occurred in the list of academicians, by the premature and lamented death of their highly talented brother academician, Patric Park, Esq., sculptor, an event which occurred suddenly at Warrington, on the 16th August last. Mr. Park had, at the time of his decease, only attained the age of forty-four years, and being an enthusiastic student and lover of his profession, his works, especially his portrait busts—long distinguished by some of the highest qualities of his noble art, seemed every succeeding year to gain in strength and refinement, so that, had life been spared, many works of still higher excellence might have been looked for from his prolific studio. The Academy exhibitions, for a long series of years past, and none of them more strikingly than that of 1855, when his fine bust of the Emperor of the French occupied a place of honour, sufficiently attest the justice of this brief eulogium of the council, and justify their sorrow that, in the death of Patric Park, the Academy has lost one of its most talented members, and the department of sculpture, in which he more peculiarly excelled, one of its most eminent professors."

He married a daughter of Robert Carruthers, Esq., Inverness, and had 4 sons and a daughter.

Pasley, the surname of a Dumfries-shire family, several members of which have distinguished themselves in the service of their country. James Pasley, Esq. of Craig and Burn, near Langholm, who died April 13, 1773, at the age of 78, left six sons and four daughters. His wife was Magdalene, daughter of Robert Elliot, Esq. of Middlemiln, Roxburghshire, and grand-daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, baronet.

The fifth son, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, born March 2, 1734, commanded a division of the fleet under Earl Howe, in the memorable defeat of the French fleet, June 1, 1794, and greatly distinguished himself. For his gallant conduct on the occasion, he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, Sept. 1, of that year, with remainder, having no sons, to the heirs male of his daughters successively. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Heywood, Esq., of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, one of His Majesty's deemsters for that island, and had two daughters, the elder of whom, Maria, married, in 1800, John Sabine, Esq., of the grenadier guards, and had an only son, who succeeded his grandfather. Sir Thomas died Nov. 29, 1808.

His grandson, Sir Thomas Sabine, born Dec. 26, 1804, became 2d baronet, and by royal permission, assumed, in 1809, the surname and arms of Pasley; married, with issue, 7 sons and 4 daughters. In 1857 Sir Thomas was raised to the rank of Rear-admiral of the White.

The first Sir Thomas' sister, Margaret, 3d daughter of James Pasley, Esq. of Craig and Burn, above mentioned, married, in 1761, George Malcolm, Esq. of Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire, and was the mother of a large family. Three of her sons were Col. Sir James Malcolm, died in 1829, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and General Sir John Malcolm (See pp. 95 and 97 of this vol.)

General Sir Charles William Pasley, K.C.B., (1845) was, in his time, well known for his attainments in literature and science. He entered the army as 2d lieutenant in the artillery in 1797, and removed to the Royal engineers in 1798. He served at the defence of Gaeta in 1806, at the battle of Maida, at the siege of Copenhagen, and at Corunna in 1809, and was twice wounded. He was chief engineer of the Marquis of Huntly's division at Walcheren. In 1841 he became a major-general, and in 1851 a lieutenant-general. He was also a colonel commanding a corps of engineers. In 1844 he was created D.C.L. at Oxford. He was the inventor of some improvements in pontoon bridges, and author of a treatise on 'Military Instruction,' and 'An Essay on the Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire.' For some years he was inspector-general of railways. He died in April 1861.

Paterson. A family of this name at one period possessed the estate of Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, and also a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred in 1686, but which has been long extinct. In 1745, Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, baronet, joined the rebellion. His mother, Lady Jean Erskine, was sister of the Earl of Mar, a strong Jacobite connection, and Prince Charles Edward slept at Bannockburn house on the 14th September of that year. Bannockburn house was also the prince's head-quarters during January 1746. Sir Hugh's grand-daughter is said to have been privately married to the prince, but she released him to promote the Stuart cause. Another Miss Paterson, belonging to a respectable family at Baltimore, made, in the present century, an equally romantic match, having married Prince Jerome, brother of Napoleon I.; but was obliged to separate from her husband by a dynastic divorce.

John Paterson, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, was con-

secrated bishop of Ross in 1662, by James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews. He had at one time signed the Covenant. His son, John Paterson, incumbent of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, was in 1674 consecrated bishop of Galloway, in his father's lifetime. He was bitterly opposed to the Presbyterians. In 1679 he was transferred to the see of Edinburgh. In 1687 he was appointed archbishop of Glasgow. At the Revolution he was deprived of his see. In 1692 he was arrested and committed to the castle of Edinburgh for plotting against the Revolution settlement, being at the time under sentence of banishment. In 1701 he was still in confinement. He died Dec. 9, 1703, in his own house at Edinburgh, in his 76th year. He was the last archbishop of Glasgow, and his violent counsels seem to have contributed to the overthrow of the Stuart government. His family went to England, and his grandson, an eminent solicitor in London, took an active part in the architectural improvement of the metropolis, as was recognised by the votes of the corporation, and borne witness to in his portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was a member of parliament, and chairman of Ways and Means. With the Lord-chancellor Camden, he was one of the executors of the will of his friend, David Garrick.

In the United States, as throughout the colonies, as well as on both sides of the Tweed, persons of this name are numerous. The progenitors of most of the families which bear it, are supposed to have been of Scandinavian origin.

PATERSON, WILLIAM, the founder of the Bank of England, and projector of the Darien Expedition, was born at the farm of Skipmyre, Dumfries-shire, in March or April 1655. His father was a farmer, who appears to have possessed lands of his own, at some distance from the farm he held on lease. He seems to have received the education common to boys of his condition at the period, viz., grammar, writing, arithmetic, and some Latin, and, according to tradition, was destined for the Presbyterian church, but in 1672, in his 17th year, he was obliged to leave Scotland, council warrants having been issued for his seizure, on a charge of having had communication with the persecuted ministers and others then in hiding in the wilds of Dumfries-shire. He went to Bristol, to a relative of his mother's, a widow, who, on her death soon after, left him some small amount of property. He was afterwards received into the counting-house of a relative, a merchant in London. Subsequently, he was engaged in trade in the West Indies. There is no authority whatever for the loose statements that have been made that he was at one time a missionary, and, at another, engaged with the buccaneers. It seems certain, however, that he had acquired much information respecting Spanish America, which could only be furnished by the latter, as he had not been there himself.

On his return from the West Indies, he became eminent as a merchant in London. In 1690 he founded the Hampstead Water Company, and he was treasurer of a similar Company in Southwark. In 1691 he projected the Bank of England, taking, it is said, the bank of St. George, in Genoa, as a model. The scheme met, at first, with great opposition, one of the most influential and most persevering antagonists of his financial views being Mr. Lowndes, the secretary of the treasury, but, being supported by the principal London merchants, the bank was established in 1694. Its shares, to the amount of £1,200,000, were taken with great rapidity. Its first body of proprietors numbered 1,300, among whom was the celebrated John Locke. Paterson himself subscribed for £2,000 stock, and was one of the first directors of this great national establishment. He next proposed to found the Orphan Fund bank, to relieve the Corporation of London, on account of money due to the city orphans, a project which led to his withdrawal from the bank of England. The directors conceived that he was not entitled to do any other banking business than theirs, and, not to be restricted in his operations, he sold the stock he held as a qualification for a seat at the board, and voluntarily retired. With the bank of Scotland, founded in 1695, he had no participation whatever, although this has been frequently erroneously stated.

His great plan for the formation of a Company of trade and colonization in Africa and the Indies, afterwards called the Darien Company, was not at first a Scottish affair. For ten years he had offered it to the English minister, to the merchants of Hamburg, to the Dutch, and to the elector of Brandenburg, who all declined to entertain it. On the invitation of some of his countrymen he next propounded his scheme in Scotland. It is stated by Sir John Dalrymple, that that ardent patriot, Mr. Fletcher of Salton, brought Paterson to Edinburgh, to submit his plan of trade to the Scottish parliament and people, and that Fletcher introduced him to the marquis of Tweeddale, then Scots minister, and persuaded him to adopt the project. Lord Stair and Mr. Johnston, the two

secretaries of state, with Sir James Stuart, the lord advocate, also gave their sanction to the scheme; and, in June 1695, a statute was passed in the Scots parliament, followed by a charter from the crown, for creating a trading Company to Africa and the Indies, with power to plant colonies in places not possessed by other Europeans.

Paterson's plan was to form an emporium on each side of the isthmus of Darien, for the trade of the opposite continents. The manufactures of Europe were to be sent to the Gulf of Darien, and thence conveyed by land across the ridge of mountains that intersects the Isthmus, there to be exchanged for the produce of South America and of Asia; and thus, to use his own emphatic language, he would wrest the keys of the world from Spain, then in possession of South America. English as well as foreigners were admitted into the Company. The original leaders in the scheme, whose names are inserted in the Act 1695, were nine residents in Scotland, with Lord Belhaven, and Sir Robert Chiesley, lord provost of Edinburgh, at their head, and eleven merchants of London, headed by William Paterson and Thomas Coutts. The sum of £300,000 was, in a few days, subscribed in London, and there the first meetings, for the constitution of the Company, were held.

This magnificent project was ruined through the infamous partiality of William III., who was mainly indebted for his crown to the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the mean jealousy of the English nation. The alarm was first excited by the East India Company, and the West India merchants. In Holland and Hamburg the sum of £200,000 had been subscribed. In the latter city the English consul presented a memorial to the senate, disowning the Company, and warning them against all connection with it. But though the assembly of merchants returned a spirited reply, they soon withdrew their subscriptions, and the Dutch followed their example. Both houses of parliament, on December 13, 1695, concurred in a joint address to the king, remarkable for its absurd, narrow, and illiberal views, against the establishment of the Company. The House of Commons instituted an inquiry into the case, and after examining Paterson, his Scottish colleagues in London, and their English partners, issued an impeachment against them for raising money in England by shares in their Company, under an act of the Scottish parliament. Although the impeachment was soon abandoned, the English subscriptions were withdrawn, and the prospects of the Company in London were nipped in the bud.

Paterson, however, was not easily intimidated, and the Scots people, indignant at the opposition which the scheme had met with in England, avowedly because it would be beneficial to Scotland, immediately subscribed £400,000, although at that time there was not above £800,000 of cash in the kingdom. So great was the national enthusiasm, that young women threw their little fortunes into the stock, and widows sold their jointures to get the command of money for the same purpose. Paterson himself subscribed £3,000 to the stock of the company. At the very outset a mishap befell the Scottish company and its projector which had an adverse influence on the fortunes of both. This was the loss of a large portion of the Company's capital, amounting to £25,000, which had been entrusted by Paterson to an agent in Holland, for the purchase of stores for the Company's projected expedition of five ships to America, but misappropriated by the latter. A board of inquiry was appointed to investigate the circumstances, and their report fully acquitted Paterson of all blame, and recommended that his services should be continued by the Company. The directors approved of the report, except as to that part relative to the acceptance of his services, and to the great detriment of the interests and prospects of the Company, the very man who had called it into being, was not employed officially in its first expedition, and had no part in its guidance. He sailed simply as a private adventurer, with his wife, and one servant. The name of the latter stands in the Company's books for a subscription for £100.

On the 26th of July 1698, five large vessels, laden with merchandise, military stores, and provisions, with 1,200 persons on board, sailed from Leith to form the projected colony. On the arrival of the colonists at the isthmus of Darien, they purchased lands from the natives, and established their settlement at Acta, a place midway

between Porto Bello and Carthagena, having a secure and capacious harbour, formed by a peninsula, which they fortified, and named Fort Saint Andrew. The settlement itself they called New Caledonia; and, on the suggestion of Paterson, their first public act was to publish a declaration of freedom of trade and religion to all nations.

The infant colony was soon exposed to internal dissensions, from want of a proper head; and the native Indians continued to alarm them with preparations of the Spaniards for their expulsion. It was much harassed by the latter, and, in consequence of orders sent from England, the governors of the colonies in the West Indies and America issued proclamations, prohibiting any succour being given to the Scots at Darien, on the weak pretext that their settlement there was an infringement of the alliance between England and Spain. But in the papers of the Darien council, preserved in the Advocates' Library, it is averred that previous to the colony leaving Scotland, the right of the Company was debated before King William, in presence of the Spanish ambassador; and that, during the time the subscriptions were in course of being collected, Spain had made no complaints against the formation of the Company. Besides this, that part of the country where the colony settled was a territory never possessed by the Spaniards at all, and was inhabited by a people continually at war with them. To add to the misfortunes of the settlers, their provisions were soon exhausted, and they were indebted to the hunting and fishing of the natives for the scanty supplies they received. At the end of eight months those who survived were compelled, by disease and famine, to abandon the settlement, and return to Europe. Paterson himself was seized with fever, and his wife dying was buried in the colony. In his illness he was carried on board the 'Unicorn,' one of the Company's ships, and conveyed to New York, where his life was for some time despaired of. On his recovery, he sailed for Scotland, and arrived at Edinburgh on the 5th December, 1698. He soon regained the confidence of the Company, was admitted among the directors, and his name appears to their subsequent acts.

In the meantime, two other expeditions had sailed from Scotland. When the second arrived, they found the huts burned, and the forts demolished. After being joined by the third party that went out, they were attacked by the Spaniards from Panama, but having stormed the enemy's camp, they repulsed the Spanish force with great slaughter. At last a larger force arrived from Carthagena, and, after a siege of nearly six weeks, they were obliged to capitulate, on condition that they should be allowed to embark with their effects for Europe. Of the three expeditions, not more than thirty persons survived, to carry to their native country the disastrous intelligence of the utter ruin of the colony. An interesting description of the rise, progress, and failure of this well-conceived, but ill-fated, undertaking will be found in Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.

Paterson's spirit was still ardent and unbroken, and while he was among the foremost to calm the public irritation at the treatment received from the English government, to avoid a war between the two countries, which appeared imminent, he set himself to devise suitable means for recovering the Company's losses. He projected a new plan, admitting England to a large share in the advantages of the settlement, which he presented o the Darien Company. In 1700 he is said to have published, anonymously, 'Proposals and Reasons for Constituting a Council of Trade,' a work which has been erroneously attributed to the pen of John Law of Lauriston. Although the latter was a relative of his own, he invariably opposed his schemes as unsound and pernicious. The provisions contained in this pamphlet were, in 1705, embodied, to a limited extent and in a modified form, in the 'Act for appointing a Council of Trade,' one of the last efforts at independent action of the Scots parliament and nation. To Paterson's enterprising spirit the trade and prosperity of his country were much indebted. He was an ardent advocate of free trade, and his principles were those which now govern the mercantile policy of this country.

In 1701, he submitted to King William his new plan of commerce and colonization in Spanish America, in order to counteract the ambitious designs in Europe of Louis XIV. It was adopted by the king, with whom he had several

personal interviews on the subject. The decided character of the Revolution in the politics of Europe and the acknowledgment of King James' son by the French king, had led his majesty at last to turn a favourable ear to the project of the Darien Company. Unfortunately, his death, soon after, put an end to the scheme altogether.

Paterson was a warm advocate of the union with England, and he was employed, both in London and Edinburgh, to settle one of the most difficult branches of the treaty, namely, the arrangement of the public accounts between the two kingdoms. In this office two other gentlemen were associated with him, Dr. Gregory and Mr. Bower, and they had £200 sterling each for the work. He was elected a member of the first Imperial parliament for the Dumfries burghs, but there being a double return, a Mr. Johnstone having been also chosen, he was unseated on petition.

In the last Scots parliament, resolutions had been passed recommending Paterson to her Majesty for his good services, but the recommendation, like many others, was disregarded. By the treaty of union, a sum amounting to nearly £400,000 was agreed to be paid by the united kingdom, as an indemnity to Scotland, for the losses sustained by the Darien Company, and this was secured by an act of the Imperial parliament. Of this money Paterson claimed about £30,000, chiefly founded on his contract when forming the Company, and a special act of parliament passed in his favour in 1708. The Court of Exchequer decided that he had "a just right to be paid out of the equivalent money," and "in regard that he had been very instrumental in carrying on other matters of a public nature, much to his country's service, the judges thought it just that some way should be found to give him the recompense for his services he merited, and of which he had been disappointed." Pursuant thereto, the House of Commons, March 18, 1708, passed a resolution in Paterson's favour, in regard to his Darien claims, "and likewise that such a recompense be given to him as might be suitable to his services, expenses, losses, and public cares." The ministers of Queen Anne, however, were not to be moved into doing him justice, and it was not till after the accession of George I., and he had been reduced to great poverty, that he obtained the sum due to him.

Meantime he continued to urge financial reform on the attention of ministers. A representation which he made to Lord-treasurer Godolphin, in December 1709, on the disorders of the finances, was disregarded. Lord-treasurer Harley, Godolphin's successor, adopted some of his views, but did not employ him. He had presented a memorial to ministers on his claims, and stating his distress, but all the relief he seems to have got were two or three sums of £100 and £50, which stand opposite to his name in Queen Anne's bounty list in 1712 and 1713.

His latter years were spent in London, and it is believed that, in the period of his extreme distress, he taught mathematics in Westminster. In 1703 he proposed that a public library of agriculture, trade, and finance, should be formed, and gave his own books towards founding such an in stitution in London. It is thought that he was the original of Addison's Sir Andrew Freeport in the 'Spectator.' Having, on the accession of George I. to the throne in 1714, presented a memorial to his Majesty, the latter referred it to his Treasury, and an act of parliament was passed, whereby Paterson obtained the sum of £18,241 10s. 10$\frac{2}{3}$d., charged on the Scottish equivalent. His last successful effort in finance was the construction of the Sinking Fund in 1717, for the redemption of the national debt, which is still an essential element in our financial system. He died, January 22, 1719. In the obituary of the 'Register' of 1718–19, he is styled "the great calculator."

He was a voluminous writer on mercantile and financial subjects, but all his works were published anonymously. A volume entitled 'William Paterson, the Merchant Statesman, and Founder of the Bank of England: his Life and Trials. By S. Bannister, M.A., formerly Attorney-general of New South Wales,' was published at Edinburgh in 1857. The author mentions the following as among his principal publications:

A Brief account of the Intended Bank of England. London, 1694, 4to.

The Occasion of Scotland's Decay in Trade; with a proper Expedient for Recovery thereof, and the Increasing our Wealth. 1705, 4to.

Proposals and Reasons for Constituting a Council of Trade. 1700. This work was reprinted in 1751, by Robert and Andrew Foulis, Glasgow, and by them erroneously attributed to John Law of Lauriston. This mistake led Professor Dugald Stewart in 1761, to mention Law as its author, but there can be no doubt it was written by Paterson.

An Inquiry into the Reasonableness and Consequences of an Union with Scotland. With Observations thereupon, as communicated to Lawrence Philips, Esq., New York. London, 1706, 8vo, p. 160.

Essay Concerning Inland and Foreign, Public and Private Trade. 1705.

Fair Payment is no Sponge. 1717. A tract written in reply to a pamphlet by one Broom, against the proposal of a Sinking Fund, entitled 'No Club Law,' declaring that it would apply a sponge to the public debt.

Wednesday Club Conferences. London, 1717.

Several of Paterson's Letters are contained in a volume entitled 'The Darien Papers, being a selection of Original Letters and Official Documents,' relating to the Company, printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1849, from the manuscripts preserved in the Advocates' Library.

Of his other numerous writings it is impossible now to give even the titles.

An Historical Romance, entitled 'Darien; or the Merchant Prince,' by Eliot Warburton, published in 1852, in 3 vols., is founded on the Darien expedition, and has William Paterson for its hero. So imbued with admiration of Paterson's character and genius was the author, that he was proceeding to the very scene of his enterprize, with the view of promoting its revival, when, with all on board, the ship went down, and was lost at sea. Paterson's family are said to have been related to that of Paterson, archbishop of Glasgow.

PATON, George, an eminent antiquary. See Supplement.

PATRICK, St., the patron saint of Ireland, was born in 373 at a village called Bonaven Taberniæ, supposed to be the town of Kilpatrick, on the Clyde, between Dumbarton and Glasgow. Jones, in his 'Historical Account of the Welsh Bards,' states his birth-place to have been the Vale of Rhos, Pembrokeshire. He is also said by some to have been a native of Cornwall, and by others of Brittany. All the information recorded of him is founded on conjecture, except what may be traced in his own writings, his 'Confessions,' and a letter which he addressed to Corotic, a Welsh prince. He styles himself both a Briton and a Roman, and says his father was of a good family, named Calphurnius, who appears to have come to Scotland in a civil capacity with the Roman troops. His mother's name was Concha, or Conchessa, the niece of St. Martin, bishop of Tours.

In his sixteenth year he was carried captive to Ireland by a band of the wild Irish, who had made an excursion into Scotland. After passing six years in keeping sheep, he made his escape to France, and by his mother's uncle at Tours was ordained a canon regular of his church. At the age of sixty, being moved by visions, and other signs, to undertake the conversion of the pagan Irish, he repaired to Rome, to receive the Pope's sanction and authority for this holy purpose. His original name is stated to have been Succuthus, or, (according to Nennius, abbot of Bangor) Maur; that of Patricius being given to him by Pope Celestine, when he consecrated him a bishop, and sent him into Ireland in 433. The greatest success is said to have attended his missionary efforts. He converted and baptized the kings of Ulster and Munster, and the seven sons of the king of Connaught. He fixed his metropolitan see at Armagh, and founded monasteries, established schools, planted churches, and ordained priests in various parts of the country. Several miracles are attributed to him. He died at Down in Ulster, according to Usher, in 493, to Tillemont, about 455, and to Nennius, in 464. His works, or at least those attributed to him, were published, with remarks, by Sir James Ware, in 1658.

PEDEN, Alexander, famed for his piety and zeal, and supposed powers of prophecy, was born in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, in 1626. After having obtained a regular university education, he was for some time employed as schoolmaster, precentor, and session-clerk, in the parish of Tarbolton. According to Wodrow, he was also at one period precentor at Fenwick. Shortly before the Restoration, he was settled minister of New-Luce, in Galloway, where, however, he only continued three years, having been, in 1662, ejected from his charge, with the majority of the Scots Presbyterian clergy. On quitting his parish, he preached a farewell sermon to his people, who, during its delivery, were deeply affected, especially when he told them that they should never see his face again in that pulpit. On the conclusion of the service, which lasted till night, he closed the pulpit door,

and knocked three times on it with his Bible, saying as often, "I arrest thee in my Master's name, that none ever enter thee but such as come in by the door as I have done." It so happened, that none of the Indulged or Episcopal ministers ever officiated in the pulpit of New-Luce church, which was not again opened till the Revolution restored it to the Presbyterians. This remarkable circumstance, with several striking coincidences of a similar kind, procured for Peden the credit of possessing, in a high degree, the gift of foreseeing and foretelling future events, relating to himself and the oppressed Church of Scotland.

After his ejection he lurked in various retired parts of the country, and had frequent narrow escapes from his persecutors. In 1666 a proclamation was issued against him and several of the ejected ministers, for having, contrary to law, continued to exercise their ministerial functions; and as Peden disregarded a summons to appear before the privy council, he was declared a rebel, and forfeited in both life and fortune. For greater safety, he occasionally passed some time in Ireland. At length, in 1673, he was apprehended by Major Cockburn, in the house of Hugh Ferguson of Knockdow, in Carrick, who was fined 1,000 merks for harbouring him. Being carried prisoner to Edinburgh, Peden was, after examination, sent to the Bass, where he was kept in close confinement till 1678. In December of that year he was, with sixty others, removed to Edinburgh, and condemned to be transported to Virginia, not to return to Scotland under pain of death. After this sentence was passed, Peden frequently exclaimed, "That the ship was not yet built which should take him and his fellow-prisoners to America!" They were sent by sea to London, and on their arrival there, the captain of the vessel that was engaged to convey them to Virginia, finding that they were pious Christians, who were banished for their Presbyterian principles, and not thieves and robbers, as he had been given to understand, indignantly refused to be the instrument of carrying their iniquitous sentence into execution, and they were in consequence soon set at liberty. Peden spent some time in London and other places in England, and ventured to return to Scotland in 1679, but during the remainder of his life was forced to lurk, as before, in different places of concealment. He sometimes found a retreat in Ireland, sometimes in Scotland, till, at length, worn out with his prolonged toils and sufferings, he returned to Sorn, and lived chiefly in an artificial cave in the immediate vicinity of the garrison posted in Sorn castle, uniformly protected, as he had been in a hundred places before from the peering searches of the bloodthirsty soldiery. He was visited on his deathbed by the celebrated James Renwick, and after he had been vainly searched for in his brother's house, he died there January 1686, in his sixtieth year. He was interred in the churchyard of Auchinleck; but forty days afterwards his body was lifted by a troop of dragoons, who carried it two miles to the village of Old Cumnock, with the view of hanging it, as a mark of ignominy, on a gallows there, but they eventually buried it at the gallows foot. "The place," says Mr. M'Gavin, "is now the common burying-ground for Cumnock parish." What are styled 'The Prophecies of Alexander Peden,' fathered upon him after his death, were collected into a small tract, which long formed one of the publications most highly prized by the peasantry of Scotland.

PENNECUIK, a surname derived from the parish of Penicuick, in Mid Lothian, belonging to Sir George Clerk, baronet. The name was in early times spelled *Penicok*, and is believed to have been derived from the Gaelic *Bein-na-cuack*, or the British *Pen-y-coc*, both of which mean the Cuckoo's hill.

PENNECUIK, ALEXANDER, M.D., an eminent physician and poet, was born at Newhall, near Edinburgh, in 1652. His father, of the same name, served as a surgeon in the Swedish army, during the Thirty Years' War, and was afterwards surgeon-general to the Auxiliary Scots army sent into England in 1644. He was proprietor of the estates of Newhall in the county of Edinburgh, and Romanno in Peebles-shire, and is said by his son to have lived to be "the oldest Æsculapius of the age." After receiving his education, which he completed on the Continent, Alexander went to reside with his father on the family property, which he inherited at the old gentleman's death. There he continued to practise as a physician, and to cultivate poetry and science. He wrote a 'Description of Tweeddale,' esteemed for the antiquarian and botanical infor-

mation it contains, which, with his miscellaneous poems, was published in 1715. His poetical pieces are chiefly descriptive of rural manners. He died in 1722, leaving two married daughters, to the elder of whom he gave, as a dower, the estate of Newhall, and to the younger he left, at his death, the lands of Romanno. A new edition of his works, with a life of the author, appeared at Leith in 1815, exactly a century after their first publication. Dr. Pennecuik is traditionally said to have furnished Allan Ramsay with the plot of 'The Gentle Shepherd;' but like many other tales handed down by tradition, there seems no foundation for the statement.

There was another Alexander Pennecuik, a poet, and burgess of Edinburgh, the author of 'Streams from Helicon,' published in 1720; and 'Flowers from Parnassus,' in 1726. He wrote also an account of 'The Blue Blanket, or Craftsman's Banner;' and shortly before his death commenced a periodical, entitled 'Entertainment for the curious.' In his poetry he imitated Allan Ramsay. His life was dissipated, and he is said to have died of starvation in the streets.

PENNEY, a surname not very common in Scotland, but apparently derived from the coin of that name. An eminent lawyer of this surname, William Penney, was in May 1858 appointed a judge of the court of session, when he assumed the judicial title of Lord Kinloch. He was born in Glasgow, 8th August, 1801, being the eldest son of William Penney, merchant in that city, by the daughter of the Rev. David Johnston, D.D., minister of North Leith (see vol. ii. p. 579). He was educated at the university of Glasgow, and for a short time assisted his father in his counting-house. The bent of his mind leading him to the study of the law, in 1824 he passed advocate, and long had a considerable practice at the bar. He is the author of a work called 'The Circle of Christian Doctrine, A Handbook of Faith, framed out of a Layman's Experience,' Edin. 1861. Lord Kinloch married, 1st, in 1828, the daughter of Charles Campbell, Esq. of Leckuary, Argyleshire. She died in 1839, and in 1842 he married, 2dly, the daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Kinloch, Perthshire, from which estate his judicial title has been assumed. Issue of both marriages, 13 sons and *drs*. His two elder sons went to Bombay. His eldest daughter married Colonel Frazer, commandant of Agra. Lord Kinloch, died Oct. 30, 1872, aged 71.

PERRY, JAMES, an able political writer and journalist, the son of an eminent builder, was born at Aberdeen, October 30, 1756. He was at first destined for the profession of the law, but his father having become unsuccessful in business, he left Aberdeen in 1774, and proceeded to Edinburgh. Disappointed in procuring employment there, he went to Manchester, where he was for two years engaged as clerk to Mr. Dinwiddie a respectable manufacturer. In the beginning of 1777 he quitted Manchester for London, but did not at first succeed in obtaining employment. To amuse his leisure hours, he occasionally occupied himself in writing essays and fugitive verses for an opposition paper called the 'General Advertiser,' which he dropped into the editor's box, and they were always inserted. Calling one day at the shop of Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart, booksellers, to inquire, as was his custom, whether they knew of any situation that would suit him, the latter, laying down the Advertiser, which he had been reading, replied in the negative, but pointing to a particular article in the paper, said, "If you could write such articles as this, you might obtain immediate employment." It happened to be a humorous essay written by Mr. Perry himself. On intimating this fact to Mr. Urquhart, he expressed great satisfaction at the discovery, and, as he was one of the principal proprietors, he got him next day engaged on the paper at a salary of a guinea a-week, with an additional half guinea for contributing to the London Evening Post, belonging to the same parties. On the memorable trials of Admirals Keppel and Palliser, he, for six successive weeks, by his individual efforts, managed to transmit daily, from Portsmouth, eight columns of a report of the proceedings, taken by him in court, a circumstance which raised the sale of the Advertiser several thousands a-day. Besides his contributions to the two papers on which he was engaged, he found time to publish, anonymously, several occasional political pamphlets and poems on subjects of temporary interest. In 1782 he projected and was the first editor of the 'European Magazine;' but after conducting it for about a year, he was appointed editor of the 'Gazetteer,' at a salary of four guineas a-week, and accepted the situation on the express condition that he should be left to the free exercise of his own political opinions, which were those of the whig party.

In the latter journal he had the merit of introducing an important improvement in the manner of giving the parliamentary debates, namely, full reports by a succession of shorthand writers, instead of mere hasty abstracts by one man's unas-

sisted efforts, in each house of parliament, as had been till then the practice. For several years he acted as editor of Debrett's Parliamentary Debates. He afterwards purchased the 'Morning Chronicle,' and for a few months carried it on in conjunction with his friend Mr. Gray, after whose death he conducted it himself as sole editor and proprietor. Under his management that paper became the organ of the whig opposition; and it is mentioned, as a proof of the ability and judicious care with which he conducted it, that in the course of forty years he was only twice prosecuted under *ex officio* informations. The first time was for printing in it the 'Resolutions of the Derby Meeting,' and the second for inserting a paragraph, copied from the Examiner, regarding the prospective popularity of the prince of Wales, if he adopted a liberal policy on succeeding to the throne. On the former occasion he was defended by Lord Erskine; on the latter he pleaded his own cause in person with great tact and ability, and in both cases he was honourably acquitted. He had twice an opportunity of entering the house of commons, having been solicited by Mr. Pitt, and afterwards by Lord Shelburne, to accept of a seat in parliament; but firm to the cause he had espoused, he declined both offers.

In 1798 he married Miss Anne Hull, by whom he had eight children, one of whom died young. For a considerable time previous to his decease, his declining health compelled him to relinquish the management of the Chronicle; and during the four last months of his life he resided at Brighton, where he died, December 4, 1821, in his 65th year. Having, by a long course of useful industry and active exertion, amassed a considerable fortune, he had the happiness to maintain his aged parents in comfort, and bring up the orphan family of his sister by her first marriage. She was afterwards married, for the second time, to the celebrated Professor Porson, and died in 1796. His second son, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, born in 1807, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in 1834, and in 1841 was appointed a judge of the supreme court at Bombay, when he was knighted. In September 1847 he was promoted to be chief justice of Bombay, but resigned his seat on the bench in 1852, and in May 1854 was elected M.P. for Devonport. He married in 1833 the only child of James M'Elkiney of Brighton, and niece maternally of Madame Jerome Bonaparte. She died in 1841.

PERTH, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 4th March 1605, on James, fourth Lord Drummond, (see vol. ii. p. 63,) to him and his heirs male whatsoever. Dying without issue male, his brother, John, became second earl, 18th December 1611. This nobleman was one of those who voted for the five articles of Perth in 1621. With his son, James, Lord Drummond, he joined the association formed by the marquis of Montrose at Cumbernauld in 1641, for the support of the royal authority, and in 1654 he was, with his son, fined by Cromwell £5,000. He died 11th June 1662. With two daughters, he had five sons: 1. Henry, Lord Drummond, who died in infancy. 2. James, third earl of Perth. 3. The Hon. Robert Drummond of Auchinelliot, who died young. 4. The Hon. Sir John Drummond of Logie-Almond, who also joined Montrose. Drummond of Logie-Almond was one of the partisans of the Pretender in 1715, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Sheriffmuir. To this family belonged the distinguished scholar and antiquary, The Right Hon. Sir William Drummond of Logie-Almond, a memoir of whom is given at vol. ii. p. 67; and 5. William, second earl of Roxburghe, (see ROXBURGHE, earl of).

James, third earl, joined the marquis of Montrose in August 1645, and on the 13th of the following month was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh. He died 2d June 1675. By his countess, Lady Anne Gordon, eldest daughter of the second marquis of Huntly, with whom he got a tocher of £30,000 Scots, he had a daughter, Anne, countess of Errol, and two sons, James, fourth earl of Perth, and John, first earl of Melfort, (see p. 136 of this volume).

James, fourth earl of Perth, born in 1648, studied at the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards visited the continent. In 1678 he was sworn a privy councillor. He joined the opposition to the duke of Lauderdale, after whose fall he was, in May 1682, appointed lord-justice-general. On 16th November following, he became one of the extraordinary lords of session, and on 23d June 1684, lord-chancellor of Scotland, and sheriff-principal of the county of Edinburgh. On the accession of James VII., he was continued in all his offices, and had the management of affairs in Scotland. He declared himself a Roman Catholic, and was invested with the order of the Thistle, on its revival in 1687. Having rendered himself obnoxious, by the cruel proceedings of the government against the persecuted Presbyterians, on James' abdication, the mob plundered his house in Edinburgh, and in attempting to make his escape to the continent, in a vessel from Burntisland, he was pursued by some seamen from Kirkcaldy, and taken near the Bass, at the mouth of the Forth. After being detained for five days in the common prison of Kirkcaldy, he was sent to Alloa, where he was delivered into the custody of the earl of Mar, and he remained for nearly four years a close prisoner in Stirling castle. A guard of 300 was kept up at Kirkcaldy for four months, as information was received that a body of his clansmen were coming from the Highlands, to burn the town, in revenge for the earl's apprehension. On his liberation in August 1693, his lordship went to Rome, where he resided for two years. King James sent for him to St. Germains, and created him duke of Perth, first lord of his bedchamber, and knight of the Garter. He was also made chamberlain to the exiled queen, and governor of the young prince of Wales, afterwards the

Chevalier de St. George. He died at St. Germains, in France, 11th March, 1716, and was interred in the chapel of the Scottish college at Paris.

James, Lord Drummond, his eldest son, by his countess, Lady Jane Douglas, was a firm adherent of the house of Stuart. He attended James VII. in his expedition to Ireland in 1690, after which he returned to Scotland. He opposed the Union, and was one of the first to join in the rebellion of 1715. He formed the daring project of seizing the castle of Edinburgh, of which he was to have been made governor had it succeeded, but the attempt was frustrated in time. He escaped to France in the same vessel with the Chevalier de St. George, and was attainted for his share in the insurrection. He had executed a disposition of his estates 28th August 1713, in favour of his son, which was sustained by the court of session in 1719, and affirmed by the house of lords in 1720. On his father's death in 1716, he assumed the title of duke of Perth. He died at Paris in 1730. He married Lady Jean Gordon, only daughter of George, first duke of Gordon, and by her he had two sons, who adhered faithfully to the exiled family. When the duke of Cumberland arrived at Perth, on his way to the north, he caused the duchess of Perth and the countess of Strathallan, 11th February 1746, to be apprehended, conveyed to Edinburgh and imprisoned in the castle, and they were not liberated till the 17th of the following November. The duchess died in 1773, aged about 90.

The elder son, James, styled duke of Perth, joined Prince Charles Edward, on his arrival at Perth, in September 1745. He is said to have shot one or two of his vassals who refused to take up arms for the prince, but the charge is very likely to have been a fabrication. At the battle of Preston or Gladsmuir, he commanded the right wing, as lieutenant-general, "and," says Douglas, "in spite of a very delicate constitution, he underwent the greatest fatigues, and was the first on every occasion of duty, where his head or his hands could be of use; bold as a lion in the field, but ever merciful in the hour of victory." He accompanied the Highland army into England, and at the siege of Carlisle had the principal command. He directed the attack, signed the capitulation, and gave orders in the town till the prince's arrival. On the retreat from Derby, the duke was despatched from Preston, with 100 horse, to bring up from Scotland some reinforcements which had arrived from France under his brother, John, styled Lord John Drummond. The latter, who, with the duke, was educated at the Scots college of Douay, and afterwards at Paris, had entered the service of the king of France, for whom he raised a regiment called the Royal Scots, of which he was appointed colonel. In November 1745, he arrived at Montrose, in command of the troops sent to Charles' assistance by the French king. He also brought with him a train of artillery, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. He joined the prince at Stirling, on his return from England, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Falkirk. After the action he was slightly wounded in the arm by a straggling shot, on entering the town. The duke of Perth had been left at Stirling with several battalions, to prosecute the siege of the castle. At the battle of Culloden, the duke commanded on the left of the first line. After that disastrous battle he escaped to the coast of Moydart, where he embarked for France, but his constitution being quite exhausted with the fatigues he had undergone, he died on the passage, 11th May 1746, having just completed his 33d year. His brother and heir, Lord John Drummond, succeeded in making his escape to France, and afterwards served with distinction under Marshal Saxe in Flanders. After the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1747, he had the rank of major-general. At the time he received this promotion he was lying ill of a fever, of which he died the same year, without issue. Before this he had been attainted by the British parliament, and his estates and titles forfeited to the crown. On his death, his uncle, the Hon. John Drummond, also styled Lord John Drummond, assumed the title of duke of Perth. He died at Edinburgh, 27th October 1757, and was buried in the Abbey church of Holyrood.

On his death, his brother, the Hon. Edward Drummond, till then styled Lord Edward Drummond, assumed the title of duke of Perth. He died at Paris, 7th February 1760, when this line of the family became extinct.

On June 28, 1853, George Drummond, Duke de Melfort, Comte de Lussan, and Baron de Valrose, in France, descended from John, earl of Melfort, in the Scottish peerage, attainted in 1695, was restored by act of parliament to the titles of earl of Perth and Lord Drummond of Stobhall and Montifex, Viscount Melfort and Forth, and Lord Drummond of Rickertoun, and Castlemaine and Galstoun, in the peerage of Scotland; the said earl of Melfort being the Hon. John Drummond, second son of the third earl of Perth, (see p. 137 of this volume). Born in London May 6, 1807, he was at one time a captain 93d Highlanders. He *m.* 1st in 1831, the Baroness Albertine de Rothery, widow of General Comte Rapp, issue, with a daughter, who died in infancy, 2 sons, Willoughby, born in 1832, died in Feb. 1833. 2. Malcolm, Viscount Forth, born at Naples, May 13, 1834, *m.* in 1855 Mary, eldest daughter of Hon. Adolphus Capel, and niece of the earl of Essex, and died in 1861, leaving a son, George Essex Montifex, Lord Drummond, born in 1856. The earl *m.* 2dly in 1847, Susan, widow of Col. Burrowes, and *dr.* of Thomas Bermingham Sewell, Esq. of Athenry, issue 2 *drs.*

PERTH, Baron, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred, in 1797, on James Drummond, the lineal descendant of John, earl of Melfort, who, in 1785, had obtained possession of the Perth estates. He was also, at the same time, created Baron Drummond of Stobhall. He died in 1800, without surviving male issue, when his titles became extinct; but the estates devolved upon the Hon. Clementina Sarah Drummond, his daughter and sole heiress. In April 1807 she married the Hon. Peter Robert Burrel, eldest son of the first Lord Gwydyr, who, on 5th Nov. following, assumed, by sign manual, the additional surname and arms of Drummond. In June 1820, he succeeded his father as 2d Lord Gwydyr, and in December 1828, his mother as 19th Baron Willoughby de Eresby, as well as joint hereditary great chamberlain of England.

PICKEN, ANDREW, a talented miscellaneous writer, was born in Paisley in 1788. His father, an eminent manufacturer in that town, educated him for the mercantile profession. At an early age he went to the West Indies, but, being disappointed in his prospects there, he returned to Europe, and obtained a confidential situation in the Bank of Ireland. He subsequently removed to Glasgow, and entered into business in that city. He first came before the world as an author in 1824, by publishing 'Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland,' a work which had great local

success. In this volume appeared his popular and pathetic story of 'Mary Ogilvie;' and among the Sketches was one 'On the Changes in the West of Scotland during the last Half Century,' which contained much playful satire, but some of the remarks unfortunately gave offence to the citizens of Glasgow; and this, with other circumstances, induced Mr. Picken to quit that place. He removed to Liverpool, where he established himself as a bookseller.

In 1826, when the mania for speculation raged like an epidemic in the world of business, Picken joined in some of the hazardous projects of the time, and lost his all. His creditors would readily have assisted him to commence business anew, but he preferred following the precarious profession of an author; he repaired to London with the manuscript of a novel, called 'The Sectarian,' which was published in 1828, and excited considerable interest on its first appearance. It showed great skill in what may be termed the morbid anatomy of the mind; but, owing in a great degree to the nature of the subject, it did not meet with the success which its merits deserved. It had the effect, however, of making the author known to the editors of the principal periodicals; and, from this time, Mr. Picken became a regular contributor to the leading Magazines and Reviews. The publication of 'The Dominie's Legacy' in 1830 finally established his fame as the delineator of Scottish humble life. When Colburn's 'Juvenile Library' was projected, Mr. Picken undertook to supply 'The Lives of Eminent Missionaries;' but before he had finished his part of the contents, the work was discontinued. The 'Lives' were, however, published in 1830 by Kidd, under the title of 'Travels and Researches of Eminent English Missionaries,' and two large impressions were sold.

His next publication was 'The Club Book,' to which several of the most popular living writers contributed. The tales written by the editor were in his happiest style. The story entitled 'The Three Kearneys,' founded on circumstances which he had witnessed during his residence in Ireland, showed that the author had thoroughly investigated the mixed character of the Irish peasantry. The 'Deer-Stalkers,' also a tale of great interest, was dramatized, and acted at the Queen's Theatre with much success. Soon after, in the summer of 1832, he produced a work on the Canadas, professedly a compilation, the information it contained being condensed from original documents furnished by his friend Mr. Galt, to whom the volume is dedicated. To Leitch Ritchie's 'Library of Romance' he contributed 'Waltham, a Tale,' which, though not very favourably received, displayed high powers of thought and sentiment.

In the course of 1833 he published 'Traditionary Stories of Old Families,' in two vols., intended as the first part of a series, which would embrace the legendary history of Scotland, England, and Ireland. The project excited considerable interest, and many members of the aristocracy offered to aid the author by giving him access to their family papers. But he was not destined to finish the work, or avail himself of the ample stores thus opened to him. On November 10, 1833, while conversing with his son, he was suddenly struck down with apoplexy. He was conveyed home insensible, but in the course of a few days seemed to be recovering, when a second stroke caused his death on the 23d of the same month. He left a widow and six children. A novel, which he had completed shortly before his last illness, and which he himself regarded as the best of his productions, was published after his death under the title of 'The Black Watch;' the original name of the gallant 42d regiment.

PINKERTON, a local surname, derived from lands in the parish of Crail, Fifeshire. There is also a village of the name in the neighbourhood of Dunbar.

PINKERTON JOHN, F.S.A., an eminent antiquary and industrious miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh, February 13, 1758, and claimed to be descended from an ancient family, originally seated at Pinkerton, near Dunbar. His grandfather, a yeoman at Dalserf, Lanarkshire, had a numerous family. His father, James Pinkerton, settled in Somersetshire, where having acquired a moderate property as a dealer in hair, an article, as wigs were generally worn, then greatly in request, he returned to Scotland about 1755, and married a Mrs. Bowie, whose maiden name was Heron, the widow of a respectable merchant in Edinburgh, who brought him an increase of fortune and three sons. James, the eldest, joined

the army as a volunteer, and was slain at the battle of Minden; while Robert, the second son, succeeded to an estate in Lanarkshire left by the father. The subject of this notice acquired the rudiments of his education at a small school in the suburbs of his native city, and was in 1764 removed to the grammar school of Lanark, kept by Mr. Thomson, the brother-in-law of the poet of the Seasons, where he remained for six years. He was afterwards apprenticed to Mr. William Aytoun, an eminent writer to the signet at Edinburgh, in whose office he served five years. In 1776 he published an Elegy, called 'Craigmillar Castle,' which he dedicated to Dr. Beattie. He also wrote one or two Tragedies, but these were never printed. On the death of his father in 1780 he visited London, principally with the view of procuring copies of rare books, which he could not obtain in Edinburgh, and in the end of the following year was induced to settle there altogether. In 1781 he published an 8vo volume of miscellaneous poetry, under the affected title of 'Rimes,' with dissertations prefixed 'On the Oral Tradition of Poetry,' and 'On the Tragic Ballad,' which reached a second edition. In 1782 he produced 'Two Dithyrambic Odes on Enthusiasm, and to Laughter,' in a sixpenny quarto pamphlet, and soon after 'Tales in Verse.' In 1783 appeared his 'Select Scottish Ballads,' in 2 volumes; most of the pretended ancient pieces in which were fabrications of his own. The forgery being detected by a gentleman, who directly accused him of the same, by a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1784, he confessed himself guilty, but, in palliation of his conduct, pleaded his youth and purity of intention; professing that the imposition was only intended to give pleasure to the world. "All which," says the satirical Ritson, (in his *Essay on Scottish Song*, p. 77,) "it is to be hoped he has found some charitable person to believe."

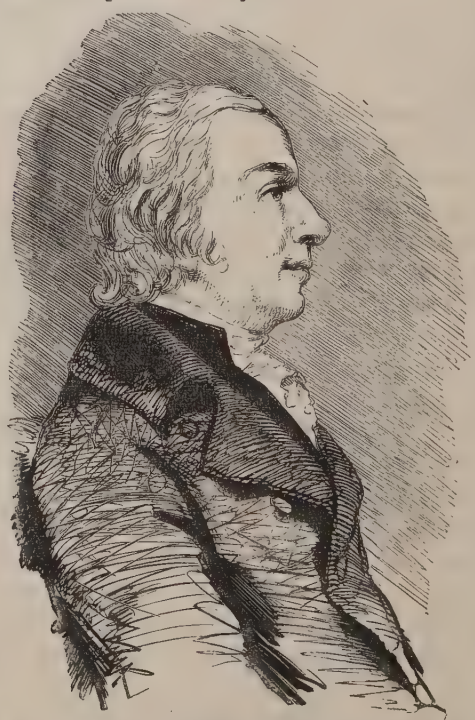
A fondness for collecting medals, and other curiosities, first caused by his having, while a boy, received from a lady a rare coin of the Emperor Constantine, on his Sarmatian victory, which she had taken as a farthing, drew his attention to the defective state of all the books published on the subject, and led him to prepare a manual and tables for his own use, which he eventually enlarged, and, in 1784, published under the name of an 'Essay on Medals,' in 2 vols. In compiling this excellent work he was materially assisted by the late Mr. Southgate of the British Museum, and Mr. Douce. In 1785, under the assumed name of Robert Heron, the surname of his mother, he published a singular work, entitled 'Letters of Literature,' which was unfortunately ascribed to the ill-fated author of that name, then rising into notice. This work is remarkable for his dogmatical depreciation of the Greek and Roman authors, and his recommendation of a new system of orthography much more outré than that proposed by Elphinstone. The book, however, obtained for him an introduction to Horace Walpole, through whom he became acquainted with Gibbon the historian, and by the latter he was recommended to the booksellers as a fit person to translate a projected work called 'The English Monkish Historians,' which, however, was dropped from want of encouragement. After the death of the earl of Orford, a collection of his remarks, witticisms, and letters, sold by Pinkerton to the proprietors of the Monthly Magazine, was published in two small volumes, with a portrait, under the title of 'Walpoliana.'

In 1786 Mr. Pinkerton published a selection of 'Ancient Scottish Poems, never before in print,' with notes and a glossary, being chiefly taken from the manuscript of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, in which work, in a 'List of all the Scottish Poets, with brief remarks,' he coolly confesses the forgery of several pieces in the previous collection. In 1787 he brought out, under the feigned name of H. Bennet, M.A., 'The Treasury of Wit,' being a selection of apophthegms and jests, from books in several languages, accompanied by a discourse on wit and humour, considered under four different heads. The same year he produced, in one volume, his celebrated 'Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths, being an Introduction to the Ancient and Modern History of Europe,' in which those singular prejudices against everything relating to the Celtic name or nations, which pervade all his historical and antiquarian disquisitions, were first fully dis-

played. In 1789 he edited a collection of 'Ancient Latin Lives of the Scottish Saints,' only one hundred copies of which were printed, a work which tended to illustrate the early history of his native country. This was soon after followed by a new and greatly enlarged edition of his 'Essay on Medals,' which has become a standard work for information in numismatics. In the same year he published an edition of Barbour's old Scots poem of 'The Bruce, or the History of Robert, King of Scotland.' In 1790 appeared another numismatic work, entitled 'The Medallic History of England, to the Revolution.' Shortly after he brought out 'An Inquiry into the History of Scotland preceding the Reign of Malcolm III., including the authentic History of that period,' which, from the many rare and curious documents it contains, is of great value to the student of Scottish antiquities. In 1792 he edited three octavo volumes of 'Scottish Poems,' reprinted from scarce editions.

In 1793 Mr. Pinkerton married Miss Burgess of Odiham, Hants, sister of the bishop of Salisbury; but the union was not a happy one, and a separation soon took place. In 1797 he issued another work of laborious research and great importance, in spite of the distorted style in which it is written, entitled 'The History of Scotland, from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary,' 2 vols. 4to, embellished with a portrait of the author, with "spectacles on's nose." Soon after he published 'Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland, with Biographical Notes;' and in 1799 another similar work, entitled 'The Scottish Gallery, or Portraits of Eminent Persons of Scotland, with their Characters.' He next turned his attention to geography, and in 1802 issued a standard work in two vols. 4to, entitled 'The Modern Geography, Digested on a New Plan;' a second edition of which, in three vols., was published in 1807. An abridgment of which also appeared in one volume 8vo.

In 1806 he visited the French capital, and on his return published his observations, under the title of 'Recollections of Paris,' in two volumes 8vo. Subsequently he was employed in superintending 'A General Collection of Voyages and Travels,' extending to seventeen volumes 4to; and a 'New Modern Atlas,' in parts, the former of which was commenced in 1808, and the latter in 1809. He also edited for a short time 'The Critical Review,' with but indifferent success. His last original work was 'Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks,' which appeared in 1811. In 1814 he republished in two volumes 8vo, his 'Inquiry into the History of Scotland,' along with his 'Dissertation on the Scythians or Goths.' In his latter years he resided almost entirely at Paris, where he died, March 10, 1826. His appearance was that of a very little and very thin old man, with a small, sharp, yellow face, thickly pitted by the smallpox, and wearing a pair of green spectacles. He was an eccentric but highly industrious literary workman; and his talents, though in some instances ill directed, were commensurate with undertakings of no ordinary rank in literature. His portrait is subjoined



PITCAIRN, a local surname, derived from lands of that name in the parish of Leslie, Fifeshire. The family of Pitcairn of Pitcairn was one of the oldest in that county. Piers de Pitcairn, their ancestor, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Nisbet (*Historical and Critical Remarks on Ragman Roll*, appended to *System of Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 38) states that he had seen charters of this family as far back as 1417, and adds: "Of them was Robert Pitcairn, commendator of Dunfermline, secretary during the regency of Moray Lennox,

Mar, and Morton; a great complier with everything uppermost, a great timeserver, a great enemy to Queen Mary, and a very humble servant of the regents. There is no memory of him remaining." He was one of the nine persons chosen by the regent Moray to accompany him to England in 1568, when he went to justify his proceedings against Queen Mary, and one of the commissioners for him during all the conferences at York. Calderwood (*Historie*, vol. ii. p. 504) calls him "a wise and trustie man." He was appointed a lord of session in 1568, was often chosen a lord of the articles, and in 1570 was secretary of state, which office he held during the three succeeding regencies, and afterwards under James VI. After the assassination of the regent Moray and the retirement of the lords of the queen's party to Linlithgow, the commendator of Dunfermline was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth to solicit her aid against them, and to signify to her that a regent would not be chosen without her appointment or consent. In 1572 he was one of the commissioners appointed to meet, "and conclude with the superintendents and ministers in the kirk, or commissioners authorised by them, anent all matters" relating to the church. The following year he was one of the commissioners who signed the articles of pacification concluded at Perth. In 1578 he was sworn a member of the king's council. On 28th January 1581, with the rest of the king's household, he subscribed the second Confession of Faith, commonly called the king's confession. He was one of the parties engaged in the Raid of Ruthven in 1582, and in August of the following year, when Colonel William Stewart, (see PITTENWEEM, baron, *post*), had regained all his favour with the king, the commendator of Dunfermline sent him a velvet purse, containing 30 four-pound pieces of gold, and desired friendship with him. The colonel straightway informed the king, insinuating that it was a bribe that he might betray his majesty, and divided the pieces among thirty of the guard. Every man bent his piece and carried it hanging at his knapsack or hat, all the way from Perth to Falkland, while the purse was carried on a spear point, (*Calderwood*, vol. iii. p. 721). A few days thereafter, the commendator of Dunfermline was apprehended at Falkland, where the king then was, and confined in Lochleven castle, where he remained about a month. He was set at liberty on 23d September, on finding caution to remain in Dunfermline, and about six miles round about, under a penalty of £10,000. On his death in 1584, he was succeeded as commendator of Dunfermline by the master of Gray, on whose extrusion in 1587, Henry Pitcairn became commendator.

One of the family of Pitcairn of Pitcairn acquired by marriage the estate of Forthar, also in Fifeshire, after which the lands of Pitcairn went to a younger son, from whom was descended Archibald Pitcairne of Pitcairn, the celebrated physician, poet, and wit, a memoir of whom is given below, in larger type. Of the elder branch, David Pitcairn, M.D., became the representative, on the death of his uncle, Dr. William Pitcairn, who practised as a physician in London for nearly half a century, and was many years president of the college of physicians there. Of Dr. David Pitcairn a notice is also given below, in larger type.

Mr. Robert Pitcairn, writer to the signet, the editor of the valuable and extensive collection of 'Ancient Criminal Trials of Scotland,' 3 vols. 4to, which bears his name, was a native of Perth. For a long time he was the head of the Edinburgh Printing and Publishing Company, and secretary of the Calvin Translations Society, instituted in May 1843, for the publication of new and original translations of the writings of John Calvin. For the last two years of his life he held a situation in the General Register House, Edinburgh. He died suddenly, on the street, in July 1855.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, an eminent physician and poet, was born at Edinburgh, December 25, 1652. His father, Alexander Pitcairne, who was engaged in trade, and became one of the magistrates of that city, was a descendant, as above indicated, of the ancient family of Pitcairn of Pitcairn, in Fifeshire, and his mother, whose name was Sydserf, belonged to a good family in the county of Haddington, descended from Sydserf of Ruthlaw. He commenced his classical education at the school of Dalkeith, and from thence removed in 1668 to the university of Edinburgh, where he obtained in 1671 his degree of M.A. He studied first divinity, and then the civil law, the latter of which he pursued with so much ardour as to injure his health. He was, in consequence, advised by his physicians to proceed to the south of France; but by the time he reached Paris he found himself much recovered, and resolved to attend the law classes at the university there. Meeting, however, with some of his countrymen, who were medical students, he was induced to abandon the study of the law, and for several months attended the hospitals with them. On his return to Edinburgh he became acquainted with Dr. David Gregory, the celebrated professor of mathematics, and directing his attention to the exact sciences, he soon attained to such proficiency as to make some improvements in the method of infinite series, then lately invented.

Believing, with many learned men of his time, that there was some necessary connection between mathematics and medicine, and hoping to reduce the healing art to geometrical precision, he finally fixed on physic as a profession. There being, however, in Edinburgh at this period, no other medical school than the sick-chamber and the drug-shop, he returned to Paris about 1675, where he prosecuted his medical studies with diligence and enthusiasm. In August 1680 he received from the faculty of Rheims the degree of M.D., which in August 1699 was likewise conferred on him by the university of Aberdeen. After making himself master of the science of medicine from the earliest periods, he returned to Edinburgh, with the firm resolution to reform and improve it in

practice. In November 1681 the royal college of physicians of Edinburgh was incorporated, and his name, as one of the first members, graced the original patent from the crown. He settled as a physician in his native city, and ere long rose to the highest eminence in his profession.

Soon after establishing himself in Edinburgh, he married Margaret, daughter of Colonel James Hay of Pitfour, who died, after bearing him a son and a daughter, when he wrote an elegiac poem to her memory. The children, also, were soon removed by death. In 1688 he published his 'Solutio Problematis de Historicis,' in vindication of Harvey's claim to the discovery of the circulation of the blood. In consequence of his high reputation, he was invited, in 1692, by the curators of the university of Leyden, to fill the chair of physic there, at that time vacant. His well-known Jacobite principles excluding him from all public employments at home, he accepted the invitation, and delivered his inaugural oration the 26th April of that year. During his residence at Leyden, where among his pupils was the celebrated Boerhaave, he published several dissertations, chiefly with the view of showing the utility of mathematics in the study of medicine. In little more than a year after, he returned to Scotland to fulfil a matrimonial engagement with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenson, one of the king's physicians at Edinburgh. This lady he married in 1693, and as her friends were unwilling that she should leave her native place, he resigned his chair at Leyden, and once more settled in practice in Edinburgh. His great success, however, as well as his powers of satire, soon raised around him a host of enemies, and he was attacked in various publications of the period, particularly in a sarcastic little volume, entitled 'Apollo Mathematicus,' the production of Dr., afterwards Sir Edward, Eyzat. Sir Robert Sibbald having published a treatise in ridicule of the new method of applying geometry to physic, Dr. Pitcairne published an answer in 1696, under the title of 'Dissertatio de Legibus Historiæ Naturalis.' The opposition to him was shown even within the college of physicians itself. Having, on November 18, 1695, tendered a protest against the admission of certain Fellows, one of whom was Dr. Eyzat, on account of its having been conducted in an irregular manner, the matter was referred to a committee, who, on the 22d, delivered in a report that Dr. Pitcairne's protestation was "a calumnious, scandalous, false, and arrogant paper." The meeting approving of this report, did thereupon suspend him "from voting in the college, or sitting in any meeting thereof;" nay, it was even proposed to prohibit him from the practice of physic. After a violent and protracted contention, during which various attempts at reconciliation were made, the president, Dr. Dundas, on January 4, 1704, proposed an act of oblivion, which was unanimously agreed to, and Dr. Pitcairne resumed his seat in the college.

In October 1701 the college of surgeons admitted him a Fellow, an honour which had never been bestowed upon any other physician. He appears to have held, also, the nominal appointment of medical professor in the university of Edinburgh. During the year last mentioned he republished his Medical Treatises, with some new ones, at Rotterdam, in one volume 4to, under the title of 'Dissertationes Medicæ,' dedicating the work to Lorenzo Bellini, professor at Pisa, who had inscribed his 'Opuscula' to him. A more correct edition of the same appeared a few months before his death.

Dr. Pitcairne died at Edinburgh, October 20, 1713, and was interred in the Greyfriars' churchyard. By his second wife he had a son and four daughters, one of whom, Janet, was, in October 1731, married to the earl of Kelly. He was universally considered the first physician of his time. He is said to have had one of the best private libraries of that day, which, after his decease, was purchased by the czar of Russia. His Latin poems, collected after his death, were, with others, published by Ruddiman, in 1727, in a small volume, entitled 'Selecta Poemata Archibaldi Pitcairnii et aliorum;' and, according to Lord Woodhouselee, they comprise almost all that are of any value in that publication. He was also the author of a comedy called 'The Assembly,' printed at London in 1722, which Mr. George Chalmers says is "personal and political, sarcastic and profane, and never could have been acted on any stage."

At the solicitation of his literary and political friends Dr. Pitcairne was in the habit of printing, for private circulation, the numerous *jeux d'esprit* which he composed from time to time with extraordinary facility. These were generally on single leaves or sheets of writing paper, and many of them were distinguished for their brilliancy and elegant Latinity; but, from this ephemeral way of distributing them, few of them, it is supposed, have been preserved. Of these pieces, Archibald Constable, Esq., the well-known publisher of Edinburgh, who died in 1827, and who was named after Dr. Pitcairne, had formed a very large and valuable collection, with numerous manuscript effusions in prose and verse. These Mr. Constable had intended to publish, with the rest of his miscellaneous poetry, accompanied by a Life of Pitcairne, for which he had amassed extensive materials. A large folio volume of printed and MS. pieces, being part of these collections, appeared in a London bookseller's catalogue, priced at £10 10s.; but it is not known into whose possession the volume was transferred.

A small atheistical pamphlet, attributed to Dr. Pitcairne, entitled 'Epistola Archimedis ad regem Gelonem Albæ Græcæ, reperta anno æræ Christianæ,' 1688, was made the subject of the inaugural oration of the Rev. Thomas Halyburton, professor of divinity in the university of St. Andrews, in 1710, which was published at Edinburgh in 1714, under the title of 'Natural Religion Insufficient, and Revealed Necessary to Man's Happiness.' Dr. Pitcairne has been generally represented as a professed unbeliever, and it must be admitted that his profane jests but too much exposed him to the character of a scoffer at religion. But, as remarked by the writer of his life in the Encyclopædia Britannica, whatever doubts might be entertained as to the soundness of his creed, they are completely removed by his verses written on Christmas Day; and Dr. Drummond has stated, that, during his last illness, he continued in the greatest tranquillity of mind, and evinced just apprehensions of God and religion.

A pleasing specimen of this eminent physician's poetical powers, being a poem 'On the King and Queen of Fairy,' in two versions, Latin and English, will be found in Donaldson's Collection, under the assumed name of Walter Denestone. An account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Pitcairne, by Charles Webster, M.D., was published at Edinburgh in 1781.

Dr. Pitcairne was likewise author of 'Babell, or the Assembly, a Poem, M.DC.XCII.' Like the comedy of 'The Assembly,' this satirical poem was written in ridicule of the proceedings of the General Assembly, in the year 1692; but until 1830 it remained in MS., when it was printed for the members of the Maitland Club, under the editorial care of George R. Kinloch, Esq. That gentleman made use of two MSS., one in the possession of Dr. Keith of Edinburgh, the other in the library of Mr. Dundas of Arniston, which had formerly belonged to the well-known Scottish collector, Robert Milne of Edinburgh.

Dr. Pitcairne's published works are:

Solutio Problematis de Historicis; seu de Inventoribus, Dissertatio. Edin. 1688. Afterwards much enlarged. Leyden, 1693, 8vo.

Oratio, qua ostenditur Medicinam ab omni philosophandi secta, esse liberam. Lugd. Bat. 1692, 8vo. or 4to. Edin. 1713, 4to.

Babell, or the Assembly; a Poem. 1692.

De Sanguinis Circulatione iis animalibus genitis et non genitis. Leyden, 1693, 4to.

Apollo Mathematicus; or the Art of Curing Diseases by the Mathematicks, according to Dr. Pitcairne's principles. 1695, 8vo.

Dissertatio de Curatione Febrium, quæ per evacuationes instituitur. Edin. 1695, and in various collections.

Dissertatio de Legibus Historiæ Naturalis. Edin. 1696, 12mo.

Dissertationes Medicæ. Roterdam, 1701, 4to. The same. Edin. 1713, 4to.

Opuscula Medica. Roterdam, 1714, 4to.

Elementa Medica Libris duobus, quorum prior theoriam, posterior praxin exhibet. Hag. 1718, 4to. Leyden, 1737, 8vo. In English. Lond. 1718, 1727, 8vo.

The Assembly; a Comedy. Lond. 1722. New edition. Edin.

Opera omnia, duobus tomis comprehensa. Hag. Cam. 1722, 4to.

Selecta Poëmata Archibaldi Pitcairnii et aliorum. Edin. 1727, 8vo. Published by Ruddiman.

Opera omnia Medica. Ven. 1733. Leyden, 1737, 4to.

PITCAIRN, DAVID, M.D., an eminent physician, the eldest son of Major John Pitcairn of the marines, killed in the attack upon Bunker's Hill, in 1775, and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Annefield, Dumfries-shire, was born May 1, 1749, in the house of his grandfather, the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, Fifeshire. After being at the High school of

Edinburgh for four years, he attended the classes at the university of Glasgow till he was twenty; spending much of his leisure time with the family of the Rev. James Baillie, minister of Bothwell, Lanarkshire, father of Dr. Matthew Baillie and Joanna Baillie. In 1769 Mr. Pitcairn entered at the university of Edinburgh, and studied medicine there for three years. In 1772 he went to London, and attended the lectures of Dr. William Hunter and Dr. George Fordyce. About the same time, that he might obtain an English degree in physic, he entered at Bennet college, Cambridge, where he graduated. In 1780 he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, and in 1792 physician to Christ's hospital. The former office, on account of the great increase of his private practice, he resigned in 1793. By the death of Dr. Warren in June 1797, Dr. Pitcairn was placed at the head of his profession in London. It was his friendship for Dr. Matthew Baillie which first brought that eminent physician into notice. Although there was a great disparity of years, there existed betwixt them a long and uninterrupted friendship, and the confidence reposed by Dr. Pitcairn in the professional abilities of his friend was sincere, Dr. Baillie being his only medical adviser to the last moment of his existence.

Dr. Pitcairn died in April 1809. He was a man of elegant literary accomplishments, joined to much professional knowledge. In person he was tall and erect. He was fond of country sports and athletic games, particularly of golf. It was a saying of his that "the last thing a physician learns in the course of his experience is to know when to do nothing." A flattering tribute to his memory, written by Dr. Wells, was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine soon after his decease. It thus concludes: "Although of great practical knowledge, and having made many original observations on disease, he never published anything, but he fell a victim to a disease which had before escaped the observation of medical men, inflammation of the larynx, and so had the peculiar and melancholy privilege of enlightening his profession in the very act of dying."

PITSLIGO, Baron Forbes of, a title (attainted in 1746) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by patent, dated at Holyrood, 24th March, 1633, to him and his heirs male whatsoever, on Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, descended from Sir William Forbes, second son of Alexander de Forbes, justiciary of Aberdeen, who died in 1405, (see vol. ii. p. 227). On the death of the first Lord Pitsligo, 25th October, 1635, his son, Alexander, became second lord, and was succeeded by his only son, Alexander, third lord, who died in 1691. Of his son, Alexander, fourth and last Lord Pitsligo, celebrated for his share in the rebellion of 1745, and for his various adventures and escapes subsequent to it, a memoir is given at page 238 of volume 2d. After Culloden, with Lord Ogilvy and Hunter of Burnside, he got safe to Bergen in Norway, whence the party proceeded to Sweden. Lord Pitsligo afterwards returned to Scotland, and lurked amongst his tenantry in Aberdeenshire, till his death in 1762, at the advanced age of 85. His sister, the Hon. Mary Forbes, by her first husband, John Forbes, younger of Monymusk, was the mother of Sir William Forbes, baronet, father of the eminent banker of that name, a memoir of whom is given at page 242 of volume 2d. Lord Pitsligo's only son, John, master of Pitsligo, died in 1781, without issue.

The title is claimed by Sir John Forbes of Pitsligo and Fettercairn, baronet; by Sir Charles Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, baronet; and by John Alexander Forbes, Esq., formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 92d Highlanders.

PITTENWEEM, Baron, a title (extinct) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1606, on Frederick Stewart, son of Colonel William Stewart, captain of the king's guard, who, on 31st July 1583, obtained a charter of the priory and lands of Pittenweem, and was thenceforth styled commendator thereof. This Colonel William Stewart, one of the unworthy favourites of James VI., was the second son of Thomas Stewart of Galston, in Ayrshire, third in descent from Alexander Stewart of Dreghorn, second son of Alan Stewart of Darnley. On obtaining favour at court he seems to have changed the spelling of his name to Stuart, as being of kin to his majesty. Calderwood (vol. iv. p. 448) says of him: "Colonell Stuart was (as is constantlie reported) first a cloutter of old shoes. He went to the Low Countries, where he served in the warres, first as a souldiour, then as a captane, at last as a colonell. He returneth home, and was imployed by the king to apprehend anie subject, in anie corner of the kingdom, that the court had anie querrell at. He wanted not likewise his rewaird, for he was gifted with the pryorie of Pittinweme, and maried the Ladie Pitfirrane, not without suspicioun of the murther of her former husband." In October 1582 he and Mr. James Halyburton, provost of Dundee, were the king's commissioners to the General Assembly. In January 1583, after the Raid of Ruthven, by Colonel Stuart's interest, the king obtained permission from the confederated lords to visit the earl of March at St. Andrews, and on his entrance into the castle there, the colonel ordered the gates to be shut, and his followers excluded. The profligate earl of Arran soon regained his former place in the royal favour. In April, Colonel Stuart was sent ambassador to England. At a parliament held at Edinburgh, 4th December of the same year (1583), those who had been concerned in the Raid of Ruthven were declared guilty of high treason. At this parliament it was also, says Calderwood, (vol. iii. p. 761,) "statuted that the old placks, babees, three pennie peeces, and twelve pennie peeces, sould be brought in betwixt and Julie next, to be brokin; and that a new coine be strickin, foure pennie groats, eight pennie groats, sixteen pennie groats, and that they be three pennie fyne. Yitt were they not so fyne. This was done to gett silver to

Colonell Stewart to pay the waiged men of warre. The burrowes disassented from breaking of the old coin." In Anderson's *Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ* are engravings of 13 gold and 23 silver coins of James VI., some of which are here given:

It was Col. Stewart, or Stuart, as he called himself, who apprehended the earl of Gowrie at Dundee, April 13, 1584, (see vol. ii. p. 340). The earl was beheaded at Stirling on the 4th of the following month, and on the earls of Mar and Angus and the master of Glammis seizing the castle of that town, Colonel Stuart hastened thither with 500 men. Hearing of the approach of James with 20,000 men, they fled to England, whence they returned in October 1585, with a large force, and having laid siege to Stirling castle, succeeded in obtaining possession of it and of the king's person. On this occasion, Colonel Stuart, who had been directed to defend the street at the west port of the town, had a narrow escape. Being fiercely assaulted he fled to the castle, but was followed, and overtaken by James Haldane, brother of the laird of Gleneagles, who, as he was laying hands upon him, was shot by the colonel's servant, Joshua Henderson. This led to the downfall and removal of the king's favourites, and Colonel Stuart was deprived of the command of the king's guard. In June 1589 he was sent to Denmark, with a full commission, to be present with the earl Marischal, James' ambassador, at the ratification of the king's marriage with the princess Anne, the youngest daughter of the Danish king, and having soon after returned to Scotland, he was again despatched, on 28th March 1590, by the nobility with five ships, to bring home the king and queen. On 20th January 1592 he was warded in the castle of Edinburgh for taking part with the queen in her intrigues against the chancellor, but was soon released. On the 15th August following, having accused Lord Spynie of secret conference with the turbulent earl of Bothwell, who at this time was the torment of James' life, Spynie challenged him to single combat, on which he was again imprisoned for a short time in the castle of Edinburgh, Spynie being warded in that of Stirling.

In 1606, the lands and baronies belonging to the priory of Pittenweem were by act of parliament erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Colonel Stuart's son, Frederick, to him and his heirs and assigns, and he had farther charters of the same in 1609 and 1618. Lord Pittenweem died without issue, and the title has never been claimed by any heir general or assignee. Previous to his death, he disponed the lordship to Thomas, earl of Kellie, who, with consent of his son, Alexander, Lord Fenton, surrendered the superiority of the same into the hands of the king.

PLAYFAIR, John, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, born March 10, 1748, at Benvie in Forfarshire, was the eldest son of the Rev. James Playfair, minister of the united parishes of Liff and Benvie. He received the rudimentary part of his education at home; and, at the age of fourteen, was sent to the university of St. Andrews, where he soon became distinguished

for his love of study, and especially for the rapid progress which he made in mathematical learning. While yet a mere student, he was usually selected by Dr. Wilkie, author of 'The Epigoniad,' then professor of natural philosophy, to deliver the lectures to his class during his own absence from indisposition. In 1766, when only eighteen years old, he became a candidate for the professorship of mathematics in Marischal college, Aberdeen. After a lengthened and very strict examination, only two out of six rival competitors were judged to have excelled him, namely, Dr. Trail, who was appointed to the chair, and Dr. Hamilton, who subsequently succeeded to it. In 1769 he went to reside at Edinburgh; and on the death of Dr. Wilkie, in 1772, he offered himself as his successor, but was again unsuccessful. The same year his father died; and the care of providing for the support of his mother and her young family having in consequence devolved upon him, he considered it his duty to enter upon the ministry, for which he had been educated, notwithstanding his strong predilection for scientific pursuits. He accordingly applied to Lord Gray, the joint patron with the Crown, for the vacant living of Liff and Benvie, and his request was at once complied with; but his lordship's right of presentation being disputed, he did not obtain induction till August 1773.

During the nine following years his time was chiefly occupied with his pastoral duties, and the superintendence of the education of his brothers. He did not neglect, however, the prosecution of his own philosophical researches. In 1774 he visited Schichallion, in Perthshire, to witness the experiments of Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, on the attraction of the mountains in that district, on which occasion he formed a permanent friendship with that celebrated philosopher. His earliest contribution to science was a paper communicated to the Royal Society of London, and inserted in their Transactions for 1779, 'On the Arithmetic of Impossible Quantities,' which is said to exhibit a greater taste for purely analytical investigation than had been shown by any of the British mathematicians of that age.

In 1782 he was induced, by an advantageous offer made to him by Mr. Ferguson of Raith, to resign his charge, and to become the tutor of his two sons, Mr. Robert Ferguson, subsequently a member of parliament, and his brother, afterwards Sir Ronald. In consequence of this arrangement, he removed to Edinburgh with his pupils.

In 1785, when Dr. Adam Ferguson exchanged his chair of moral philosophy for that of mathematics, taught by Mr. Dugald Stewart, and, in consequence of declining health, retired from the duties of the professorship, Mr. Playfair was admitted into the university of Edinburgh as his assistant, being appointed joint professor of mathematics. On the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1783, he became one of its original Fellows, and in subsequent years he contributed many valuable papers to its Transactions. In 1789 he communicated his 'Remarks on the Astronomy of the Brahmins,' which excited considerable attention both in Europe and India, and gave rise to much speculation and controversial discussion. The same year he succeeded Dr. Gregory as secretary to the physical class of the society; and, owing to the illness of Dr. Robison, the duties of general secretary, with the arrangement of the Society's Memoirs for publication, were for many years chiefly performed by him. In 1792 he communicated to the Society's Transactions a learned treatise 'On the Origin and Investigation of Porisms,' in which he gives a clear and beautiful philosophical analysis of this class of geometrical propositions.

In 1795 he published his 'Elements of Geometry,' for the use of the pupils attending his class, a work which has gone through numerous editions. In 1802 he published his 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth,' in one vol. 8vo, a work on which he had been engaged for five years, and in which he powerfully, and with all the arguments he could derive from reason, science, and philosophy, effectively supports the geological system of his friend Dr. James Hutton, an admirable biographical account of whom he communicated in 1803 to the Transactions of the Royal Society.

On the death of Dr. Robison in 1805, Mr. Playfair succeeded him as general secretary to the Royal Society, and also as professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. He

resigned, in consequence, his former chair of mathematics, on which occasion his class presented him with a valuable astronomical circle, now in the Observatory of the Astronomical Institution at Edinburgh. The opposition of the clergy to the appointment of Mr. Leslie as his successor in the vacant chair, induced Mr. Playfair to come forward in his vindication, which he did, first, in a Letter to the lord provost, and afterwards in a strongly-written pamphlet, published in 1806, neither of which have been reprinted in the collection of his works.

In 1807 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and soon afterwards communicated to that learned body his 'Lithological Survey of Schichallion,' which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions for 1811.

In 1814 appeared, in two vols. 8vo, his 'Outlines of Natural Philosophy,' being the heads of lectures delivered to his class, an elementary work of great value. In 1815 he drew up for the Royal Society of Edinburgh a very interesting memoir of his distinguished predecessor, Dr. John Robison, which was published in their Transactions. To the Supplement of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' he contributed an Introductory Dissertation on 'The Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science since the Revival of Letters in Europe;' which masterly production comprises not only a succinct history of the sciences, but also gives comprehensive biographical sketches of those persons by whom they have been principally cultivated in this and other countries. For the same work he also wrote the valuable biographical account of Æpinus, and the learned article on 'Physical Astronomy.'

Having planned a greatly enlarged edition of his 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory,' he had at different times made excursions to various parts of Scotland and England, for the purpose of extending his geological inquiries, besides deriving materials for his intended republication, from the most approved works on geology; but he had no opportunity of visiting the Continent till the general peace of 1815 threw it open to travellers from Britain. At the age of sixty-eight he undertook a long journey through France and Switzerland into Italy, and spent a considerable time in exploring the mineralogical and geological phenomena of the Alps. On his return, after eighteen months' absence, other occupations unfortunately prevented him from maturing for publication the vast body of valuable materials he had collected for the proposed second edition of his Illustrations. For some time before his death he suffered much from a severe attack of disease in the bladder, which occasionally interrupted his literary labours, and of which at last he died on the morning of July 19, 1819, in the 72d year of his age. A monument has been erected to his memory on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. His portrait is subjoined:

His works are.

Elements of Geometry, containing the first six books of Euclid, with two books on the Geometry of Solids: to which are added, Elements of Plain and Spherical Trigonometry. Edin. 1794, 8vo. Numerous editions.

Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth. Edin 1802, 8vo.

A Letter to the Author of the Examination of Professor Stewart's Statement. 1806, 8vo.

Outlines of Natural Philosophy, being Heads of Lectures delivered in the University of Edinburgh. Edin. 1812, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo.

On the Arithmetic of Impossible Quantities. Phil. Trans. 1778, Abr. xiv. 356.

An Account of a Lithological Survey of Schichallion, made in order to determine the Specific Gravity of the Rocks which compose that Mountain. Ib. 1811, 347.

On the Causes which affect the Accuracy of Barometrical Measurements. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1786, vol. i. 87.

The Life of Matthew Stewart. Ib. vol. i. p. 57.

Remarks on the Astronomy of the Brahmins. Ib. 1789, vol. ii. 135.

On the Origin and Investigation of Porisms. Ib. 1792, vol. iii. 154.

On the Trigonometrical Tables of the Brahmins. Ib. 1795, vol. iv. 83.

Meteorological Abstract for the years 1794, 1795, 1796. Ib. 213.

Investigation of certain Theorems relating to the Figure of the Earth. Ib. 1798, vol. v. 1; and in Nicholson's Journal, vii. 102.

Meteorological Abstract for the years 1797, 1798, and 1799. Ib. 193.

Biographical Account of the late Dr. James Hutton. Ib. 1803, vol. v. 39.

On Solids of Greatest Attraction. Ib. 1807, vol. vi. 187.

On the Progress of Heat when communicated to Spherical Bodies from their Centres. Ib. 353.

Biographical Account of the late John Robison, LL.D., &c. Ib. 1815, vol. vii. 495. The same, in Thom. Ann. Philos. vii. 169, 1816.

Dissertation second; exhibiting a general view of the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science since the revival of letters in Europe. Part I. Part II. unfinished, in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. 1816 and 1819.

From 1804 Professor Playfair was a frequent contributor to the Edinburgh Review, the majority of his articles being of a scientific nature. The most celebrated of these is his admirable analysis of the 'Mecanique Celeste' of Laplace, and his masterly review of 'Leslie's Geometry.' In general literature he wrote for the same periodical an able and interesting paper on Madame de Stael's 'Corinne.' The whole of his articles are reprinted in the fourth volume of the collected edition of his works published at Edinburgh in 1822, in four vols. 8vo, with a Life prefixed by his nephew, Dr. James G. Playfair. An unfinished Memoir of John Clerk of Eldin, the inventor of the Naval Tactics, left by him in manuscript, was published, after his death, in the 9th volume of the Edinburgh Transactions. An interesting account of the character and merits of this illustrious mathematician, from the pen of Lord Jeffrey, has been inserted in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and in the Memoir prefixed to his works by his nephew.

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, an ingenious mechanic and miscellaneous writer, brother of the preceding, was born in 1759. His father dying when he was very young, his education and support devolved on his brother. He early discovered a strong predilection for mechanical science, and when of sufficient age was apprenticed for a short period to a millwright of the name of Meikle, in Dundee, where he had for his fellow-apprentice John Rennie, the celebrated engineer. He subsequently went to Birmingham, and was engaged, in 1780, as a draughtsman, at the Soho Works, in the employment of Mr. James Watt. Being ambitious to be known as an author, he turned his attention to politics and political economy, and published a great variety of pamphlets connected therewith. During the early period of his literary career, however, he did not altogether neglect his mechanical pursuits, having successively obtained five patents for various inventions. He also invented a machine to complete the ornamental part or fretwork of silver tea-boards and sugar-tongs, which had hitherto been executed by the hand only. The same machine was applicable to the manufacture of coach ornaments, buckles and even horse shoes.

After residing some time at Birmingham he went to London, where he opened a silversmith's shop for the sale of plate of his own manufacture; but this he soon relinquished, and proceeded to Paris, where he entered on some mechanical speculations, particularly a rolling-mill on a new plan, for the manufacture of which he obtained an exclusive privilege. One of the most important of his discoveries was that of the plan of the telegraph, then in constant use in France, which, with an alphabet invented by himself, he communicated to the British government; though the great service he thus rendered to his country was not only totally unrewarded, but was even very tardily acknowledged. He happened to be at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, when a member of the parliament of Bordeaux arrived at the same inn, and described to him a telegraph which had been erected on the mountain of Belville. Having at once comprehended the plan, in the course of the next day he executed two working models of the instrument, which he sent to the duke of York; "and hence," says the Encyclopædia Britannica, "the plan and alphabet of the machine came to England."

While residing in Paris, Mr. Playfair became acquainted with Mr. Joel Barlow, who had been sent to France as agent for the sale of about three million of acres of land, on the banks of the Scioto, a river falling into the Ohio, which had been purchased by a company at New York, to be disposed of in lots to intending emigrants. As Mr. Barlow was without connections in Paris, and unacquainted with the French language, Playfair undertook the management of the business. The lands were to be sold at five shillings per acre.

one-half to be paid on signing the act of sale, and the other half to remain on mortgage to the United States, to be paid within two years after taking possession. In November 1789 he opened an office in a street contiguous to the Palais Royal, and in less than two months fifty thousand acres of land were disposed of. Two vessels sailed from Havre laden with the first settlers in the colony of Scioto, which was thus formed by Mr. Playfair. Having soon after unfortunately expressed himself in an unguarded manner concerning the French Revolution, he incurred the hostility of Barrere, the president of the National Convention, who obtained an order for his arrest. Being, however, seasonably apprized of his danger, he succeeded in escaping into Holland, and thence returned to England. On his arrival in London, he projected a Bank, under the name of the Security Bank, which was opened in Cornhill. Its object was to divide large securities, so as to facilitate the negotiation of small loans; but sufficient attention not being paid to the nature of the securities, bankruptcy ensued. He now devoted himself more closely than ever to literary pursuits, and his life, like that of most authors, was henceforth much chequered. His pamphlets and other publications, which are chiefly on subjects of temporary interest, amount to nearly a hundred distinct works. In politics he was a firm supporter of Government, and able vindicator of its measures towards France.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, he went again to Paris, and was for some time editor of Galignani's Messenger, until obliged to quit France by a prosecution for libel. From that period he picked up a precarious living in London by essay-writing and translating. He died February 11, 1823, in the 64th year of his age; leaving a widow, two sons, and two daughters, one of the latter being unfortunately blind.

His principal works are

Regulations for the Interest of Money 1785, 8vo

The Commercial and Political Atlas. Lond. 1786, 4to.

On the National Debt, with copperplate Charts. 1787, 4to.

The Inevitable Consequences of a Reform in Parliament. 1792, 8vo.

A General View of the Actual Force and Resources of France in 1793; to which is added, a Table, showing the Depreciation of Assignats, arising from their increase in quantity. Lond. 1793, 8vo.

Better Prospects to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain. Lond. 1793, 8vo.

Thoughts on the Present State of French Politics. Lond. 1793, 8vo.

Peace with the Jacobins impossible. 1794, 8vo.

Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam, occasioned by his two Letters to the Earl of Carlisle. 1795, 8vo.

The History of Jacobinism, its Crimes, Cruelties, and Perfidies; comprising an Inquiry into the manner of disseminating, under the appearance of philosophy and virtue, principles which are equally subversive of order, virtue, religion, liberty, and happiness. Lond. 1795, 8vo.

A Real Statement of the Resources and Finances of Great Britain. 1796, 8vo.

Letter to Sir W. Pulteney, Bart., on the Establishment of another Public Bank in London. Lond. 1797, 8vo.

Statistical Tables, exhibiting a View of all the States of Europe; translated from the German of Böttiger, with a Supplementary Table containing the changes since the publication of the original Work. Lond. 1800, 4to.

Strictures on the Asiatic Establishments of Great Britain, with a view to an Inquiry into the true Interests of the East India Company. Lond. 1800, 4to.

The Statistical Breviary, on a principle entirely new; the Resources of every State and Kingdom in Europe, illustrated with Plates; to which is added, a similar exhibition of the Ruling Powers in Hindostan. Lond. 1801, 8vo.

Proofs relative to the Falsification by the French of the intercepted Letters found on board the Admiral Aplin East Indiaman. Lond. 1804, 8vo.

An Inquiry into the permanent Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations, illustrated by four engraved Charts. Lond. 1805, 4to.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, with Notes, Supplementary Chapters, &c. Eleventh Edition, 1805, 3 vols. 8vo.

A Statistical Account of the United States of America, translated from the French. 1807, 8vo.

British Family Antiquity. Lond. 1809-10, 5 vols. 4to.

Plan for establishing the Balance of Power in Europe. 1813, 8vo.

Political Portraits of this new Æra, with Notes Historical and Biographical. 1814, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Statement of Buonaparte's Plot made to Earl Bathurst and the French Ambassador. 1815, 8vo.

Supplementary Volume to Political Reports in this new Æra, with Explanatory Notes, Historical and Biographical. Lond. 1816, 8vo.

France as it is; not Lady Morgan's France. 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

POLLOCK, a surname derived from lands in Renfrewshire, called, since the 14th century, the parish of Eastwood, from an extensive forest which was formerly there. The name is supposed to be from the Gaelic *pollag*, 'a little pool.' In old writings the name is spelled Polloc and Pollok, the latter being the form generally adopted. The greater part of the parish belongs to Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, baronet.

POLLOK, the name of an ancient family of Renfrewshire, descended from Robert, youngest brother of "Petrus son of Fulbert," who was the first to assume this surname from his hereditary lands of Pollok in that county. About 1163, the church of Pollok, with its pertinents, was granted by Peter de Pollok to the then recently founded monastery of Paisley. His next brother, Helias, gave to the same monastery the church of Mearns, the next parish to Eastwood. Peter de

Pollok was also possessor of the barony of Rothes, Aberdeenshire, which he gave to his daughter, Mauricle de Pollok, or, as some say, his grand-daughter, Eva de Mortach, who married Sir Norman Leslie, and was the ancestress of the earls of Rothes, (see ROTHES, earl of). Peter de Pollok was succeeded by his brother Robert, who is witness in the donation of the kirks of Strathgryfe and Innerwick by Walter, dapifer, founder of the monastery of Paisley in the beginning of the reign of William the Lion. He is also a witness in several of the charters of Allan the son of Walter. Robert, son of Robert de Pollok, mortified a yearly rent to the same monastery, for the soul of Peter de Pollok, and Robert, son of Fulbert, his father. In the reigns of Alexander II., and Alexander III., Thomas de Pollok is witness in many charters.

John Pollok of Pollok, the twelfth in descent from the first Robert, fought on Queen Mary's side, at the battle of Langside, for which he was forfeited. His son, John Pollok of Pollok, was killed at the faction fight of Lockerbie in 1593, when assisting his kinsman, Lord Maxwell, against the laird of Johnstone.

His descendant, Sir Robert Pollok of Pollok, for his distinguished services in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, was, by the latter, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 13th November 1703. He was a commissioner for the shire of Edinburgh to the Scottish Estates, and after the Union he represented that county in the Imperial parliament. On his death in 1736, his grandson, Sir Robert, became the second baronet. He married Ann, daughter of the Rev. Cornelius Crawfurd, of the family of Jordanhill, and had an only daughter, Cornelia, who succeeded to the estate, on her father's death in 1783. Dying in infancy two years afterwards, the estate was next inherited by her aunt, Jean Pollok, daughter of Walter Pollok, 2d son of the 1st baronet, and sister of the 2d baronet. She was succeeded by her cousin, Robina, only child of Captain John Pollok of Balgray, 3d son of the 1st bart. This Captain John Pollok was killed at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. She married Sir Hew Crawfurd of Jordanhill, bart., (see vol. i. p. 706,) and had 2 sons and 3 daughters. On the death of Sir Hew, July 1, 1794, he was succeeded in the baronetcy of Kilbirnie, by his eldest son, Sir Robert, in whose person the families of Pollok of Pollok and Crawfurd of Kilbirnie and Jordanhill were united. On the death of his mother in 1820, he became possessed of her estate, when he assumed the additional name of Pollok, in terms of the settlement of the Renfrewshire property. He died, without issue, Aug. 7, 1845, when his nephew, Sir Hew Crawfurd Pollok of Pollok and Kilbirnie, born in 1794, eldest son of Captain Hew Crawfurd, deceased, succeeded to the estates and the baronetcy of Kilbirnie, which last dates from 1638. He married Elizabeth Oswald, daughter of Matthew Dunlop, Esq., issue, a son, Hew, born in 1843, and a daughter, Jane.

POLLOK, ROBERT, M. A., author of 'The Course of Time,' was born in 1799, in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, at the farm of North Muirhouse, of which his father, John Pollok, was tenant. The farmhouse was overshadowed by some trees, to which he thus alludes in his poem:

"Much of my native scenery appears,
And presses forward to be in my song
But must not now; for much behind awaits
Of higher note. Four trees I pass not by
Which o'er our house their evening shadow threw:—
Three ash, and one of elm. Tall trees they were,
And old; and had been old a century
Before my day. None living could say aught
About their youth; but they were goodly trees
And oft I wondered, as I sat and thought
Beneath their summer shade, or in the night
Of winter heard the spirits of the wind
Growling among their boughs—how they had grown
So high in such a rough tempestuous place:
And when a hapless branch, torn by the blast,
Fell down, I mourned as if a friend had fallen."

His mother, Margaret Dickie, was from the parish of Fenwick. Her ancestors, of the name of Gemmel, were for many generations possessors of a property in that parish called Horsehill. He acquired the rudiments of his education at Langlee, and at a school at Newton-Mearns. For some time he assisted his father on the farm, but finding the laborious duties of an "upland farmer" too arduous for his constitution, he abandoned the plough, and went to reside at Barrhead with David Young, a brother-in-law, for the purpose of learning the carpenter trade. After making a few chairs and some other trifling articles, he became dissatisfied with a mere mechanical employment, and took up his abode with an uncle, Mr. David Dickie, at Fenwick, where, with a view to the ministry of the United Associate church, he applied himself to study. He learned Latin and Greek under Mr. Fairlie, the parish teacher, and subsequently went to the university of Glasgow, where, after the usual curriculum, he took his degree of master of arts. He next attended the divinity hall of the United Secession church, at Glasgow, under the Rev. Dr. Dick of that city, at that time sole professor of theology in that communion. He seems also to have attended the theological lectures of Professor MacGill in Glasgow university.

In the spring of 1827, he was, by the United Associate presbytery of Edinburgh, with his brother, licensed to preach the gospel. In the beginning of the same year, his celebrated poem, 'The Course of Time,' was published by the Messrs. Blackwood of Edinburgh, and at once took a foremost place in his country's literature. It is in blank verse, extending to ten books, and

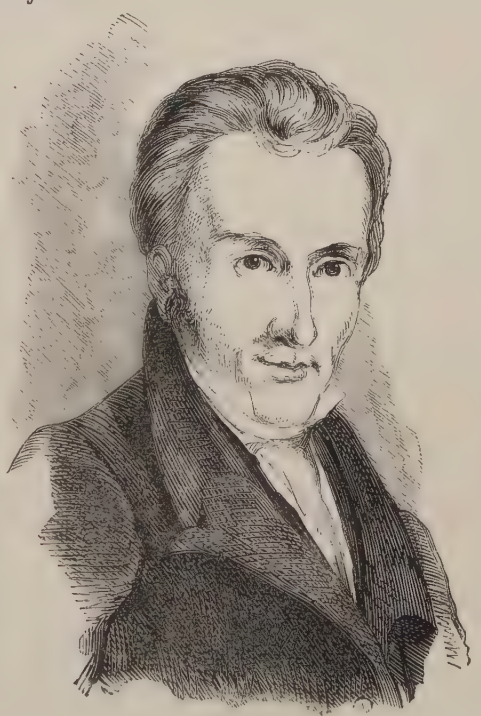
throughout displays a strong original genius, with frequently a power and enthusiasm most extraordinary in so young a man. The style, always expressive and fervid, is often scriptural and intensely poetical. It speedily passed through numerous editions. A beautifully illustrated edition was issued by the same publishers in 1856.

Soon after receiving his license, he was attacked with pulmonary disease, and went to reside, for a short time, at Aberdeen, without any visible improvement of his health. He preached once for Dr. John Brown, in the United Presbyterian church, East Rose Street, Edinburgh, and once or twice for Dr. Belfrage, Slateford. These were his only pulpit appearances. He spent the greater part of the summer of 1827 under the hospitable roof of Dr. Belfrage, and received every advantage which the best medical skill and the anxious attentions of affectionate friends could bestow.

As the malady under which he suffered seemed to gain ground, he was advised by Dr. Abercrombie of Edinburgh, and other eminent physicians, to remove to a more genial climate during the approaching winter. It was, therefore, determined that he should set out for Pisa, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, and the means for prosecuting such a journey were readily supplied by the admirers of his genius. In the commencement of autumn he left Edinburgh, accompanied by his sister, afterwards Mrs. Gilmour, Eaglesham, and travelled by a steam-vessel to London. During the short time he remained in that city he resided at Camberwell with his kind and hospitable countryman, John Pirie, Esq., subsequently Sir John Pirie, an eminent shipowner and alderman, who, in 1842, was lord mayor of London, to whom he had been introduced by a mutual friend, and who made every exertion to contribute to his comfort.

After arrangements had been entered into for his voyage to Italy, his medical advisers in London, fearing that he would never reach that country, recommended his immediate removal to the south-west of England, and the neighbourhood of Southampton was selected as a suitable situation. On his arrival there, he took up his residence on Shirly Common. His disease, however, had made too much progress to be arrested, and in the course of a few weeks he died of consumption, September 18, 1827. He lies buried in the churchyard of Millbrook, the parish in which Shirly Common is situated. An obelisk of Peterhead granite has been erected over his grave, bearing, with the dates of his birth and death, the following simple inscription:—"The Grave of Robert Pollok, A.M., Author of 'The Course of Time.' His immortal Poem is his Monument."

Pollok was also the author of three small juvenile tales, at first published anonymously, under the title of 'Tales of the Covenanters.' After his death they were reprinted with his name. It was chiefly from the details of the sufferings of her own family in the time of the persecution in Scotland in the seventeenth century, as related to him by his mother, that the poet was led to their composition. An edition of these tales was published by W. Oliphant of Edinburgh in 1833, with a portrait and a Life of the author. His portrait is subjoined:



One of his early tales was named 'Ralph Gemmel, a Tale for Youth.' The Bible he had studied intensely, and hence acquired that scriptural style which often glows in long passages in 'The Course of Time.' Milton, Young, and Byron, were the

only poets he read. The spirit of poetry and inspiration was formed, and "became a living soul" within him, in the green moorland solitudes round about his father's house, in the wild and beautiful parishes of Eaglesham and Mearns. His short compositions, written in early youth, gave little promise of power, and most of them were destroyed about the time of the publication of 'The Course of Time.' He was only 27 when he died. He may be described in his own words:

> A youth of great religious soul, who sat
> Retired in voluntary loneliness,
> In reverie extravagant now wrapped,
> Or poring now on book of ancient date,
> With filial awe, and dipping oft his pen
> To write immortal things.

His father died in 1841. His mother's death took place in 1825. Besides his brother, his cousin, the Rev. Robert Pollok, was a minister of the United Associate Synod, the latter at Buckhaven in Fife.

Polwarth, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 26th December, 1690, on the distinguished statesman and patriot, Sir Patrick Hume, who, on 23d April 1697, was raised to the higher dignity of earl of Marchmont, (see page 103 of this vol., and page 502 of vol. ii.). The Polwarth peerage was in remainder to the heirs male of his body, and failing these to the heirs general of such heirs male. The title, with that of earl of Marchmont, became dormant on the death of the third earl, 10th January 1794. His youngest daughter, Lady Diana Hume, married Walter Scott of Harden, Berwickshire, M.P., who died 25th January 1793. She was the only one of the earl's three daughters who left surviving issue. Their only son, Hugh Scott of Harden, succeeded, in 1835, in establishing his claim to the title of Lord Polwarth, before the House of Lords, and thus became fourth Lord Polwarth. He married the daughter of Hans Morits, Count von Bruhl, Saxon minister in England, and died Dec. 28, 1841, aged 83. His son, Henry Francis Hepburne-Scott, born Jan. 1, 1800, succeeded as 5th Baron Polwarth. In 1843 he was elected one of the 16 representative Scots peers, and in 1845 was appointed lord-lieutenant and sheriff-principal of Selkirkshire. In 1835 he married Georgina, 3d daughter of George Baillie of Jerviswoode and Mellerstain, with issue, 2 sons and 3 daughters. His elder son, Walter Hugh, master of Polwarth, was born Nov. 30, 1838.

His lordship assumed the additional surname of Hepburne, in consequence of the estates of the Hepburnes of Humbie (see vol. ii. p. 468) having descended to him through Helen Hepburne, countess of Tarras, his great-great-grandmother. Lord Polwarth is twelfth baron of Harden, representative of the Scotts of Synton, and twenty-second in lineal male descent from Uchtred Fitz-Scott, who flourished in the reign of David I. By the failure of the *male* heirs of Sir Robert Scott of Murdochstone, from whom derives the ducal house of Buccleuch, the chieftainship of all the Scotts in Scotland, devolves on Lord Polwarth, both families being descended from sons of Sir Michael Scott, who was killed in 1346.

Pont, a surname rare in Scotland, and in the case of the subjects of the two following memoirs, a contraction of Kilpont. Lord Kilpont was the secondary title of the earl of Airth, a peerage dormant since 1694. "The kindred names," says Lower, (*English Surnames*, vol. i. p. 81,) "*Pontius*, *Ponto*, *Dupont*, *Da Ponte*, &c., occur in most of the ancient and modern languages of Europe," and are derived from **Pons**, a bridge.

PONT, Robert, an eminent churchman, judge, and miscellaneous writer, generally called, in his younger years, Kynpont or Kylpont, was born at Culross about 1524. Dr. Andrew Crichton, in a note to his Life of the Rev. John Blackadder, says that he was the son of John du Pont, an illustrious Venetian, who, being banished his country for professing the Reformed religion, came to Scotland in the train of Mary of Guise, queen of James V.; and that Nicholas du Pont, or da Ponte, father of the said John du Pont, was elected doge of Venice in 1578. Queen Mary of Guise, however, did not arrive in Scotland till 1538, which is inconsistent with the date of Robert Pont's birth, and the probability is that his parents, like himself, were natives of Scotland; where the surname of Pont is stated to have been known long before the Reformation. He received the rudiments of his education at Culross school, and in 1543 went to the university of St. Andrews, where, after finishing the philosophical curriculum, he entered on the study of theology. It is conjectured that he afterwards studied law at one of the continental universities. In 1559 his name appears as an elder in the kirk-session record of St. Andrews, and he was sent as one of the commissioners from that place to the first General Assembly, by which he was, with twenty others, declared fully qualified for the ministry.

In 1562 Pont was appointed to preach till the next Assembly at Dunblane, and in the following December he was named minister of Dunkeld. In 1563 he was put upon the leet with Bishop Alexander Gordon for the office of superintendent of Galloway, but was not elected, and by the Assembly of the same year he was appointed commissioner to visit the diocese of Moray. Being deeply skilled in the canon and civil laws, and highly esteemed for his prudence, zeal, and learning, he took an active and influential part in al.

the ecclesiastical transactions of that period. In 1566 the Assembly approved of his 'Translation and Interpretation of the (latter) Helvetian Confession,' and ordered it to be printed. In 1570 he was chosen moderator of the Assembly, an office to which he was four times elected afterwards. In January 1571 he was appointed provost of Trinity college, Edinburgh; and in the same year he was proposed by the regent as a senator of the college of justice. This dignity he did not deem himself at liberty to accept until he had obtained the sanction of the General Assembly, which he accordingly received on January 12, 1572. The following year he was charged with neglect of duty in non-residence and not visiting the churches in Moray; and for his excuse alleged want of leisure in consequence of his judicial duties. In November of the same year (1573) he received a pension from the king of 300 merks, on account of having no ecclesiastical living "quhairupon he may commodiously leif." In the Assembly of February 1574 he resigned his office of commissioner of Moray; and in that year was appointed colleague to William Harlaw, minister of St. Cuthbert's church, Edinburgh; and, December 29, 1584, was presented to the vicarage of St. Cuthbert's, vacant by Harlaw's decease.

In July 1574 he was, with others, appointed by the Assembly to revise all books that were printed and published. About the same period he drew up the Calendar, and framed the rules for understanding it, for Arbuthnot and Bassandyne's edition of the Bible. He had also a considerable share in the preparation of the Second Book of Discipline. In 1582 he became, on invitation, minister of St. Andrews, but did not remain there above a year. In 1584 he publicly protested, with Mr. Walter Balcanqual and Mr. James Lawson, ministers, in name of the clergy and people of Scotland, against the acts of parliament concerning the church, commonly called "The Black Acts," on their proclamation at the market-cross of Edinburgh; and, having been deprived of his seat as a lord of session, he fled to England with many of his brethren; but in a few months he returned to Scotland with the earl of Angus, and the other Protestant lords. He now resumed his ministerial duties at St. Cuthbert's, and in 1587 was nominated by the king to the temporality of the bishopric of Caithness, but the Assembly refused to ratify the appointment. In 1591 he was directed by the Assembly to write against sacrilege, and his three sermons on that subject, after being approved of by the presbytery of Edinburgh, were printed in 1599. In 1594 he published 'A New Treatise of the Right Reckoning of Yeares and Ages of the World,' with the view of showing that the year 1600 was erroneously supposed to be the year of Jubilee. In 1600 he and two others were chosen commissioners to visit Orkney and Caithness; and in 1601 the Assembly appointed him to revise the Psalms. In 1604 he published a Latin treatise on the Union of the Two Kingdoms. He died May 8, 1606.

A second edition of his work on the Jubilee Year was published in quarto in 1619, in which year appeared also his 'De Sabbaticorum annorum periodis.' His 'Chronologia de Sabbatis' was published at London in 1626. He left several works in manuscript, which, however, have not been preserved.

He was twice married: first, to Catherine, daughter of Masterton of Grange; and, secondly, to Margaret Smith, who survived him. One of his daughters by the first marriage, Helen Pont, married Adam Blackadder of Blairhall, the grandfather of the Rev. John Blackadder. Of his eldest son, Timothy, a brief notice follows. His second son, Zachary, obtained in October 1590, a full license, under the privy seal, as chief printer within the realm. He married Margaret, a daughter of John Knox by his second wife, and is mentioned as minister of Boar, in Caithness, in 1605. Dr. M'Crie, in his Life of Knox, however, states that it was Robert Pont, the father, who married Knox's daughter. His works are:

Three Sermons against Sacrilege. Edin. 1599, 8vo.

A newe Treatise of the right reckoning of Yeares and Ages of the World, and men's lives, and of the estate of the last decaying age thereof, this 1600 yeare of Christ, (erroneously called a yeare of jubilee,) which is from the Creation the 5548 yeare. Containing sundrie singularities, worthie of observation, concerning courses of times, and revolutions of the Heaven, and reformations of Kalendars, and prognostications, &c. &c. Edin. 1599, 4to. Latine. 1619, 4to.

De Unione Britanniæ, seu de Regnorum Angliæ et Scotiæ omniumque adjacentium insularum in unam monarchiam

consolidatione, deque multiplici ejus unionis utilitate, dialogus. Edin. 1604, 8vo.

PONT, TIMOTHY, a celebrated topographer, eldest son of the preceding, is styled, in the Books of Assignation 1601-8, "Minister of Dwnet." Very little is known of his personal history, and the precise date of his death has not been recorded. According to Sibbald, he undertook, in 1608, a pedestrian expedition to explore the more remote parts of Scotland. Bishop Nicholson describes him as "a complete mathematician, and the first projector of a Scotch Atlas, for which great purpose he personally surveyed all the several counties and isles of the kingdom." The originals of his maps are preserved in the Advocates' Library. They were ordered by King James to be purchased from his heirs; and Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet afterwards prevailed upon Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch to prepare them for publication. Their revision was continued by his son, Mr. James Gordon, parson of Rothiemay, with whose corrections and amendments they were published in Bleau's Atlas, under the title of 'Theatrum Scotiæ.'

POPE, a surname common to both England and Scotland, though somewhat rare in the latter. In the list of those present at the meeting of the General Assembly at Glasgow, in June 1610, we find the names of Mr. William Pope and Mr. Thomas Paipe, both ministers. The Rev. Alexander Pope, minister of Reay, Caithness-shire, who died in 1776, was the author of a Description of the Shires of Caithness, Strathnaver, and Sutherland, in Pennant's Tour. He also wrote a Description of the Dune of Dornedilla, for the Archæology, 1779, vol. v. p. 216. In the summer of 1732 he rode on his pony all the way from Caithness to Twickenham, in order to visit his namesake, the poet, when the latter presented him with a copy of the subscription edition of the Odyssey, in five volumes quarto, and a handsome snuff-box. They subsequently corresponded with each other, and from this and other circumstances it is thought probable that a relationship existed between them.

PORTMORE, Earl of, a title (now extinct) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1703 on Sir David Colyear, elder son of Sir Alexander Robertson, of the family of Strowan, Perthshire, who was created a baronet of England 20th February 1677, and settled in Holland, where he acquired a considerable property, and assumed the name of Colyear. Besides Sir David, he had another son, Walter Philip Colyear, who had the command of a regiment in the Dutch service in 1695, and was appointed governor of Namur in 1718. He attained the rank of field-marshal, and died at Maestricht in November 1747, aged 90. His daughter Elizabeth, maid of honour to Queen Anne, and lady of the bedchamber to Queen Caroline, consort of George I., married in January 1709, Lionel, duke of Dorset, and died 12th June 1768.

Sir David Colyear, first earl of Portmore, went as a volunteer into the army of William prince of Orange, in 1674. He had the command of a Scottish regiment in the Dutch service, and came to England, with King William, at the Revolution. He served with great reputation in Ireland in 1689 and 1690, and afterwards in Flanders. He was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Portmore and Blackness, to him and the heirs male of his body, June 1699, and took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 31st October 1700. We learn from a contemporary writer that his lordship had but one eye. In 1702 he became major-general, and on 27th February 1703, had the command of the 2d regiment of foot. He was raised to the dignities of earl of Portmore, viscount of Milsington, and Lord Colyear, by patent, dated at St. James' 13th April 1703, to him and the heirs male of his body. He was sent with the duke of Orleans to Cadiz, and served in the war of succession in Spain as lieutenant-general. In 1710 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and in January 1711, was promoted to the rank of general. In 1712 he commanded in Flanders, under the duke of Ormond. The same year he was sworn a privy councillor, and made a knight of the Thistle. In August 1713, he was created governor of Gibraltar, and in October following was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland. When the Spaniards in March 1727 laid siege to Gibraltar, the earl of Portmore embarked for that place, to assume the command as governor. The siege was raised upon the approach of Admiral Wager, with eleven ships of the line. Spain then offered two millions sterling for possession of Gibraltar, but in vain, and by a compact at Seville in 1729, the Spanish government agreed to renounce all its claims upon it. Lord Portmore died 2d January 1730. He had married Catherine, countess of Dorchester, the mistress of James VII., and the only child of the witty and accomplished Sir Charles Sedley, of Southfleet in Kent, baronet. Her father took an active part in bringing about the Revolution, and it is related of him, that on being reproached by James for doing so, he sarcastically replied, that his majesty having made his daughter a countess, in gratitude he could not do less than aid in making *his* daughter a queen! The countess had a pension of £5,000 per annum on the Irish establishment, and died at Bath, 26th December 1717, having had, by Lord Portmore, two sons, David, viscount of Milsington, who predeceased his father, and Charles, second earl of Portmore.

The second earl, born 27th August 1700, was in 1732 appointed ambassador to compliment Don Carlos, afterwards king of the Two Sicilies, son of Philip V. of Spain, on his obtaining possession of the duchies of Parma and Piacentia. The same year he was invested with the order of the Thistle. At the general election of 1734, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and in 1741 was rechosen. He was remarkable in his day for the splendour of his equipages and the magnificence of his dress. He was also a conspicuous member of the turf. He died in London, 5th July 1755. By his countess, Juliana, duchess dowager of Leeds, he had two sons and two daughters. The elder son, David, viscount of Milsington, an ensign in the Coldstream guards, died, unmarried, 16th January 1736, aged 18.

The younger son, William Charles, third earl of Portmore, married 5th November 1770, Lady Mary Leslie, second daughter of the ninth earl of Rothes, and had four sons and three daughters. His two eldest daughters died at Bath, the same day, 11th August, 1800.

The eldest son, Thomas Charles, fourth earl, was an officer in the army. He married Lady Mary Elizabeth Bertie, only

child of the fifth duke of Ancaster, and had one son, Brownlow Charles Colyear, viscount of Milsington, who, on the death of his grandfather Brownlow, duke of Ancaster, 8th February 1809, succeeded to his large personal property. He died at Rome, in 1819, of wounds received from banditti. The earl married a second time, but died, without surviving issue, 18th January 1835, when the titles of earl Portmore, &c., became extinct.

PRESTON, Viscount of, a title (extinct) conferred in 1681, on Richard Graham, one of the principal secretaries of state under James VII., descended from Sir John Graham of Kilbride, called Sir John of the bright sword, second son of Malise, earl of Menteith, (see p. 149 of this volume). His grandfather, Sir Richard Graham of Esk and Netherby, was master of the horse to the duke of Buckingham, the unworthy favourite of James VI. and Charles I., and was one of the party who attended the latter when prince of Wales, on his secret and romantic expedition to Spain in 1623. He was created a baronet of England 29th March 1629. In 1641 Sir Richard joined the royal army, and at the battle of Edgehill, October 23, 1642, was so severely wounded that he lay all night on the field among the dead. In 1648, when Charles was a prisoner in Carisbrook castle, in the Isle of Wight, he repaired thither, to take a last adieu of his unfortunate sovereign. He died in 1653. With four daughters, he had two sons. The younger of these, Sir Richard Graham of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, was created a baronet of England, 17th November 1662.

The elder son, Sir George Graham of Netherby, county of Cumberland, died in 1657, aged 33. He had five sons and one daughter.

Sir Richard Graham of Netherby, the eldest son, was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of viscount of Preston, in the county of Haddington, and Lord Graham of Esk, to him and the heirs male of his body for ever, by patent, dated at Windsor Castle, 12th May 1681. In 1685 he was elected M.P. for Cumberland in the English parliament, and the same year was sent ambassador to the court of France. On his return to England in 1688, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state. By James VII., at the period of his abdication, he was created a peer of England, by the title of Baron Esk, but on claiming his seat in the House of Lords, 11th November 1689, he was ordered into custody, and directed to be prosecuted for a misdemeanor. On making his submission, however, this last order was discharged, and he was released. On the 30th of the following month his lordship and a Mr. John Ashton were apprehended on board a vessel in the Thames, with several treasonable papers in their possession, among which was an invitation to the French king to invade England, (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 375). Lord Preston was arraigned for high treason at the Old Bailey, under the designation of Sir Richard Graham, baronet, viscount of Preston, in the kingdom of Scotland. His plea, that he was a peer of England, was overruled, and, 17th January 1690, he was found guilty and sentenced to death, his estates and title of baronet of England being forfeited to the crown. Through the intercession of his friends he obtained a pardon in June 1691, and retired to Nunnington, Yorkshire, where he died Dec. 22, 1695. The attainder did not affect his Scottish peerage, and his only son, Edward, succeeded as 2d viscount of Preston. The latter died in 1709, aged 31. His son, Charles, 3d viscount, died, without issue, at Bath, Feb. 22, 1739, when his titles became extinct. His extensive estates (see vol. ii. p. 343) came into possession of the Rev. Dr. Robert Graham, grandson of Sir George Graham, 2d bart. of Esk, and grandfather of the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, M.P., 2d baronet of Netherby, who died Oct. 25, 1861. Sir James' son, Sir Frederick Ulric Graham of Netherby, bart., born April 2, 1820, is heir male of the viscounts of Preston. The original baronetcy of Esk reverted to the last viscount's cousin, the Rev. William Graham.

PRESTON, a surname derived from *priest's town*, the name of various places both in Scotland and England, and assumed in North Briton by the ancestor of the family of Preston of Valleyfield, Perthshire, from his territorial possessions in Mid Lothian, in the time of Malcolm Canmore.

The first of this family on record was Leolphus de Preston, in the reign of William the Lion. His grandson, Sir William de Preston, knight, was one of the Scottish nobles summoned to Berwick by Edward I., in the competition for the Scottish crown between Bruce and Baliol, in 1291. Sir William's son, Nichol de Preston, was one of the Scots barons who swore fealty to the English king in 1296. Nichol's grandson, Sir John de Preston, accompanied King David Bruce in his unfortunate expedition into England in 1346, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham. After several years' confinement in the Tower of London, he was released by ransom.

Sir John's son, Sir Simon de Preston, witnessed a charter of donation to the monastery of Newbottle in 1360. His son, also named Sir Simon de Preston, purchased in 1374, from John de Capella, the castle of Craigmillar, in the parish of Liberton, about three miles from Edinburgh. He had three sons, Sir George, Sir Henry, and Andrew. George Preston of Whitehill, the son of Andrew, was great-grandfather of Sir Richard Preston, created a peer of Scotland by the title of Lord Dingwall in 1607, to himself and his heirs whatsoever, (see vol. i. p. 38). This title fell, through marriage, to the last duke of Ormond in the peerage of Ireland, who was attainted in 1716, but it is doubtful if his attainder could affect the Scottish peerage, to which the Preston family have a claim.

William Preston of Craigmillar, great-grandson of Sir George, Sir Simon's eldest son, was a member of the parliament which met at Edinburgh June 1, 1478. He had the title of Domine de Craigmillar. This castle continued in the possession of the Prestons for nearly 300 years, and is often mentioned in the history of the period. On her return from France, it became the residence of the ill-fated Queen Mary. During the time the Prestons possessed it, that family held the highest offices in the magistracy of Edinburgh. In 1567, Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar and "of that ilk," knight, was lord provost of Edinburgh, and, in that capacity, on his application, a charter was obtained from James VI., conveying to the city, Trinity Hospital, church, and property, for the behoof of the poor of Edinburgh. The copy of a bond betwixt Kirkaldy of Grange, governor of the castle, and Sir Simon Preston, on the part of the town of Edinburgh, for mutual defence and support, is given in Calderwood, (vol. ii. p. 412). Under 1591, we find the following entry in Calderwood, (vol. v. p. 117,) "Upon the 13th of Januar, the laird of Crigmillar intended divorcement before the commissars of Edinburgh against his wife, for adulterie committed with the laird of Nidrie. The witnesses being sworne, and to be examined, one of them, who could depone most in that matter, was taikin by force out of the Tolbuith by the Lord Bothwell, the king sitting in the meantime with the lords of the session in the Tolbuith, and was taikin captive to Crichton, where Bothwell threatened him with the gallows. Manie enormities were committed, as if there had been no king in Israell; so contemptible was the

king's authoritie, and that through his own defaulte, wanting due care and courage to minister justice."

The magnificent ruins of Craigmillar castle, the ancient seat of the family, stand about two miles and a half south of Edinburgh, on a rocky eminence commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The outer wall displays the armorial bearings of the Prestons. About the time of the Restoration, it was acquired by Sir John Gilmour, lord president of the court of session, who, in 1661, built some additions to it. It now belongs to his descendant, Walter Little Gilmour, Esq.

William Preston of Craigmillar had two sons, Sir Simon, whose line failed with Robert Preston of Craigmillar in 1639, and Henry, father of James Preston, who, in 1544, acquired, by charter, from William, commendator of Culross, the lands and barony of Valleyfield, Perthshire, which ever after became the designation of the family. James Preston's great-grandson, Sir John Preston, succeeded his father, Sir James, as fourth baron of Valleyfield, and obtained a crown charter, Feb. 4, 1594. He married Grizell, daughter of Alexander Colville, commendator of Culross (whose son succeeded as third baron Colville of Culross), and with three daughters, the eldest of whom, Mary, married to Sir George Bruce of Carnock, he had three sons, James, who died without issue, George, his successor, and Robert, whose descendants carried on the line of the family.

George Preston, the sixth of Valleyfield, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, March 31, 1637. He married in 1634 Marion, only child of Hugh, 5th Lord Sempill, by his first wife, Lady Anna Hamilton, daughter of James, 1st earl of Abercorn, and died Nov. 26, 1679. He had, with two daughters, two sons, Sir William, 2d baronet, and George, a general in the army, who, on the arrival of Prince Charles Edward at Edinburgh in 1745, was superseded in the command of the garrison in the castle by General Guest, but afterwards resumed the command of the fortress. It is said that he was instrumental in preventing General Guest from capitulating, which was at one time his intention. General Preston was subsequently commander-in-chief in Scotland, when 80 years of age. He died, July 7, 1748. He paid off incumbrances on the estate of Valleyfield, and thus acquired the right to entail the property on the heirs, male and female, of his brother, Sir William, and his nephew, Sir George. The latter, son of Sir William, and third baronet, on his death in 1741, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir George, fourth baronet, who died in 1779, having had five sons and a daughter. The daughter, Mary, married, in 1744, Robert Welwood, Esq. of Garvock, advocate, and had, with other issue, a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Allan Maconochie or Meadowbank, a lord of session. (See MACONOCHIE, p. 60 of this vol., and WELWOOD, *post.*) Patrick, the eldest son, and Alexander, the next, predeceased their father. The former had two daughters, the elder of whom, Ann, Lady Baird Preston of Valleyfield and Ferntower, widow of General Sir David Baird, died without issue in 1847.

Sir Charles, the 3d son, was the 5th baronet. An officer in the army, he distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Fort John against the American general, Montgomery, having only surrendered at the last extremity. Subsequently a commissioner of the customs, and M.P. for the Kirkcaldy burghs, he died, without issue, March 23, 1800.

His brother, Sir Robert, born in 1740, succeeded him as sixth baronet. He was commander of the East India Company's ship Asia. He is said to have been the originator of the Ministerial White Bait dinners, which take place at Greenwich towards the close of each session of parliament. He was for some time M.P. for Dover, and had a cottage at Dagenham Reach in Essex, on the bank of a lake formed by the sudden eruption of the waters of the Thames over the adjacent country, about the middle of the last century. He called it his "fishing cottage," and often in Spring he went thither with a friend or two for a few weeks' relaxation in the country. His most frequent guest was Mr. George Rose, secretary of the Treasury, and an elder brother of the Trinity House, of which Sir Robert also was an active member. On the suggestion of Mr. Rose, Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, was invited, and for a few years he was an annual visitor at Dagenham Reach, always accompanied by Rose. Finding the distance from town inconvenient for the premier, Sir Robert proposed that they should in future dine nearer London. Greenwich was named, and Mr. Pitt requested to be permitted to bring Lord Camden, thus making the party four. Soon after, a fifth guest was added, Mr. Long, afterwards Lord Farnborough. In course of time others were invited, all belonging to the tory party. Ultimately Lord Camden considerately remarked that, as they were all dining at a tavern, it was only fair that Sir Robert Preston should not bear all the expense. It was then arranged that the invitations should be issued as usual by Sir Robert, and he insisted on still contributing a buck and champagne, but the rest of the charges were thenceforward defrayed by the several guests, and on this plan the meeting continued to take place annually till the death of Mr. Pitt. The list of guests, by this time, included most of the cabinet ministers. The time for meeting was usually after Trinity Monday, a short period before the end of the session. By degrees the meeting appears to have assumed a semi-political character, and is now one of the established customs of the party in power. Sir Robert died, without issue, May 7, 1834, at the advanced age of 95. He bought Culross abbey from the earl of Dundonald, who died in Paris in 1831, and who ruined himself by his coal-tar and other scientific speculations. In Sir Walter Scott's diary, under date June 19, 1830, there is the following entry: "After breakfast to Culross, (from Blair-Adam, being then on a visit there,) where the veteran, Sir Robert Preston, showed us his curiosities. Life has done as much for him as most people. In his 92d year, he has an ample fortune, a sound understanding, not the least decay of eyes, ears, or taste, is as big as two men, and eats like three. Sir Robert amuses himself with repairing the old House of Culross, built by the Lord Bruce. What it is destined for is not very evident. It is too near his own mansion of Valleyfield to be useful as a residence."

The whole male descendants of Sir George Preston, the first baronet, having become extinct, the baronetcy, in terms of the patent of creation, devolved on Sir Robert Preston, son of General George Preston, after mentioned, as nearest collateral heir male general, descended from Robert, third son of Sir John Preston of Valleyfield, knight. This Robert obtained a charter of the lands of Preston, Mid Lothian, 20th August, 1633, was knighted, and admitted a lord of session, 4th March, 1672, when he took the title of Lord Preston, and died in October 1674. His son, William Preston of Gorton, an estate acquired by Sir John Preston in 1342, was a major in the army, and died in 1733. He had two sons and a daughter. John, the elder son, succeeded to the estate of Gorton, which he left to his son, John, who died unmarried. The major's younger son, George, entered the army, and greatly distinguished himself by his courage and skill in the wars of Germany. He rose to the rank of general, and was colonel of the Scots Greys.

His only child, Sir Robert Preston, 7th baronet of Valley-

field, was born Jan. 3, 1757, and established his title to the succession by service before the sheriff of Edinburgh, Nov. 9, 1835. He married his cousin, Euphemia, daughter of John Preston, Esq. of Gorton, issue, 2 sons and 1 daughter, Mrs. Boswell of Blackadder, Berwickshire. On his death in 1846, his elder son, Sir Robert, became 8th baronet; married, without issue. Sir Robert died Oct. 23, 1858, when his brother, Sir Henry-Lindsay, succeeded as 9th baronet. He entered the royal navy in 1801, became a commander in 1830, and died Nov 25, 1873, leaving no issue.

A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred in 1628, on Sir John Preston of Airdrie, Fifeshire, the son of John Preston of Fentonbarns, lord president of the court of session from 1609 to 1616, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Turnbull of Airdrie. The president died 14th June of the latter year, and on 29th April 1652, Sir John, his son, married Lady Marjory Scot, relict of Sir James Scot, younger of Scotstarvet, director of the Chancery, and daughter of the first earl of Northesk. In 1663, Sir John Preston was served heir to his father and mother in the lands of Airdrie. One of the family erected a mansion-house on these lands, to which was given the name of Prestonhall. The baronetcy has long been extinct.

PRIMROSE, Viscount of, a title in the Scottish peerage, conferred 30th November 1703, on Sir James Primrose, baronet, of the Rosebery family. (See ROSEBERY, Earl of.)

PRINGLE, a surname prevalent in the south of Scotland, a corruption, as Sir George Mackenzie conjectures, of the word Pelerin or pilgrim. The account of the Pringles states that one Pelerin, who had gone on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, having settled in Teviotdale, his descendants were called from him Hop Pringle. The prefix Hop being synonymous with the British Ap or Irish O, signifying a son or descendant, Hop Pringle is, therefore, supposed to have meant the son of the pilgrim. The pilgrim's badge of a scallop shell forms a part of the armorial bearings of all the families of the name.

The Hop Pringles of that ilk, afterwards the Pringles of Torsonce, on Gala Water, were the head of one branch of the name settled in Mid Lothian, and the adjoining portions of East Lothian and Berwickshire. The principal families of this branch were the Pringles of Burnhouse, Hawtree, and Glengelt, and those of Rowchester and Lees in the Merse. Their male line failed on the death of John Pringle of Torsonce in 1738. His only daughter, Margaret, having married Gilbert Pringle, one of the Pringles of Stitchell, carried the estates into that family. She had no children. John Pringle of Lees then became heir male, but his family also is extinct. (*Burke's Landed Gentry, Supp.* p. 262.)

Another branch of the Pringles were the descendants of the family of Whitsome, Berwickshire, afterwards designed of Smailholm and Galashiels. Robert Hop Pringle of Whitsome is mentioned in a donation to the monastery of Soltray, confirmed by King Alexander III. For their support of the Bruce family, in their competition for the crown, the Pringles of Whitsome were deprived of their lands by King John Baliol, who conferred them upon John de L'yle, confirmed by a charter from King Edward I. of England, 13th October 1295. After the battle of Bannockburn, the lands were restored to Reginald Hop Pringle of Whitsome, by charter from Robert Bruce in 1315. During the brief and shadowy sovereignty of Edward Baliol, after that monarch's death, by a mandate from King Edward III. of England, they were ordered to be delivered up to "Walter de Insula," son of John de L'yle. They were restored, in 1336, to Thomas Hop Pringle of Whitsome, who, in 1363, had a safeguard to go into England, with his son and twelve persons in their retinue.

The Pringles of Whitsome were adherents of the house of Douglas, and held the office of *scutifer*, or squire, to the earls of that name. Robert Hop Pringle of Whitsome was present, in that capacity, with James, second earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterbourne in 1388, where the earl was slain. From Archibald, third earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway, styled the Grim, he got a charter of the lands of Smailholm, Roxburghshire, in 1408, as well as a grant of the lands of Pilmuir and Blackchester in Lauderdale, which remained for nearly three centuries in possession of the family. From the Douglases also, who were then lords of Ettrick forest, he got the forest steadings of Galashiels and Mosalee, which were held by the Pringles as kindly tenants till the forfeiture of the Douglases in 1455. They were subsequently held by them as kindly tenants of the crown till 1587, when they were feudalized by charter and sasine. It was this Robert Pringle who built the tower of Smailholm, a large square building, now entirely ruinous, and originally a border keep, situated among a cluster of rocks on an eminence in the farm of Sandy-knowe. The apartments rise above one another in separate floors or stories, and mutually communicate by a narrow stair. A wall surrounds the building, enclosing an outer court, and being defended on three sides by precipice and morass, the tower is accessible only by a steep and rocky path on the west. At the farm of Sandy-knowe, which was leased by his paternal grandfather, Sir Walter Scott spent some years of his boyhood. In a note prefixed to the ballad of 'The Eve of St. John,' he says that he wrote that ballad in celebration of Smailholm tower and its vicinity; and in the epistle preliminary to the third canto of Marmion, he notices the influence which the place had exerted on his tastes. In 1406, Robert Pringle of Smailholm, which became his designation after the erection of the tower, had a safe-conduct from Henry IV., to go to England, and in 1419 he had another, from Henry V., with John Wallace, to pay the ransom of James de Douglas, who succeeded his grand-nephew as seventh earl of Douglas, November 24, 1440, and was called James the Gross. The laird of Smailholm accompanied Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, duke of Touraine, (the Douglas of Shakspere,) on his famous expedition to France, in 1423, and was slain, with him, at the battle of Verneuil, the following year. (See vol. ii. p. 43.)

His son and successor, Robert Pringle of Smailholm, is said to have been the person who erected a drawbridge of a very peculiar construction over the Tweed, a river long remarkable for the very few bridges it possessed, at a small hamlet about a mile and a half above Melrose, called from the circumstance, Bridge-end. It is thus described by Sir Walter Scott, in 'The Monastery,' from the account of it in Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale:* "Two strong abutments were built on either side of the river, at a part where the stream was peculiarly contracted. Upon a rock in the centre of the current was built a solid piece of masonry, constructed like the pier of a bridge, and presenting, like a pier an angle to the current of the stream. The masonry continued solid until the pier rose to a level with the two abutments upon either side, and from thence the building rose in the form of a tower. The lower story of this tower consisted only of an archway or passage through the building, over either entrance to which hung a drawbridge with counterpoises, either of which, when dropped, connected the archway with the opposite abutment, where the farther end of the

drawbridge rested. When both bridges were thus lowered, the passage over the river was complete." Sir Walter Scott says in a note that the vestiges of this uncommon species of bridge still exist, and that he often saw the foundations of the columns when drifting down the Tweed at night, for the purpose of killing salmon by torchlight. A stone, taken from the river, bore this inscription:

"I, Robert Pringle of Pilmore stede,
Give an hundred nobles of gowd sae reid,
To help to bigg my brigg ower Tweed."

Sir Walter Scott quotes the first line as

"I, Sir John Pringle of Palmer stede."

It is certain that the bridge belonged to this family of the Pringles, and the money here mentioned may have been spent in repairing it, but the original builder of it, according to accounts likely to be more correct, was that "sore saint to the crown," David I., to afford a passage to his abbey of Melrose, and to facilitate the journeys of the devout to the four great pilgrimages of Scotland, namely, Scone, Dundee, Paisley, and Melrose. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dishington of Ardross, Fifeshire, Robert Pringle of Smailholm had four sons and three daughters. Over the doorway of the old house of Galashiels belonging to the family, the following inscription, under the date 1457, was cut, which is supposed to have reference to this lady:

"Elspeth Dishington builted me,
In syne lye not;
The thynge thou canst not gette
Desyre not."

The eldest son, David Pringle of Smailholm, was, after the forfeiture of the Douglases, as we learn from the Exchequer Rolls of 1456, appointed cursor or ranger of the ward of Tweed, an office, held also by his son and grandson. In 1467 he was succeeded by his son, James, who appears to have been ranger from 1457 to 1495. Besides David his heir, he had a son, William, progenitor of the Pringles of Torwoodlee, and another, John, ancestor of the Pringles of Blyndlee.

David Pringle of Smailholm and Galashiels was ranger of the ward of Tweed for ten years. In 1505, Alexander, Lord Home, great-chamberlain of Scotland, became ranger or chamberlain of the whole of Ettrick Forest. In 1510 David Pringle obtained a charter of the lands of Redhead and Whytbank, which had been occupied by the ranger of the ward of Tweed *pro officio cursoris*, and these lands are still in possession of the family. He and his brother, William, are subscribing witnesses in the sasine of Margaret, queen of James IV., in her jointure lands of Ettrick Forest, 1st June 1505. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, David, younger of Galashiels and Smailholm, who, with four of his sons, was slain at Flodden, and a daughter, Isabella, wife of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, and mother of the seven spears of Wedderburn. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lundie of Lundie, Fifeshire, he had, with two daughters, a son, James of Woodhouse and Whytbank, from whom the Whytbank family are descended, of whom afterwards.

John Pringle, youngest son of David, slain at Flodden, succeeded his grandfather on his death in 1535. This John Pringle of Smailholm and Galashiels fought at Pinkie in 1547, and afterwards, with George Pringle of Torwoodlee and William Pringle of Wolfhousebyre, was surety to the English for 100 gold nobles, the ransom of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, taken in that battle. He died about 1566. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Stitchell and Lochinvar, he had three sons and one daughter.

His eldest son, Andrew Pringle of Galashiels and Smailholm, made an entail of his estates in 1585, the year of his death. He had two sons, James his heir, and Robert of Howlatstown, on Gala Water, and a daughter, Isabella, married to George Pringle of Blyndlee.

The elder son, Sir James Pringle of Smailholm and Galashiels, was, in 1610, bailie of the regality of Stow, and, in 1622, he had a commission under the great seal as sheriff principal of Ettrick Forest. He was knighted by James VI., and being much about court, and living extravagantly, he was compelled to alienate a considerable portion of his estates. In 1623, he and George Pringle of Torwoodlee were commissioners to the Estates for the county of Selkirk. He died in 1635. He had four sons and as many daughters. Jean, his eldest daughter, married Hugh Scott of Deuchar, who got possession of the estate of Galashiels, having claims upon it. From him are descended the Scotts of Gala.

The two eldest sons having predeceased him, Sir James was succeeded by his third son, John, designed of Smailholm, but his inheritance was small, and even of that portion of the property which came to him, being encumbered with debt, he was ultimately deprived through legal diligence, by Sir Hugh Scott of Harden. John Pringle died in 1650, and his youngest brother, George, having predeceased him, Robert Pringle of Howlatstown, youngest son of Andrew Pringle of Smailholm and Galashiels, and brother of Sir James, became the male representative of the family. He died, without issue, in 1653, when the male representation devolved upon James Pringle of Whytbank, great-grandson of James Pringle of Woodhouse and Whytbank above mentioned.

In early life, James Pringle of Whytbank served for some years in France as an officer in the Scottish guards. He and James Murray of Philiphaugh represented the county of Selkirk in the Estates in 1633. For his adherence to the cause of King Charles I., he was heavily fined by the committee of Estates in 1646. He greatly improved his estate, and added several lands to it, both in Selkirkshire and Mid Lothian. He married in 1622, Sophia Schöner, a Danish lady, maid of honour to Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI., on which occasion, we are told, "her majesty presented her with her portrait, enamelled on mother of pearl, and set with small rubies and emeralds, suspended by a massy gold chain, a relic still preserved by the family." On his death in 1667, he was succeeded by his only son, Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, who, in 1652, was sheriff principal of Selkirkshire. Warmly attached to the Presbyterian form of church government, he was a frequent member of the ecclesiastical courts. He died in 1695, without issue, and was succeeded by John Pringle, grandson of his father's next brother, George Pringle of Balmungo, Fifeshire, a major in the army of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who, after serving, with considerable reputation, during the Thirty years' war, returned home, having married one of the daughters of Sir Patrick Ruthven, a general in the same service, created by Charles I., earl of Forth in Scotland, and Brentford in England, (see vol. ii. p. 254). His only son, the Rev. John Pringle, minister of Fogo, described as an elegant scholar, was father of John Pringle of Whytbank, who succeeded his father's cousin in 1695, and died of a fever in 1703, at the age of 25. He had a son, Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, who died in

1772, and was succeeded in his lands of Whytbank by his eldest son, Lieutenant John Pringle. The latter served on the staff of his relative, the Hon. General James Murray, commander of the British forces in Canada, after the death of General Wolfe. Lieutenant Pringle died in Canada in 1774, when his next brother, Alexander Pringle, then in the civil service of the East India Company on the Madras establishment, became proprietor of Whytbank. He returned to Scotland in 1783, and some years afterwards repurchased from the duke of Buccleuch the family estate and residence of Yair in Selkirkshire, which had been sold, with some other portions of his lands, by his father. At Yair he built a new mansion-house, and devoted a considerable part of his attention to the improvement of his estates. He commanded the Selkirkshire volunteers, until that corps was disbanded at the peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802. The same year he was appointed vice-lieutenant of Selkirkshire, on the establishment of that office by act of parliament. He was Sir Walter Scott's neighbour at Ashestiel, when he went there to reside in 1804, and in the second Epistle of Marmion he is mentioned as

"The long descended lord of Yair."

An extract of a letter from him to the author of Marmion, on the publication of that poem in 1807, is given in Lockhart's Life of Scott, (page 184, 8vo edition). In 1812, Mr. Pringle obtained the patent office of chamberlain of Ettrick Forest. He died in 1827. By his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, he had, with six daughters, five sons, three of whom, namely, John Alexander Pringle of Castledykes, the second son; William Alexander Pringle, the third; and David Pringle, the youngest, were in the Bengal civil service, and Robert Keith Pringle, the fourth son, was in the Bombay civil service, and afterwards became chief secretary to the government at that presidency.

The eldest son, Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, studied at Cambridge, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1814. In July of the following year, with Scott of Gala, he accompanied Sir Walter Scott to the field of Waterloo, and leaving him in Paris, he made a tour in Switzerland. He continued to practise as an advocate till 1830, when, at the general election which followed the death of George IV., he was elected M.P. for Selkirkshire. After the dissolution in 1831, he was re-elected. At the general election, after the passing of the Reform Act in 1833, he was defeated by Pringle of Clifton, by a majority of nine. Re-elected in 1835, by a large majority, he again sat for the county in 1837 and 1841. In the latter year he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury, in the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, and also a commissioner of Revenue Inquiry. In July 1845 he resigned office, as he could not give his support to the ministerial measure for increasing the endowment of the Roman Catholic college of Maynooth. In January 1846, he was appointed principal keeper of the General Register of Sasines in Scotland, when he retired from parliament. In 1830 he had been appointed vice-lieutenant of the county of Selkirk. He died 2d September 1857. He married his cousin, Agnes Joanna, daughter of Sir William Dick of Prestonfield. His only son, Alexander Pringle, succeeded to Whytbank.

The Pringles of Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire, are descended from William Pringle of Smailholm, (see previous page,) who had a tack of the forest steid of Caddonlee in 1488, and one of Torwoodlee in 1509, to him and his son George. The same year he had a charter of one-fourth part of the barony of Cliftoun, Roxburghshire, which afterwards was sold to another branch of the Pringles. He was slain at the battle of Flodden in September 1513.

His son, George Pringle of Torwoodlee, was at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. In 1568 he was murdered in his own house by a party of Liddesdale reivers, to the number of 300, consisting of Elliots, Armstrongs, and other lawless clans from the west border, under John Elliot of Copshaw, who had attacked, plundered, and burnt the house of Torwoodlee. George's son, William Pringle of Torwoodlee, was father of another George Pringle, who, in 1587, had a charter and sasine of Torwoodlee and others of his lands, previously held by him and his forefathers as kindly tenants and rentallers. From Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials' we learn that in 1607 he and his brothers, James and David, cited the surviving murderers of their grandfather to take their trial for the crime, when, not appearing, they were outlawed. In 1617 and 1621, George Pringle of Torwoodlee was one of the representatives in the Estates for the county of Selkirk. His grandson, also named George Pringle, an eminent patriot, and remarkable for his integrity and strength of character, succeeded to Torwoodlee, on the death of his father, James Pringle, about 1657. During the civil wars he took arms for the king, and was in most of the engagements in Scotland fought on his account, but after the Restoration, his attachment to the Presbyterian discipline and form of worship exposed him to much suffering, both in person and property, his house of Torwoodlee having frequently afforded an asylum to the persecuted Covenanters. When the earl of Argyle, after being sentenced to death, made his escape, on the night of the 20th December 1681, from Edinburgh castle, by the direction of Mr. John Scott, minister of Hawick, he rode straight to the house of Torwoodlee. Mr. Pringle gave him refuge, and sent his servant with him to the house of Mr. William Veitch, who conducted him in safety to England. On this becoming known to the government, Mr. Pringle was obliged to quit his own house, and for nearly two years to lurk in concealment. At length, in 1683, on a charge of being concerned in the Ryehouse plot, warrants were issued against him and others, and with much difficulty he and Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth made their escape to Holland. In the first parliament of King James VII., his estates were confiscated, and bestowed on General Drummond of Cromlix. At the Revolution he hastened back to Scotland, and was a member of the convention of Estates which conferred the crown on William and Mary. His attainder was removed and his estates restored by a special act of parliament. He died in 1689.

His only son, James Pringle of Torwoodlee, who succeeded him, was but sixteen years of age when his father escaped to Holland, and although he was from home, and had no part in any of the circumstances which led to his exile, he was apprehended and imprisoned in Edinburgh castle, and only released at the end of three months by finding bail to the amount of £5,000 sterling. In 1685, on the failure of the earl of Argyle's expedition, he was again seized, and imprisoned in Blackness castle, where he suffered great hardship. After succeeding to the estate, he took an active part in public affairs, and held various offices of authority in his own district. His eldest son, George Pringle of Torwoodlee, advocate, died, unmarried, in 1780, and was succeeded by his nephew, James, son of his younger brother, James Pringle of Bowland, writer to the signet, and latterly one of the principal clerks of session. This gentleman purchased the lands of Bowland and Windydoors in 1722, and afterwards those of Catha. He died in 1778. His only son, James Pringle,

sold Bowland, and acquired the lands of Buckholm and Williamlaw, Roxburghshire. He studied at Cambridge and Leyden, for the law, but on succeeding his uncle in Torwoodlee, he devoted himself entirely to the improvement of his property. He was a friend and neighbour of Sir Walter Scott, and Lockhart, in his Life of Scott, (p. 383, folio edition,) records a joyous evening spent in November 1818, at his beautiful seat, which, though mentioned in Scott's poetry as "distant Torwoodlee," is only about five miles from Abbotsford. Mr. Pringle was convener of the county of Selkirk, and commandant of the Selkirkshire troop of yeomanry cavalry from 1797, when it was raised, for about twelve years. From 1827 to 1830 he was vice-lieutenant of that county. He died in 1840, when his eldest son, Rear-admiral James Pringle, became tenth laird of Torwoodlee; married, with issue. The Admiral's eldest son, James Thomas, Lieutenant, R.N., was born in 1832.

The Pringles of Clifton were also an old family. In 1760, Robert Pringle of Clifton made an entail of his estates, and died, unmarried, in 1780. He was succeeded by his cousin, John Pringle of Haining, second son of his uncle, John Pringle, who was the second son of Andrew Pringle of Clifton (deceased in 1702) and his wife, Violet Rutherfurd, daughter of John Rutherfurd of Edgerstone. This John Pringle passed advocate 18th June 1698, and in 1702 purchased the estate of Haining, parish of Selkirk. On 1st July 1729, he was admitted a lord of session, when he took the title of Lord Haining. His lordship died 19th August 1754. With three daughters he had three sons, namely, 1. Andrew, also a lord of session, under the title of Lord Alemoor; 2. John Pringle of Haining; and 3. Robert, a doctor of medicine.

The eldest son, Andrew, did not take up his father's succession to Haining, as his affairs were embarrassed, and his next brother, John, who had made a handsome fortune as a merchant in Madeira, purchased it on his father's death, and cleared off all the incumbrances upon it. Admitted an advocate in 1740, Andrew Pringle was very eminent at the bar, being greatly distinguished for his scholarship and eloquence. In 1750 he was appointed sheriff of Wigtonshire, and in the following year sheriff of Selkirkshire. In 1755 he was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland, and 14th June 1759 he was raised to the bench, as Lord Alemoor, from a property which he had acquired in Selkirkshire. At the same time he was appointed a lord of justiciary. He died at his villa of Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, 14th January 1776, unmarried, and was succeeded in all his property by his next brother, John Pringle of Haining. The latter for a long time represented Selkirkshire in parliament. On the death of his cousin, Robert Pringle of Clifton, in 1780, he was served heir of provision to him under his entail, and thereafter assumed the designation of Pringle of Clifton, with the arms of the elder branch, undifferenced. He died in 1792, unmarried, and was succeeded by his cousin and grand-nephew, Mark Pringle of Fairnalie, grandson of Mark Pringle of Crichton, third and youngest son of Andrew Pringle of Clifton, by Violet Rutherfurd of Edgerstone, above mentioned. On 2d October 1707, the day of the head court at Selkirk, Mark Pringle had an after-dinner quarrel with William Scott of Raeburn, then only about twenty-one years of age, the great-granduncle of Sir Walter Scott, and next morning they fought with swords, as was the fashion of the time, says the latter, in a field near Selkirk, when Raeburn was killed. The field "was called, from the catastrophe, the *Raeburn Meadow Spot*. Pringle fled from Scotland to Spain, and was long a captive and slave in Barbary." Having at length made a considerable fortune as a merchant, he returned to Scotland in 1738, and purchased the estate of Crichton in Mid Lothian. He died in 1751. His eldest son, John Pringle of Crichton, who had married Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Rutherfurd of Fairnalie, sister of Mrs. Cockburn, authoress of 'The Flowers of the Forest,' (see vol. i. p. 660 of this work,) continued to be engaged extensively in commercial pursuits, till the house with which he was connected became bankrupt. He was then forced to part with his lands, and his father-in-law, Mr. Rutherfurd, being involved along with him, had to sell some of his estates. His son, Mark Pringle, advocate, first designed of Fairnalie, on the death of his granduncle, John Pringle, became possessed of the estates of Haining and Clifton, the former as heir of line, through his grandmother, Ann Pringle, the wife of Robert Rutherfurd of Fairnalie, and the latter as heir male, through the entail executed by Robert Pringle of Clifton. At the general election of 1790, Mr. Pringle of Clifton was elected M.P. for Selkirkshire, and he sat for that county till the dissolution in 1802. He died in 1812. He had, with one daughter, two sons, John, and Robert, of Fairnalie.

The elder son, John Pringle of Clifton, was a minor on succeeding to the estates. He studied at Christchurch college, Oxford, and at the peace of 1815, entered the army as a cornet in the 7th hussars, and served in the army of occupation in France. In 1819, when the general reduction took place, he was obliged to go on half-pay. In 1820, he was elected M.P. for the Selkirk burghs, on the Whig interest. In 1831 he was killed by being thrown out of his open carriage near his own house of Haining. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother, Robert Pringle of Fairnalie, afterwards of Clifton, also an officer in the 7th hussars. In the first parliament after the passing of the Reform Bill he sat as member for Selkirkshire. He died at Haining in 1841, when the estate of Clifton passed, under the powers of the entail, to Robert Elliot of Harwood, whose father was the eldest son of the eldest sister of the entailer, Robert Pringle of Clifton, which made him heir of line of that family. Haining and the other estates of Robert Pringle descended to his only sister, Margaret Violet Pringle. This lady married Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Adderston, whose family are cadets of the house of Cavers: issue, one daughter. In compliance with her brother's settlement, she and her husband assumed the name and designation of Pringle of Haining in addition to that of Douglas.

The Pringles of Stitchell are sprung from the Hop Pringles of Craiglatch and Newhall, Selkirkshire, believed to have been very old cadets of the house of Smailholm. In the crown rentals of Ettrick Forest for 1485 and 1490, the lands of Craiglatch are mentioned as having been in the possession of William Hop Pringle and Alexander, his son. William Pringle of Craiglatch, also designed of Whittoun, Roxburghshire, had a charter of the lands of Hut, on the river Kale in that county, in 1492, and crown tacks of Craiglatch in 1485 and 1490. His great-grandson, Alexander, was retoured in 1539. In 1587, Alexander's son, George Pringle of Craiglatch, obtained a charter of his Ettrick Forest lands. For the crime of march-treason he and his eldest son, George, incurred the forfeiture of the lands of Craiglatch. March-treason included several species of offences peculiar to the border, such as holding communication with the English, and aiding them in their depredations on the Scottish side, as well as breaking border truce. The penalties for this crime were very severe. In 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' the herald of the English warden lords thus begins his address to the

widowed lady of Buccleuch, on their appearance before the walls of Branksome Tower:

"It irks, high dame, my noble lords,
'Gainst ladye fair to draw their swords:
But yet they may not tamely see,
All through the western wardenry,
Your law-contemning kinsmen ride,
And burn and spoil the Border side,
We claim from thee William of Deloraine
That he may suffer march-treason pain."

Of the forfeited lands of Craiglatch, Sir James Pringle of Smailholm obtained a gift, and he restored them to the family in 1601, in the person of George Pringle of Newhall, elder son of George Pringle, the son, above mentioned. In consequence, however, of the burdens incurred in their misfortunes, one-half, called the Knows, was alienated in 1617 to James Pringle of Whytbank, and the other half, called Newhall, became, from that time, the family designation. The first George Pringle had, besides George, his heir, another son, Robert, ancestor of the Stitchell family.

This Robert Pringle, first designed of Bartingbush, writer to the signet, realized a large fortune in his profession, and, besides acquiring the lands of Templehall, Berwickshire, and various other properties, he purchased, in 1628, from Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, (first viscount of Kenmure,) the estate of Stitchell, Roxburghshire, and was subsequently designated of Stitchell. He died in 1649. His eldest son, John, predeceased him, leaving two sons, Robert, the first baronet of Stitchell, and Walter, of Graycrook, advocate, who is mentioned in Wodrow's History as having ably pleaded for the Covenanters taken at Bothwell Bridge, when put upon their trial in 1679. His uncle, Walter Pringle of Greenknowe, a zealous Covenanter, suffered many hardships and persecutions. His Memoirs were published at Edinburgh in 1723, 8vo. He married Janet, second daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee. The ruins of Greenknowe tower, Berwickshire, his residence, are still remaining.

Sir Robert Pringle of Stitchell succeeded his grandfather in 1649, and in 1667, on the death of Robert Pringle of Newhall, he inherited the possessions of the elder branch of the family. He was created a baronet in 1683. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hope, a lord of session, with the title of Lord Craighall, he had, with other children, (19 in all,) 1. John, second baronet; 2. Sir Walter Pringle of Lochton, admitted advocate, 10th December 1687, constituted a lord of session, as Lord Newhall, 6th June, 1718, at the same time appointed a lord of justiciary, and knighted. He died 14th December 1736, when his funeral was attended, as a mark of great respect, by the other judges, in their robes of office. The faculty of advocates also met on the occasion, when an elegant eulogium on his lordship's character, written by Sir Robert Dundas of Arniston, then dean of faculty, was ordered to be engrossed in their minutes, expressive of the high esteem in which he had been held by that learned body. An epitaph on Lord Newhall by Hamilton of Bangour is printed in the works of that poet. 3. The Right Hon. Robert Pringle, a distinguished statesman, who, May 18, 1718, was appointed secretary at war, an office which he held till 24th December following. 4. Thomas Pringle, writer to the signet, from whom descended the Pringles of Edgefield and the Pringles of Weens. His son, Robert Pringle of Edgefield, passed advocate 4th July 1724, and in 1748 was appointed sheriff-depute of Banffshire. Admitted a lord of session, 20th November 1754, he took the title of Lord Edgefield, and died 8th April 1784.

Sir John Pringle of Stitchell, second baronet, married Magdalen, daughter of Sir William Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, baronet, and had four sons and two daughters. The sons were, 1. Sir Robert, third baronet. 2. Gilbert, an officer of dragoons, who married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of John Pringle of Torsonce. 3. Walter, advocate and sheriff of Roxburghshire, who succeeded to Torsonce on his brother's death, and died unmarried; and 4. Sir John Pringle, the celebrated physician, of whom a memoir follows, in larger type.

The eldest son, Sir Robert Pringle, third baronet of Stitchell, married Katherine, eldest daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee, and died at the age of 88. His son, Sir James, fourth baronet, served many years as an officer in the army, first in the fusileers, and afterwards in the 59th regiment, which he commanded. Subsequently he was colonel of the Southern fencibles, and for a short time commanded the Roxburghshire yeomanry cavalry, after that corps was raised in 1797. He was master of works for Scotland, and represented Berwickshire in four parliaments. He died in 1809. By his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Norman Macleod of Macleod, he had, with three daughters, three sons, namely, 1. Robert, younger of Stitchell, who predeceased his father. 2. John, fifth baronet. 3. Norman, major of the 21st North British fusileers, and afterwards British consul at Stockholm. He had purchased Torsonce from his father, which he afterwards sold.

Sir John Pringle, fifth baronet of Stitchell and Newhall, born in 1784, served for ten years in the 12th light dragoons. He married, first, his cousin, Emilia Anne, 2d daughter of General Norman Macleod of Macleod, and had 3 sons and 5 daughters; and, 2dly, Lady Elizabeth Maitland Campbell, daughter of the 1st marquis of Breadalbane, issue, 2 daughters, the elder of whom, Mary Gavin, married in 1861, Robert, 2d son of George, 10th earl of Haddington. His second son Norman, a cadet in the royal engineers at Woolwich, was accidentally drowned in the Thames. Sir John, the 6th bart., was succeeded by his son, Sir Norman William Drummond, as 7th bart., April 18, 1870.

PRINGLE, Sir John, baronet, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was the youngest son of Sir John Pringle, second baronet of Stitchell, and Magdalen, daughter of Sir William Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, and was born at Stitchell House, Roxburghshire, April 10, 1707. He received his grammatical education at home under a private tutor, and afterwards entered the university of St. Andrews, where a relative of his father, Mr. Francis Pringle, was at that time professor of Greek. In October 1727 he removed to Edinburgh to study medicine, with the view of following the profession of a physician. In the following year he proceeded to Leyden, at that period the most celebrated medical school in Europe, and, July 20, 1730, took the degree of M.D. in the university there, where he was the pupil of the illustrious Boerhaave. He completed his medical studies at Paris, after which he settled as a physician at Edinburgh. In March 1734 he was

appointed by the magistrates and town council assistant and successor to Mr. Scott, in the chair of moral philosophy in that university. In 1742 he was nominated physician to the earl of Stair, then commander-in-chief of the British army; and, through the interest of this nobleman, he was constituted, in August of the same year, physician to the military hospital in Flanders. During his absence from the university, Messrs. Muirhead and Cleghorn were appointed to teach the moral philosophy class in his stead. At the battle of Dettingen, fought June 26, 1743, Dr. Pringle was present in a coach with Lord Carteret, and at one period of the engagement was exposed to great danger. Through his exertions a convention was entered into, in the early part of the campaign of that year, between Lord Stair and Marshal Noailles, for the mutual protection of the hospitals of the contending armies, which was faithfully adhered to by both generals.

After the retirement of Lord Stair, Dr. Pringle attended the army in Flanders throughout the campaign of 1744. Having by his diligence and ability recommended himself to the duke of Cumberland, he was in the following spring appointed physician-general to his majesty's forces in the Netherlands, and also physician to the royal hospitals there. He now resigned his professorship in the university of Edinburgh. In the end of 1745 he was recalled from Flanders to attend the forces under the duke of Cumberland, ordered against the rebels in Scotland. At this time he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. He remained with the royal troops till after the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, and in the two succeeding years he again served with the army on the Continent. On peace being concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, he embarked with the forces on his return to England. From this time he principally resided in London, and in 1749 was appointed physician in ordinary to the duke of Cumberland. In 1750 he published 'Observations on the Jail or Hospital Fever.' The same year he communicated to the Royal Society his famous 'Experiments upon Septic and Antiseptic Substances, with Remarks relating to their Use in the Theory of Medicine,' which were comprehended in several papers, for which he received the Copley medal. Many of his papers after this period appear in the Philosophical Transactions; and, besides these communications, he wrote in the Edinburgh Medical Essays, volume fifth, 'An Account of the Success of the Vitrum Ceratum Antimonii.' In 1752 he published his celebrated work 'On the Diseases of the Army,' which passed through numerous editions, and was translated into the French, German, Italian, and other languages. In 1753 he was elected one of the council of the Royal Society. In 1758, on relinquishing his appointment in the army, he was admitted a licentiate of the London college of physicians

Soon after the accession of George III. he was, in 1761, appointed physician to the queen's household, and in 1763 physician extraordinary to her majesty. The same year he was chosen a member of the academy of sciences at Haarlem, and fellow of the college of physicians, London; and in 1764 he succeeded Dr. Wollaston as physician in ordinary to the queen. In 1766 the king was pleased to testify his sense of his long services, as well as of his abilities and merit, by raising him to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain. In 1772 he was elected president of the Royal Society, and in 1774 was appointed physician extraordinary to his majesty. In 1776 he became a member of the academy of sciences at Madrid, and most of the other learned bodies of Europe at different periods enrolled his name in the list of their members. In 1778 he succeeded Linnæus as one of the eight foreign members of the academy of Sciences at Paris; and in 1781 he became a fellow of the then recently instituted society of antiquaries at Edinburgh.

His declining health induced him, at the close of 1778, to resign the presidency of the Royal Society. The discourses which he delivered as president, six in number, were published the year after his death, by his friend Dr. Kippis, in one volume 8vo. Hoping to derive benefit from the air of his native country, he spent the summer of 1780 in Scotland, residing chiefly in Edinburgh, and formed the design of fixing his residence altogether in that city. With this view, in 1781, he disposed of his house in Pall Mall, with the greater part of his library, and removed to Edinburgh;

but the keenness of the climate induced him to return to London in the beginning of the following September. On quitting the capital of the north, he presented the Edinburgh college with ten manuscript folio volumes of medical and physical observations, on the singular condition that they should never be printed, nor lent out of the library of the college. He died January 18, 1782, in the 75th year of his age, and, on February 7, his body was deposited in a vault in St. James' church. His portrait is subjoined:

A monument to his memory, by Nollekins, was afterwards erected in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of his nephew. He had married in 1752 the second daughter of Dr. Oliver of Bath, but his wife died, without children, in less than three years; and the baronetcy conferred on him became extinct at his death.—His works are·

Disputatio de Marcore Senili. Leyd. 1730, 4to. The same. Lond. 1765, 8vo.

Observations on the Nature and Cure of Hospital and Jail Fevers, in a Letter to Dr. Mead. Lond. 1750, 8vo.

Observations on the Diseases of the Army, in Camp and in Garrison. Lond. 1752, 1753, 1761. 4th edition, 1765, 4to. 5th edition, 1775, 8vo. This last is somewhat fuller than the others. A new edition, 1810, 8vo.

Discourse on the different kinds of Air, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, 1773. Lond. 1774. 4to.

A Discourse on the Torpedo, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society. Lond. 1775, 4to.

Discourse on the Attraction of Mountains. Lond. 1775, 4to.

Discourse upon some late Improvements of the Means for preserving the Health of Mariners. Lond. 1776, 4to.

A Discourse on the Invention and Improvements of the Reflecting Telescope. Lond. 1778, 4to.

Discourse on the Theory of Gunnery. Lond. 1778, 4to.

Six Discourses, delivered by Sir John Pringle, Bart. when President of the Royal Society, on occasion of six annual assignments of Sir Godfrey Copley's Medal; to which is prefixed, the Life of the Author, by A. Kippis, D.D. Lond. 1783, 8vo.

An Account of the Success of the Vitrum Ceratum Antimonii. Edin. Med. Ess. vol. v. p. 194, 1736.

Experiments on Substances resisting Putrefaction. Phil. Trans. 1750, Abr. x. p. 57. On the same. Ib. p. 73. Continued, p. 84.

Several Persons seized with the Jail Fever working at Newgate. Ib. p. 318.

Remarkable Case of Fragility, Flexibility, and Dissolution of the Bones. Ib. p. 406.

Of the Earthquakes felt at Brussels. Ib. p. 696, 1755.

On the Agitation of the Waters, Nov. 1, 1755, in Scotland and at Hamburgh. Ib. p. 697.

Accounts of the Fiery Meteor which appeared on Nov. 26, 1768, between 8 and 9 at night. Ib. p 377, 1759. Remarks on the same. Ib. p. 388.

Account of the Influenza as it appeared in 1775. Med. Obs. and Inq. vi. p. 348.

PRINGLE, Thomas, a highly esteemed poet and miscellaneous writer, the son of a farmer, was born on the farm of Blaiklaw, in Teviotdale, January 5, 1789. Owing to an accident which he met with in the nurse's arms, when only a few months old, by which his right limb was dislocated at the hip-joint, he was unfortunately rendered lame for life. He learnt the rudiments of Latin at the grammar school of Kelso, and completed his studies at the university of Edinburgh. He afterwards became a clerk in the Register Office, Edinburgh, in the service of his majesty's commissioners on the public records of Scotland. In 1811, in conjunction with a friend, he published a satirical poem, called the 'Institute,' which did not sell, and is now forgotten. In 1816 he contributed a descriptive poem to the 'Poetic Mirror,' which was the means of introducing him to Sir Walter Scott. Soon after he projected the 'Edinburgh Monthly Magazine,' the first number of which appeared in April 1817. It contained an article by Pringle on Scottish Gipsies, the materials for which were dictated to him by Scott, and have been inserted in the Introduction to Guy Mannering. To enable him to devote his undivided attention to this periodical, which,

soon falling into the hands of new proprietors, became 'Blackwood's Magazine,' he had relinquished his situation in the Register Office; and about the same time he undertook the editorship of the 'Edinburgh Star' newspaper. He also became joint-editor of Constable's 'Scots Magazine.'

Owing to some dispute with Mr. Blackwood, he soon retired from all connection with his Magazine, a circumstance which drew down upon him the abuse of some of his former coadjutors. Previous to this separation he had married Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Brown, an East Lothian farmer of great respectability. In January 1819, having relinquished the editorship of the 'Star,' he resumed his former occupation of copying old records in the Register Office; and in the same year he published the 'Autumnal Excursion, or Sketches in Teviotdale, with other Poems.' His earnings being totally inadequate to the support of his family, and circumstances compelling the other members of his father's house to have recourse to emigration, he applied, through his friend Scott, to Lord Melville, for an allotment of land in Southern Africa for his father and brother, and readily obtained a grant of eleven hundred acres of the unoccupied territory at the Cape. The little band of emigrants, consisting of twelve men, including three farm servants, six women, and six children, his wife, her sister, and himself, being of the number, sailed from London in February 1820, and arrived at Algoa Bay on the 15th May, where they disembarked. On reaching their place of settlement, they called it Glen-Lynden, which is now the official name of the river, and the whole of the valley, conferred in compliment to Pringle by General Bourke, when lieutenant-governor. In this remote location Pringle acted as the physician and surgeon of the party, there being no other within a hundred miles; and was at the same time the civil and military chief of the settlement, and the religious instructor and officiating minister. In June 1821 he obtained from Sir Rufane Donkin, the acting governor, an extension of the location, which put his party in possession of twenty thousand acres of land.

Through the interest of Sir Walter Scott, and others of his friends at the colonial department, he was appointed librarian of the government library at Cape Town; and in September 1822, with his wife and her sister, he commenced a residence there of nearly three years. His salary being only £75 a-year, he at first received pupils for private instruction, and then, in conjunction with a Dutch clergyman of the town, made arrangements for publishing a periodical in both the English and Dutch languages. The governor, however, Lord Charles Somerset, withheld his sanction from the latter project, and it did not make its appearance till some time afterwards, when, having obtained the approval of the government at home, it was at last published, under the name of the 'South African Journal.' Previous to this he had been joined by Mr. John Fairbairn from Edinburgh, with whom he organized a private academy on an extensive scale, which succeeded to his utmost wishes; and soon after the appearance of his 'Journal,' he was appointed joint-editor of the 'South African Commercial Advertiser,' a paper recently started by Mr. Greig, a printer. A dispute with the governor, however, arising from an attempted censorship of the press, to which Pringle would not submit, soon led to the discontinuance of both publications, the ruin of his academy, and the resignation of his office of government librarian. From October 1824 to April 1826 he was diligently employed in making himself acquainted with the true condition of the colony, and more especially of the frontier where his own relatives were located. During the greater part of 1825 he was in correspondence with the commissioners of inquiry, not only respecting his own case, but on the subject of various abuses in the local administration, the treatment of the coloured race, and the defence of the frontier. He was one of the originators of the second great measure next to the political emancipation of the Hottentots, namely, their establishment as independent occupiers of land. A paper, given in by him to the commissioners in 1823, was entitled 'Hints of a Plan for defending the Eastern Frontier of the Colony by a Settlement of Hottentots.' He also acted as secretary to the Society for the relief of the distressed Settlers in Albany, in which capacity he sent a pamphlet for publication to London, entitled 'Some Account of the Present

state of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa,' which had the effect of procuring contributions to the relief fund, of £7,000 from England and India, besides £3,000 raised in the colony.

After visiting his relatives at Glen-Lynden, he returned to London in July 1826, and immediately applied to the Colonial Government for compensation for his losses at the Cape, but his claims were disallowed. An article, however, in the New Monthly Magazine, on the State of Slavery in the Colony, which he had transmitted to England previous to his departure from Cape Town, led to his acquaintance with Mr., afterwards Sir Fowell Buxton and Mr. Zachary Macaulay, and eventually to his being engaged, in 1827, as secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society, a situation which he held until the object of that body was accomplished. To the cause of abolition he devoted the energies of his body and mind, discharging the duties of his office in a way that showed his whole heart to be in the cause of justice and humanity. He soon after became editor of 'Friendship's Offering,' a well-known annual in its day, which he conducted for seven or eight years with sound judgment and correct taste. In 1828 he published his 'Ephemerides,' being a collection of his juvenile poems, songs, and sonnets, and miscellaneous pieces, most of which are distinguished by their elegance and beauty, and all being rich in evidences of the truly benevolent and Christian spirit that actuated the author throughout his life. In 1834 those of his poems which relate to South Africa were reprinted in a volume, entitled 'African Sketches,' in which his interesting prose 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa' appeared for the first time. After the author's death, it was republished in a separate form, with a Memoir prefixed, from the pen of Mr. Josiah Conder.

On the 28th June 1834, the day after his official announcement to the public of the abolition of slavery, he was seized with his last illness. Symptoms of consumption having soon become distinctly apparent, he was advised by his physician to remove to a warmer climate before the approach of winter. He, therefore, turned his thoughts towards Southern Africa; and after a fruitless application to Government for an appointment at the Cape, or for an advance of money to assist him on his return, the necessary preparations were hastily completed, and the passage for himself, his wife, and her sister, actually engaged. Three days, however, before the time appointed for sailing, he was attacked with a diarrhœa, which his already enfeebled constitution could not resist, and he died December 5, 1834. His remains were interred in Bunhill Fields burying-ground, where a simple stone bears an elegant tribute to his memory, composed by William Kennedy. In 1839 a collection of his poetical works, with a sketch of his life by Leitch Ritchie, which has furnished the materials of this notice, was published by Moxon of London, for the benefit of his widow.

Q

Queensberry, earl, marquis, and duke of, titles in the peerage of Scotland, possessed by a branch of the ancient and once dominant family of Douglas, and the latter held, since 1810, by the duke of Buccleuch. The title of earl of Queensberry was conferred in 1633, by Charles I., on Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, descended from Sir William Douglas, the elder of the two natural sons of James, second earl of Douglas, who was killed at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, (see vol. ii. of this work, p. 43). The barony of Drumlanrig, in the parish of Durrisdeer, Dumfries-shire, was bestowed upon him by his father by charter, and he was subsequently designated dominus de Drumlanrig. In 1411, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Sir Gavin de Dunbar attacked Roxburgh, then in possession of the English, broke down the bridge, and burnt the town. On 24th September that year, with the earls of Douglas and March, he was a commissioner to treat for a peace with the English. He obtained from King James I. a letter, dated at Croydon, 30th November 1412, confirming to him the lands of Drumlanrig, "Hawyke," and Selkirk, which is still extant. He had a safe-conduct to come and go to England, to negotiate the release of that monarch, then a captive there, 16th April 1413.

Upon various other occasions he had also a safe-conduct to go to England, particularly one on 16th December 1414, to him and six persons chosen by him, attended by eighty horsemen, to go to Carlisle, to perform certain feats of arms before judges, against Sir John de Clifford and six persons of his nomination. In 1420 he accompanied the Scottish auxiliaries to France under the earl of Buchan. He was knighted at the coronation of James I., 21st May 1424, and is said to have been killed in battle against the English in France in 1427. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Durrisdeer and Rosyth, he had a son, William Douglas of Drumlanrig, who was one of the hostages for King James I., 9th November 1427, in the room of Sir Adam de Hebburn. In 1448 he was in the army commanded by the earls of Douglas and Ormond, when a sanguinary battle was fought with the English on the banks of the river Sark in Annandale, and the latter were defeated with great slaughter. He died in 1458.

His son, William Douglas of Drumlanrig, distinguished himself at the siege of Roxburgh, where James II. was killed in 1460, and also in December 1462 in the expedition of the earl of Angus to the relief of Alnwick, then held by a French garrison, under Breze, high-steward of Normandy, (see vol. ii. p. 45,) when he succeeded in bringing them off, in sight of a superior English force, commanded by King Edward IV. in person. He died in 1464. His son, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, was killed while fighting on the king's side against the duke of Albany and the ninth and last earl of Douglas, in the engagement near Lochmaben, when they invaded Scotland 22d July 1484. With three daughters, he had four sons, namely, 1. James, his successor. 2. Archibald, ancestor of the Douglases of Cashogle. 3. George, ancestor of the Douglases of Penziere; and 4. John, vicar of Kirkconnell.

The eldest son, James Douglas of Drumlanrig, married, in 1470, Janet, eldest daughter of Sir David Scott of Branxholm, ancestor of the duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and died in 1498. He had, with one daughter, a son, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, who fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. With two daughters the latter had two sons, Sir James, and Robert, appointed provost of Lincludden in 1547. He was the last provost of that ancient religious house, and was allowed to enjoy the benefice for about forty years after the Reformation. He was one of the persons who accompanied King James VI., when he embarked for Norway, 22d October 1589, and appears to have been collector of the revenue, as on the appointment of the Octavians in 1596, he demitted that office, on being required to do so. The Douglases of Burford were descended from him. He is said to have been a natural son, but legitimated in 1559.

The elder son, Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, was one of the barons who, with Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, attempted to rescue King James V. from the hands of the earl of Angus, near Melrose, in June 1526, for which he obtained a remission. The oldest extant charter of the town of Hawick is one of confirmation granted by this James Douglas of Drumlanrig, baron of Hawick, dated 11th October 1537. He was knighted by the regent Arran, duke of Chatelherault, and in 1553 appointed guardian of the west marches, with full powers of justiciary. He subscribed the Book of Discipline 27th January 1561, and was one of the confederated barons who marched against Queen Mary, in 1567, when she surrendered at Carberry hill. On this occasion, his son, Sir William Douglas of Hawick, with Hume of Manderston and Hume of Huttonhall, was sent forward to break the array of the queen's gunners, when she stood with her army on the hill. When the queen escaped from Lochleven, the son, Sir William Douglas, joined the regent Moray at Glasgow, and on the latter being advised to retire to Stirling, he declared, "If ye depart, I will go to the queen, as my Lord Boyd hath done." At the battle of Langside, he had the command of a party of horse on the regent's side. Old Drumlanrig, as his father was called, was with the forces under the earl of Morton at Leith, in 1571, and engaged in some of the skirmishes with the castle of Edinburgh, then held by the queen's party On the 23d of June the same year, he was taken prisoner as he was riding home, on some business betwixt him and Lord Herries, and others who were at variance. Lord Herries treacherously appointed to meet him where the laird of Wormeston lay in wait for him, and he was conveyed to the castle of Edinburgh. On this occasion his son, Sir William, narrowly escaped. Not being certain whether his son had been killed or not, he sent him the following curious epistle: "Willie, Thou sall wit that I am haill and feare. Send me word thairfoir how thow art, whether deid or livand? Gif thow be deid, I doubt not but freindis will let me know the treuth; and gif thow be weill, I desyre na mair," &c. He showed this letter to his captors, that they might be sure it contained no treason; and to save his purse, he sent it with the letter, desiring the messenger to deliver it to his son. (*Calderwood*, vol. iii. p. 105, note.) He was one of those who visited Knox on his deathbed, and died in 1578. His son, Sir William Douglas, having predeceased him in 1572, he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, who distinguished himself in suppressing disturbances on the borders, and died 16th October 1615. With two daughters, Sir James had four sons. 1. Sir William. 2. Sir James Douglas of Mouswald, Dumfries-shire, derived from Moswold, "the wood near the moss." 3. David Douglas of Airdoch; and 4. George Douglas of Penziere

The eldest son, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, was the first earl of Queensberry. He had obtained a reversion of the provostry of Lincludden, and after the death of his granduncle, Robert Douglas, above mentioned, he enjoyed its revenues during his own life. He was a member of the General Assembly which met at Glasgow 8th June 1610, and entertained King James VI., at his house of Drumlanrig, when his majesty visited Scotland in 1617. By patent, dated at Whitehall, 1st April 1628, he was created a peer, by the titles of viscount of Drumlanrig, and Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis, to him and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Douglas. He got vested in himself and his heirs the patronage and tithes of the churches of Terregles, Lochrutton, Colvend, Kirkbean, and Caerlaverock, belonging to the provostry of Lincludden, and also a small part of its lands. When Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633, he advanced the viscount of Drumlanrig to the title of earl of Queensberry, to him and his heirs male bearing the name and arms of Douglas, by patent, dated at Seton, 13th June of that year. The title was taken from a mountain called Queensberry, in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire, having its name from the Anglo-Saxon *berg*, a hill, softened into berry. Situated amid a collection of heights, it is literally the "queen hill" of the district. He died 8th March 1640. He had, with two daughters, four sons: 1. James, second earl of Queensberry. 2. Hon. Sir William Douglas of Kelhead. 3. Hon. Archibald Douglas of Dornock, ancestor of the Douglases of Dornock; and 4. Hon. George Douglas, who died unmarried.

James, second earl of Queensberry, the eldest son, adhered to the cause of Charles I. in the civil wars, and was on his

way to join the marquis of Montrose after the battle of Kilsyth in August 1645, when the leading men of the district of Glencairn intercepted and took him prisoner. A fine of 120,000 marks Scots was imposed on him by the Estates, which he paid, and by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654, another fine of £4,000 sterling was exacted from him. He died in 1671. He was twice married; first, to Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of the second marquis of Hamilton, without issue; and, secondly, to Lady Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of John, first earl of Traquair, high-treasurer of Scotland, by whom he had, with five daughters, four sons, namely, 1. William, third earl. 2. Hon. James Douglas, who, after passing advocate, entered the army, and was made colonel of the guards in Scotland in July 1684. He rose to be lieutenant-general, and died at Namur, in 1691. 3. Hon. John Douglas, killed at the siege of Treves in 1673; and 4. Hon. Robert Douglas, killed at the siege of Maestricht in 1676.

William, third earl and first duke of Queensberry, the eldest son, celebrated as a statesman, was born in 1637, and had charters of the office of sheriff and coroner of the county of Dumfries in 1664 and 1667. In the latter year he was sworn a privy councillor, and succeeded his father in 1671. In June 1680, he was appointed justice-general of Scotland, and was admitted an extraordinary lord of session, 1st November 1681. He was created marquis of Queensberry, earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, and Lord Douglas of Kinmonth, Middlebie, and Dornock, to him and his heirs male whatsoever in all future time, by patent, dated at Whitehall, 11th February 1682; and in April following he obtained a warrant authorizing the lion king at arms to give to him and his heirs for ever the double tressure, as it is carried in the royal achievement. On being constituted high-treasurer of Scotland by commission, dated 12th May 1682, he resigned the place of justice-general, and on 21st September following was appointed constable and governor of Edinburgh castle. By Charles II. he was created duke of Queensberry, marquis of Dumfries-shire, earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, Lord Douglas of Kinmonth, Middlebie and Dornock, to him and the heirs male of his body, by patent, dated at Whitehall, 3d November 1684.

On the accession of James VII. in 1685, his grace was continued in all his offices, and appointed high-commissioner to represent his majesty in the first session of his only Scots parliament, which met at Edinburgh 23d April of that year. After the king's letter had been read, his grace, referring to the Covenanters, said, among other things: "My lords, his majesty certainly expects from the prudence and loyalty of this parliament that effectual ways will be fallen upon for destroying that desperate, fanatical, and irreclaimable party, who have brought us to the brink of ruin and disgrace, and are no more rebels against the king than enemies of mankind, wretches of such monstrous principles and practices as past ages never heard nor those to come will hardly believe;" concluding with, "how inconsiderable soever they appear, assure yourselves they ought not absolutely to be contemned, for if they had not support and correspondence not yet discovered, it is not to be supposed they could have so long escaped the care and vigilance of the government." The following year the treasury being put in commission, his grace was appointed president of the council, but disapproving of the king's measures for repealing the penal laws against popery, he was, the same year, deprived of all his offices. He retired to his estates in Dumfries-shire, and occupied himself in superintending the building of Drumlanrig castle, which he had begun some years before. This magnificent edifice took ten years in building, and was not finished till 1689, the year after the Revolution. He expended upon it such enormous sums of money, and during the only night that he ever passed within its walls was so annoyed at not being able to obtain medical advice, to relieve him from a temporary fit of illness, that he abandoned it in disgust, and afterwards folding up the artificers' bills for erecting it in a sealed parcel, wrote upon the latter, "The deil pike out his een that looks herein." He concurred in the Revolution, and with others of the Scottish nobility waited on the prince of Orange at London, to request that he would take the administration of affairs into his hands, and call a convention. His grace was a second time appointed an extraordinary lord of session, 23d November 1693, and died at Edinburgh, 28th March 1695, aged 58. He was buried at Durrisdeer, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory. By his duchess, Lady Isabel Douglas, sixth daughter of William, first marquis of Douglas, he had, with one daughter, three sons, viz. 1. James, second duke. 2. William, created earl of March, 20th April 1697; and 3. Lord George Douglas, who died unmarried, at Sanquhar in July 1693. His father presented the books belonging to this young nobleman to the library of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh. The daughter, Lady Anne Douglas, married in 1697, David Lord Elcho, afterwards third earl of Wemyss. Her clothes catching fire whilst at prayers, 13th February 1700, she was so severely scorched that she died on the 21st. Her great-grandson, Francis, earl of Wemyss, succeeded in December 1810, to the title of earl of March and the great estates of the Queensberry family in the county of Peebles, (see page 103 of this volume, and WEMYSS, earl of).

James, second duke of Queensberry, the eldest son, was the eminent statesman who succeeded in effecting the treaty of union with England. Born at Sanquhar castle, 18th December 1662, he was educated at the university of Glasgow, after leaving which he proceeded to travel on the Continent. On his return in 1684, he was sworn a privy councillor, and made lieutenant-colonel of Lord Dundee's regiment of horse, from which he was removed in 1688. He entered heartily into the revolution, and joined the prince of Orange at Sherbourne 30th November that year. By King William he was appointed colonel of the sixth or Scottish troop of horse guards, a privy councillor, and one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber In 1692 he was made a commissioner of the treasury, and in 1693 was authorized to sit and vote in parliament as lord-high-treasurer. On the death of his father in 1695 he quitted the army, and was appointed an extraordinary lord of session in his room, also keeper of the privy seal. In 1700 he represented the king as high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland, and 18th June 1701 was nominated a knight of the Garter, and installed at Windsor 10th July following. In 1702 and 1703 Queen Anne appointed his grace secretary of state, and her commissioner to the parliament of Scotland; but his administration creating great dissatisfaction, he was shortly afterwards deprived of all his offices, except that of lord of session. In 1705 he was restored to office, and appointed keeper of the privy seal and a lord of the treasury, and in the following year was constituted high-commissioner on the part of Scotland to carry through the treaty of Union between the two kingdoms. That important national measure was concluded, in 1707, chiefly by his address, skill, and ability, in spite of the most powerful opposition. In Scotland, where the Union was peculiarly obnoxious, the duke was very unpopular, but in England he was received with great distinction, and, as a

reward of his services, a pension of £3,000 per annum was conferred on him, the whole patronage of Scotland was vested in his hands, and he was created a British peer, 26th May 1708, by the title of duke of Dover, marquis of Beverley, and earl of Ripon, with remainder to his third son, Charles, earl of Solway, third duke of Queensberry, of whom afterwards. On 12th June 1706, his grace surrendered to the crown the title of duke of Queensberry and other dignities conferred upon his father, and obtained a new patent of these honours, dated at Windsor castle, the 17th of the same month, granting them to him and his heirs of entail, male or female, succeeding to the estate of Queensberry, such heirs of entail being descended from the first earl of Queensberry. In this resignation the titles of marquis and earl of Queensberry, viscount of Drumlanrig, Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis, were not included. On 9th February 1709, his grace was appointed third secretary of state. He died, after a short illness, 6th July 1711, in his 49th year. His portrait is subjoined:

By his duchess, Mary, fourth daughter of Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford, he had four sons and three daughters. The two elder sons died young, and the third, Charles, succeeded him. His second daughter, Lady Jean Douglas, married 5th April 1720, Francis, earl of Dalkeith, afterwards duke of Buccleuch, with issue.

Charles, third duke of Queensberry and second duke of Dover, the third but eldest surviving son, born at Edinburgh, 24th November 1698, was created earl of Solway, viscount of Tibberis, and Lord Douglas of Lockerbie, Dalveen, and Thornhill, by patent, dated at Windsor castle 17th June 1706 (the same date as that of the new patent of the dukedom of Queensberry granted to his father), to him and the heirs male of his body. He became duke of Queensberry, on his father's death, in 1711. He was a privy councillor and lord of the bedchamber to George I., and by George II. was appointed vice-admiral of Scotland.

His grace married, 10th March 1720, Lady Catherine Hyde, second daughter of Henry, earl of Clarendon and Rochester, celebrated for her beauty, her wit, and her sprightliness, by Pope, Swift, Prior, and other poets of her time. Both the duke and duchess had a sincere regard for Gay the poet, who said of her,

"Yonder I see the cheerful duchess stand,
For friendship, zeal, and blithesome humours known."

They received him into their house, treated him with all respect and attention, and undertook the regulation of his money matters, a task to which he had ever proved himself inadequate. He accompanied them to Scotland, and spent some time with them at Queensberry house, Edinburgh. In consequence of their patronage of Gay, they were forbid the court, the 'Beggar's Opera,' written by him, having, on its production in 1727, greatly offended those in power. His grace, in consequence, attached himself to Frederick, prince of Wales, then in opposition to his father, George II., and was appointed by him one of the lords of his bedchamber. On the death of Gay, in December 1732, the duchess erected a monument to his memory at Westminster Abbey, with an inscription by Pope.

Under the heritable jurisdiction abolition act of 1747, his grace was allowed £6,621 8s. 5d. in all, for his regalities, in full of his claim of £14,500. On the accession of George III. in 1760, the duke of Queensberry was sworn a privy councillor. In the following year, he was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland, and, on 16th April 1763, lord-justice-general. In 1778 he was honoured by a visit from the king and queen, at his seat of Amesbury, Wiltshire. Soon after he proceeded to London, to return thanks for this mark of distinction, but on the way, while stepping out of his carriage, he hurt his leg, and a mortification ensuing, he died at London 22d August of that year, at the age of 80. By his duchess he had two sons.

The elder son, Henry, earl of Drumlanrig, born 30th October 1722, was educated at the college of Winchester, and the university of Oxford. Afterwards, entering the army, he served two campaigns under the earl of Stair, and one under Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia. For his signally gallant conduct, particularly at the siege of Coni, the latter ordered his ambassador in London to wait on his father, to thank him for the services performed by him. In May 1747, his lordship got a commission to raise a regiment of two battalions and twenty companies in the Highlands, for the service of the States of Holland. On the second battalion being disbanded in 1749, his lordship brought them back to Scotland at his own expense. On 10th July 1754, he married Lady Elizabeth Hope, eldest daughter of the second earl of Hopetoun. On their way to London a few weeks thereafter, with his father, mother, and brother, Lord Drumlanrig was killed, by the accidental discharge of his pistol, while riding in front of the carriages. (*Douglas' Peerage*, Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 383.) This is said to have happened near Bawtry in Yorkshire, 19th October of the same year, his lordship being then 32. There is another account of his death, which has in it something of a romantic character. It is stated that he had become enamoured of a Miss Mackay, and was desirous of marrying her, but the duchess, his mother, opposed the match, and, by intercepting their letters, caused an estrange-

ment to take place between them. Being at length assured that Miss Mackay was married, his lordship espoused Lady Betty Hope, the lady whom her grace had fixed upon for his wife. While proceeding to London with his lady, he met Miss Mackay on the road, at a town where they temporarily stopped, and learning from her that she was not married, as he had been led to believe, he, the following day, shot himself in his carriage, by the side of his wife. (See *Chambers' Journal*, vol. x. p. 18.) His countess never recovered the shock. She survived him only about a year and a half, and died, childless, 7th April 1756, in her 21st year.

Charles, the younger son, became earl of Drumlanrig on his brother's death. Born 17th July 1726, he was also educated at Winchester and Oxford. He was chosen M.P. for the county of Dumfries, at the general election of 1747, and re-elected in 1754. Having gone to Lisbon on account of his health, he was in that city when the celebrated earthquake took place, 1st November 1755. He returned home the following year, and died, 24th October 1756, unmarried.

On the death of the duke, their father, his grace's British titles of duke of Dover, &c., as well as the Scottish earldom of Solway, became extinct. The dukedom of Queensberry, with extensive estates, both in England and Scotland, devolved on his cousin William, earl of March and Ruglen, descended from Lord William Douglas, first earl of March, second son of the first duke of Queensberry.

From his father, Lord William Douglas received the castle of Neidpath, with a considerable estate in the county of Peebles, purchased in 1686 from the Tweeddale family. In his description of Tweeddale, Dr. Pennecuick thus celebrates Neidpath castle:

"The noble Nid Path Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge, and Tweed's meandering brooks,
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands."

In the reign of James VII., Lord William Douglas was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of horse. After the Revolution he abstained for some years from taking the oaths to the new government; and when he did so, he was created a peer of Scotland, 20th April 1697, by the titles of earl of March, viscount of Peebles, and baron Douglas of Neidpath, Lyne, and Munard, by patent, to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to the heirs male of entail. He was by Queen Anne appointed governor of the castle of Edinburgh, by commission, dated 31st December 1702; but recalled in 1704. He died at Edinburgh, 2d September 1705. By his countess, Lady Jean Hay, second daughter of the first marquis of Tweeddale, high-chancellor of Scotland, he had, with three daughters, three sons: 1. William, second earl of March. 2 Hon. John Douglas of Broughton, M.P. for Peebles; and 3. Hon. James Douglas of Stow. The two younger sons died unmarried.

William, second earl of March, married Lady Anne Hamilton, the elder daughter of John, earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and his countess, Lady Anne Kennedy, only daughter of the seventh earl of Cassillis, and had one son, William, third earl of March and fourth duke of Queensberry, His lordship died at Barnton, near Edinburgh, 7th March, 1731, in his 35th year. On the death of her father, 3d December 1744, the countess of March, (who subsequently married Anthony Sawyer, Esq., paymaster of the forces in Scotland, without issue,) became also countess of Ruglen, in her own right.

William, third earl of March, succeeded his mother as earl of Ruglen, on her death in April 1748, and in 1759, on the death of the eighth earl of Cassillis, he claimed that title as heir general, but his claim was disallowed by the House of Lords, and the titles of earl of Cassillis and Lord Kennedy adjudged to Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, baronet, 27th January 1762, (see vol. i. page 608). He was also unsuccessful in a litigation for the estates of the Cassillis family. On the accession of George III. in 1760, the earl of March was nominated one of the additional lords of the bedchamber, and in 1761 he was made a knight of the Thistle. Chosen one of the sixteen representative Scots peers at the general election that year, he was subsequently rechosen four different times. He was vice-admiral of Scotland from 1767 till 26th October 1776, when he was nominated first lord of police, the board of which was abolished in 1782. He succeeded his cousin in 1778, as fourth duke of Queensberry, thus uniting in his person three different peerages, and in addition he was created a British peer, by the title of Baron Douglas of Amesbury, Wiltshire, 8th August, 1786, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. On the king's recovery, he was, early in 1789, dismissed from the office of lord of the bedchamber, on account of his supporting the right of the prince of Wales to the regency independent of the consent of parliament, and uniformly voting against ministers on that question.

His grace, when earl of March, had, in early life, made Neidpath castle, near Peebles, his residence. The wood which surrounded the castle he, in later years, caused to be cut down and sold, either for the purpose of impoverishing the estate before it should fall to the heir of entail, or to give the proceeds to his natural daughter. His conduct with regard to it called forth the following indignant sonnet from Wordsworth:

"Degenerate Douglas! Oh! the unworthy Lord,
Whom mere despite of heart could so far please,
And love of havock, (for with such disease
Fame taxes him,) that he could send forth word
To level with the dust a noble horde,
A brotherhood, of venerable trees,
Leaving an ancient dome and towers like these,
Beggared and outraged! Many hearts deplored
The fate of those old trees; and oft with pain
The traveller, at this day, will stop and gaze
On wrongs which nature scarcely seems to heed:
For sheltered places, bosoms, nooks and bays,
And the pure mountains and the gentle Tweed,
And the green silent pastures yet remain."

When his grace first went to London, in his youth, being then earl of March, he became one of the principal patrons of horseracing of that day. At the outset of his career on the turf he distinguished himself by a wager with the celebrated Count Taafe, an Irishman who had spent some time in the Austrian service, that he would travel in a four-wheeled machine the space of 19 miles in sixty minutes, and having got one made for the purpose, he gained it, this match against time having come off on the course at Newmarket, 29th August, 1750. He took a house at Newmarket, overlooking the course, and was very successful in his betting speculations. He had a choice stud of racehorses, with trainers and groomboys, the latter dressed in scarlet. From the duke of Cumberland, the victor at Culloden, Mr. Jennings the antiquary, and various others, he gained large sums. In 1756 he rode a match in person, dressed in his own running stable livery, consisting of a red silk jacket, a velvet cap, and buckskin breeches, when he was successful. After he had left

the turf, he sold his house at Newmarket, and betook himself to the study of books and coins, the enjoyment of pictures and statues, and the acquisition of one of the noblest and most expensive collections of shells in the kingdom.

His later years were spent in retirement at his house in Piccadilly, London. He had an ear for music, and is said to have displayed great taste in a song. A munificent patron of musicians, especially foreign ones, in his house were to be seen all the great singers who were attracted to England in his time. "In point of person," says a writer in the Scots Magazine for February 1811, "his grace was of the middle size, neat, slim, and at an early period of life, graceful and elegant. In consequence of a speck in one of his eyes, a ridiculous story prevailed that he wore a glass one. He spent the greater part of his later years at the south-east extremity of his parlour bow window, where he sat eight or ten hours daily. Behind him stood a servant out of livery who acted the part of a *nomenclator*, and pronounced the names of such of the passengers as were of any distinction. So uniform was his grace in attendance during certain fixed hours, and of such long continuance of practice, that a gentleman who set out for India in quest of a fortune, on his return after ten years' absence, actually found him fixed in the same spot. His favourite pony was saddled every forenoon, and, until the day of his death, stationed nearly opposite the door, in constant readiness, precisely at the same moment as formerly."

His grace died at London, 23d December 1810, in his 86th year, unmarried. The titles of duke of Queensberry, marquis of Dumfries-shire, earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, viscount of Nith, Torthorwald and Ross, with Drumlanrig castle, passed, by special limitation, to the duke of Buccleuch, the grandson of Lady Jean Douglas, duchess of Buccleuch. Those of marquis and earl of Queensberry, viscount of Drumlanrig and baron Douglas, devolved upon Sir Charles Douglas, sixth baronet of Kelhead, heir male of the family, of whom below. With these titles he got the baronies of Tinwald and Torthorwald, and other estates in Dumfries-shire. The titles of earl of March, viscount of Peebles, and Lord Neidpath, Lyne, and Munard, with Neidpath castle, and the estate attached to it in Peebles-shire, passed to the earl of Wemyss; while those of earl of Ruglen and Lord Douglas of Amesbury became extinct. The Wiltshire property of Amesbury went, in accordance with a settlement executed by the third duke of Queensberry, to Archibald, Lord Douglas of Douglas. His grace's personal fortune, amounting to about a million sterling, was devised in legacies to various persons, the earl of Yarmouth being the residuary legatee. A list of these is given in the number of the Scots Magazine above quoted.

Sir Charles Douglas of Kelhead, baronet, who succeeded as fifth marquis of Queensberry, derived his descent from the Hon. Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, second son of the first earl of Queensberry. He was an officer in the army, and governor of Carlisle in 1647. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent dated 20th February 1668, and died before 1673. He was twice married; first, to Agnes, daughter of Fawsyde of Fawsyde, parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire; and, secondly, to Jean Stewart, of the Traquair family, relict of Andrew Riddell of Haining, and by the former had five sons and several daughters.

His 3d eldest surviving son, Sir James Douglas, 2d bart. of Kelhead, born Sept. 19, 1639, succeeded him, and died before April 1708. By his wife, Lady Catherine Douglas, 2d daughter of the 2d earl of Queensberry, Sir James had one son, Sir William Douglas, 3d baronet, who died in 1733. The latter had 10 sons and 4 daughters. The eldest son, Sir John Douglas, 4th baronet, was chosen M.P. for Dumfries county at the general election of 1741. Apprehended in July 1746, on suspicion of having favoured the cause of the Pretender, he was, on Aug. 14th, committed to the Tower of London, and not liberated till March 1748, when he got out on bail. He died at Drumlanrig, Nov. 13, 1778. His eldest son, Sir William Douglas, 5th baronet, M.P. for the Dumfries burghs, died May 16, 1783. He married the eldest daughter and coheir of William Johnston, Esq. of Lockerby, Dumfries-shire, and, with 3 daughters, had 5 sons.

Sir Charles, the eldest son, 6th baronet of Kelhead, born in 1777, became in Dec. 1810, as already shown, 5th marquis of Queensberry. He was a knight of the Thistle, a lord of the bedchamber, lord-lieutenant of Dumfries-shire, and colonel in its militia. In 1833 he was created Baron Solway of Kinmount, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a title which became extinct at his death in 1837. By his marchioness, Lady Caroline Montague, 3d daughter of Henry, duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, he had 5 daughters.

He was succeeded by his next brother, John, 6th marquis of Queensberry, born in 1779; appointed a lord of the bedchamber in April 1835. He died Dec. 19, 1856. He had married, in 1817, Sarah, daughter of James Sholto Douglas, Esq., with issue. His son, Archibald William, 7th marquis, born in 1818, was educated at Eton, and became a cornet in the 2d Life Guards, but retired in 1844. As Viscount Drumlanrig, he was elected M.P. for Dumfries-shire in 1847: married the daughter of Major-general Sir William Robert Clayton, baronet; issue, 4 sons and 2 daughters. He was killed at Kinmount, Dumfries-shire, by the accidental discharge of his gun, while shooting rabbits, August 6, 1858, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Sholto Douglas, Viscount Drumlanrig, born July 20, 1844, as 8th marquis, who has issue, 3 sons.

R

RAE, surname of, see SUPPLEMENT.

RAEBURN, SIR HENRY, a distinguished portrait painter, the younger son of Mr. William Raeburn, manufacturer at Stockbridge, a suburb of Edinburgh, was born there, March 4, 1756. His ancestors lived on the border, and his father, on his removal to Stockbridge, married Ann Elder, and commencing manufacturer, became

the proprietor of mills. He had two sons, William, who succeeded him in his business, and Henry, the subject of this notice.

He lost both his parents while yet young, and received his education in Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, called by those who have been brought up in it, 'Heriot's Wark.' At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a goldsmith in Edinburgh. Soon after he began to amuse himself by drawing miniatures, which, although he had never received any lessons, were finished in such a superior manner as to excite attention. His master, astonished at his performances, took him, about the year 1772, to see the paintings of David Martin, then the principal portrait painter in the Scottish metropolis. Martin, who painted many portraits in what Allan Cunningham calls "the first starched Hudson style of Sir Joshua Reynolds," at that time resided in St. James' Square. He received the young aspirant courteously, and lent him several pictures, with permission to copy them. He refused, however, to teach him how to prepare his colours, leaving him to find that out for himself. In thus maintaining the mystery of his profession, Martin acted properly enough. He had given him all the assistance which a younger artist, not a pupil, is entitled to expect from an elder, in the way of advice and encouragement, and so far was entitled to praise rather than censure. But when his jealousy of the rising talents of the youth, or his own captious temper, led him somewhat hastily to accuse him of selling one of the copies which he had permitted him to make, the case was different. Raeburn indignantly established his innocence, and refused all further assistance from him.

He continued to paint miniatures, for which there was soon a general demand, and he usually finished two in a week. As this employment necessarily withdrew his time from trade, an arrangement was entered into with his master, whereby the latter, on receiving part of his earnings, dispensed with the young painter's attendance. In the course of his apprenticeship he began to paint in oil, and on a large scale, a style which he soon adopted in preference to miniature painting.

When the expiration of his apprenticeship rendered him free, he became professionally a portrait painter. At the age of twenty-two, he married Ann, daughter of Peter Edgar, Esq. of Bridgelands, with whom he received a handsome fortune. He had fallen in love with this young lady while she sat to him for her portrait. With the view of improving himself in his art, he repaired to London, where he was introduced to Sir Joshua Reynolds. That artist, struck with the genius displayed in his works, advised him to enlarge his ideas by a visit to Italy, and even offered to supply him with money for the purpose, which, however, Raeburn did not need. He accordingly set out for Rome, accompanied by his wife, and well furnished with letters of introduction from Sir Joshua to the most eminent artists and men of science in that capital. He spent two years in Italy, diligently engaged in studying the most celebrated works of art. Returning to Edinburgh in 1787, he established himself in George Street of that city, where he soon rose to the head of his profession in Scotland, an eminence which he maintained to the end of his life.

In 1795 he built a large house in York Place, the upper part of which was lighted from the roof, and fitted up as a gallery for exhibition, while the lower was divided into convenient painting rooms. His dwelling-house was at St. Bernard's, near Stockbridge, on the banks of the Water of Leith. The history of his life is limited to his professional pursuits. He painted the portraits of many of the most eminent of his cotemporaries in Scotland, and his likenesses are universally regarded as most striking and exact, while they are executed with a freedom, vigour, and dignity, in which he was excelled by none. His style was free and bold; his drawing critically correct; his colouring rich, deep, and harmonious; the accessories, whether drapery, furniture, or landscape, were always appropriate; and he had the peculiar power of rendering the head of his figure bold, prominent, and imposing. His equestrian pieces, in particular, are universally admired. The most interesting of his later works are a series of half-length portraits of his literary and scientific friends, which he painted solely for his own private gratification. A great number of his portraits have been engraved. Constantly

employed as a portrait painter, he devoted no part of his attention either to historical or landscape painting. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Imperial Academy of Florence, and of the New York and South Carolina Academies. On November 2, 1812, or, as stated by some, in 1814, the Royal Academy of London elected him an associate, and, on February 10, 1815, he was chosen an academician.

In 1822, when George IV. visited Edinburgh, his majesty, as a compliment to the fine arts in Scotland, conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Raeburn, a dignity which was wholly unexpected on his part. A few weeks thereafter his brother artists, as a mark of their respect, invited him to a public dinner. Soon after, he was nominated portrait painter to his majesty for Scotland, an appointment which, however, was not announced to him till the very day when he was seized with the illness which terminated in his death. His portrait is subjoined:

The last pictures on which he was engaged were two portraits of Sir Walter Scott, one for himself, and the other for Lord Montague. He died, after a short illness, arising from general decay, July 8, 1823. His widow survived him ten years. He had two sons, Peter, who died at nineteen, and Henry, who with his wife and family, lived under the same roof with his father, and to whose children he left the bulk of his fortune, consisting of houses and ground-rents on his property at St. Bernard's, Stockbridge, which, in his latter years, he had occupied his leisure in planning out into elegant villas and streets, and now forms part of one of the suburbs of Edinburgh.

Rait, or Rate, a surname, originally *Rhet*, supposed to have been derived from a German, who came to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm the Maiden, from the country of Rhetia, whence the name. He is said to have got from that monarch some lands in Perthshire, which he called after his own name. In the reign of John Baliol mention is made of Sir Gervase Rait of that ilk. The name appears in the Ragman Roll as that of one of the Scots barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296. In the reign of Robert III., Sir Alexander Rait of that ilk having killed the thane of Calder, fled to the Mearns, and obtained the protection of the earl Marischal. His son, Mark Rait, married the heiress of Hallgreen, named Dunnet or Durand, and got with her that estate, which became the designation of the family. David Rait of Hallgreen and Drumnagar had a charter from King James III. of these lands. A second son of this family was ancestor of the Raits of Pitforthie.

The Raits of Anniston House, Forfarshire, are also a branch of the Hallgreen family.

John Rait, D.D., bishop of Aberdeen in 1351, is witness to a charter the last day of February in the 23d year of David II. He died in the 26th year of the same king, viz., 1355. Another of the family was minister of Inverkeillour, Forfarshire, and died about 1688.

There was likewise a Capt. Rait, R.N., of whom honourable mention is made in the Life of William IV., as "the gallant Rait."

Dr. George Rait, brother of Rait of Hallgreen, married Catherine, daughter of Bishop Douglas of Dunblane, and had, with a daughter, Lady Ramsay of Banff, a son, William Rait, Esq., whose son, John Rait of Anniston House, married in 1799 Elizabeth, daughter of James Guthrie, Esq. of Craigie, Forfarshire, with issue.

His son, James Rait of Anniston House, born Nov. 20, 1805, educated at Eton, Edinburgh, and the University of St. Andrews; major of the Forfarshire militia, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county; was formerly Captain 15th Hussars. He commanded a regiment of lancers in the British legion in Spain in 1835-7, and gained the 1st class medal of St. Ferdinando. He was also decorated by General Cordova in the field with the 2d class medal of the same. He married July 17, 1838, Lady Clementina Drummond Ogilvy, 2d daughter of the earl of Airlie, with issue.

Ralston, a surname derived from lands originally called Ralphston, in Renfrewshire. The ancient family of Ralston of that ilk descended from one Ralph, a contraction of Randolph, who obtained some lands from the high steward of Scotland, which he called after his own name, Ralphston. In course of time softened into Ralston, it became the surname of the family. Nicolaus de Ralston is witness to a

donation to the monks of Paisley in 1272. In the Ragman Roll is the name of Hew de Ralstoun of this family. Jacobus Ralston of Ralston is witness in an instrument upon electing an abbot of the monastery of Paisley, whose surname was John Ralston of that ilk. Crawford, in his 'History of Renfrewshire,' says that the family were descended from the Macduffs, thanes or earls of Fife. But, as Nisbet remarks, this is not favoured by their arms, for they do not carry the lion rampant, the arms of the old earls of Fife, but three acorns on a bend, intimating that they are of the same race and stock with those of the surname of Muirhead.

In the reign of James II. lived John de Ralstone, who, in 1444, was made lord keeper of the privy seal, in 1448 bishop of Dunkeld, and in 1449 lord-high-treasurer. The same year he was sent ambassador to England, and again in 1452. (*Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops.*) He was succeeded in the estate of Ralston by his nephew. In 1505 Thomas Ralston of Ralston obtained a charter of his lands from John Lord Ross. Hugh de Ralston of Ralston fell at the battle of Pinkie 10th September 1547. The son of the latter, also named Hugh, acquired in 1551, from Gavin, commendator of Kilwinning, the lands of Woodside and Turnerland, parish of Beith, Ayrshire. He was the sixth laird of Ralston.

The Ralstons of Warwickhill are descended from his younger son, William Ralston, grandfather of Gavin Ralston, the first of Auchintorlie near Paisley, a man of such singular opinions with regard to religion that he acquired the name of the Pagan. William Henry Ralston, the third in descent from him, a captain in the army, purchased the lands of Warwickhill, and was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Macdougall Ralston; married, with issue.

RAMSAY, a surname derived from *Ramsey* or *Ramsea*, the island of rams. Lower, in his 'Essays on English Surnames,' (vol. ii. p. 103,) says that the abbot of Ramsay bore on his seal a ram in the sea. Simundus de Ramsay, the ancestor of the Dalhousie family, the first of the name in Scotland, came from the county of Huntingdon, in England, where the name of Ramsay is a local appellation, and received a grant of lands in Mid Lothian from David I. (see vol. ii. p. 2. article DALHOUSIE). We learn from Douglas, (*Peerage*, Wood's edit. vol. i. p. 401,) that he was a witness in a charter of Archbishop Thurston to the monks of Holyrood in 1140, and also in one, in the reign of Malcolm IV., wherein William de Morville, constable of Scotland, granted the lands of Gilmerton, near Edinburgh, to Eudulph, the son of Uchtred. William de Ramsay is witness to a charter to the church of Coldingham, in the reign of King William the Lion, before 1198. Patrick de Ramsay is witness to a charter of King Alexander II., to the abbacy of Dunfermline in 1227. Another William de Ramsay was of the council of King Alexander III. in 1255, in the minority of that monarch. He witnessed a charter of Duncan de Lascels in 1260, also, a donation of Symon de Kyner or Kinneir, to the monks of Balmerino, in Fife, 1st September 1261, and another, signed in presence of King Alexander III., in the castle of Edinburgh, in May 1278. He is said to have had three sons: William, his successor; Malcolm, witness to a charter of William de Valloniis in 1284; and John, witness to the same and to another charter in 1288.

William de Ramsay, the eldest son, swore fealty to Edward I. of England, for his lands of Dalwolsie or Dalhousie, in the county of Edinburgh, and of Foulden, Berwickshire, in 1296, and again in 1304. He joined King Robert the Brus, and was one of the patriot barons who signed the letter to the pope, asserting the independence of Scotland, 6th April 1320.

Sir Alexander de Ramsay of Dalhousie, supposed to be his son, (referred to in the article DALHOUSIE, earl and marquis of,) distinguished himself by his valour and daring in the reign of David II., and was one of the most conspicuous of the Scottish leaders against the English at that period. In August 1335, when Edward III. invaded Scotland, and a considerable body of foreign troops, under the command of Guy count of Namur, had landed to his assistance, the latter were encountered and defeated on the Boroughmuir of Edinburgh by the regent Randolph, earl of Moray, the earl of March, and Sir Alexander Ramsay. Collecting together a band of adventurous young men, the latter took shelter in the caves of Hawthornden near Roslin, and in the adjacent caves of Gorton, and continually harassed the English by his sallies against them. He relieved the castle of Dunbar, when besieged by the earl of Salisbury in 1338, (see vol. ii. of this work, p. 78). He even extended his inroads across the border, and, on one occasion, returning from Northumberland with much booty, he was encountered by Robert Manners near Wark castle. Pretending to fly, he led the party into an ambuscade, when he attacked and totally defeated them, making their leader prisoner. He took the strong fortress of Roxburgh by storm from the English, 20th March 1342. As William Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, (see vol. ii. p. 42,) had previously failed in an attempt on the same fortress, David II. conferred his office of sheriff of Teviotdale on Ramsay. This roused the resentment of Douglas, formerly his friend and companion in arms, and while Ramsay was holding a court in the church of Hawick, 20th June 1342, he came with an armed retinue, and dragging him from the judgment-seat, conveyed him to his castle of Hermitage, where he shut him up in a dungeon, and left him to perish of hunger. It is related that above the place of his confinement there was a granary, and that with some grains of corn which dropped down through the crevices of the roof, Ramsay protracted a miserable existence for seventeen days.

Sir William Ramsay of Dalhousie, said to be his son, conducted a body of men across the border, in August 1355, and pillaged the country about Norham, six miles above Berwick. Sir Thomas Grey of Chillinghame, the governor of Norham castle, attacked him on his return, but was drawn into an ambush and taken prisoner. Sir William's elder son, Sir Patrick Ramsay of Dalhousie, had a charter from David II. of the lands of Kerrington, in Mid Lothian, and died in 1377. His son, Alexander, designed of Carnock, having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Alexander Ramsay, the son of the latter. This baron defended Dalhousie castle, when attacked by the English under Henry IV., so stoutly that the king was compelled to retreat from before it. Sir Alexander was slain at the battle of Homildon, 14th September 1402.

Sir Alexander Ramsay, the next feudal baron of Dalhousie, obtained a letter of safe-conduct to go to England in 1423, to accompany James I. to Scotland, on his return from his long captivity, and was knighted at his coronation the following year. At the conflict at Pipeden, 30th September 1435, when the English were defeated, he was one of the principal commanders. He died before 19th March 1465. He had four sons. Alexander, the eldest, predeceased his father, leaving a son of the same name. Robert, the second son, is supposed to have been the ancestor of the Ramsays of Cockpen. The Ramsays of Whitehill, in the county of Edinburgh, descended from a second son of Cockpen, had the title of baronet. The family terminated in an heiress, who mar-

ried Balfour of Balbirnie. The two younger sons were George Ramsay of Hallhouse and Lekbernard, Mid Lothian, and William Ramsay. Sir Alexander made an entail of his estate, by charter, dated 3d April 1456, in favour of his grandson, Alexander, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his remaining sons in their order, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively.

The grandson, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, was a minor at the death of his grandfather. The baronies of Foulden and Dalhousie were confirmed to him by James III., 22d March, 1473. He was slain at Flodden in September 1513. His son, Nicol, who succeeded him, had a commission of justiciary on Dalhousie, Kerrington, and Foulden, 2d May 1542, and died in 1554.

Nicol's son, George Ramsay of Dalhousie, signed the bond of association in 1567 for the defence of James VI., but on the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven castle, he joined her party, and entered into the band at Hamilton to support her cause, 8th May 1568. He died in December 1579. In Carr's History of Coldingham Priory, under the head of Foulden (page 158), it is stated that he was the last of the family, probably meaning that possessed Foulden, and that he died 4th January 1592, aged 74. He was buried in the churchyard of Foulden, where a tombstone bearing the latter date, with a quaint inscription, marks his dust. His eldest son, John Ramsay of Dalhousie, who succeeded him, died in 1592, without issue. His next brother, James, predeceased him, but left two sons, George, first Lord Ramsay, and John, viscount of Haddington and earl of Holderness. The latter, when Sir John Ramsay, was the chief instrument in saving the life of James VI., when attacked in Gowrie house in 1600, (see HADDINGTON, viscount of, vol. ii. p. 394).

George Ramsay of Dalhousie, the elder son, had the barony of Dalhousie, on his own resignation, and the lordship of Melrose on the resignation of his brother John, viscount of Haddington, erected into the free barony of Melrose, to himself and his heirs male of entail, with the title of Lord Ramsay of Melrose, by charter, dated 25th August 1618. He afterwards obtained a letter from King James VI., dated at Whitehall 5th January 1619, changing the title to Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie. He died in 1629. He married, first, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir George Douglas of Helenhill, brother of William, earl of Morton, and had, with two daughters, a son, William, second Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, and first earl of Dalhousie, (see vol. ii. p. 2). By a second marriage he had two sons, the Hon. John Ramsay and the Hon. James Ramsay.

A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred, 3d September 1625, on Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain and Fasque in Kincardineshire, grandson of Sir John Ramsay, knight, the page of James III., and the only one of his favourites not put to death at Lauder Bridge, who was created by that monarch Lord Bothwell (see BOTHWELL, Lord, vol. i. p. 353). Sir Alexander, the sixth baronet of this family, died 11th February 1806, without issue, when his kinsman and heir-at-law, Sir Thomas Ramsay, colonel East India Company's service, became seventh baronet. Sir Thomas died in 1830, without issue, when the title became extinct.

Sir Alexander, the sixth baronet, had bequeathed the estates to his nephew, Alexander Burnet, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, baronet, by Catherine Ramsay, his sister. Mr. Burnet, in consequence, assumed by sign manual the surname and arms of Ramsay, and was created a baronet in May 1806, by the designation of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain. He died 17th May 1810. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, baronet, he had eight sons and three daughters. The four eldest sons were, Sir Alexander, second baronet; Thomas, a captain in the 47th regiment, who was twice married, with issue; Robert, a captain in the 14th regiment, married, with issue; and the Very Rev. Edward Ramsay, dean of Edinburgh, in the Scots Episcopal church, married. The eldest son, Sir Alexander, third baronet, born 14th February 1785, was twice married, and had issue by both marriages. His 2d wife was Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the 1st Lord Panmure. Sir Alexander died April 26, 1852.

Sir Alexander, the eldest son, 3d baronet, born May 26, 1813, married Dec. 29, 1835, Ellen Matilda, eldest daughter of John Entwisle, Esq. of Foxholes, county of Lancaster, issue, 4 sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Alexander Entwisle, was born January 14, 1837.

A baronetcy of Nova Scotia is also possessed by the family of Ramsay of Bamff, Perthshire, conferred in 1666, on Sir Gilbert Ramsay, knight, for his gallant conduct in the battle of the Pentlands, against the Covenanters, Nov. 28, that year. He was the grandson of George Ramsay of Bamff, descended from Adam de Ramsay of Bamff, one of the Scottish barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296, and the father of Alexander Ramsay, physician to King James and Charles I.

The first of the family on record was Nessus de Ramsay, chief physician to Alexander II., who bestowed on him the lands of Bamff, and others adjacent, by royal charter, in 1232, which charter is still in possession of the family.

Sir Gilbert's son, Sir James, second baronet, died in 1730. His eldest son, Sir John, was the third baronet. He was succeeded in 1738 by his eldest son, Sir James, whose eldest son, Sir John, fifth baronet, advocate and sheriff of Kincardineshire, died without issue. The title then devolved upon his brother, Sir George, the sixth baronet, who fell in a duel with Captain James Macrae of Holmains in April 1790, (see pages 69. 70 of this volume). The dispute between them arose out of some insolent behaviour which one of Lady Ramsay's footmen had offered to Captain Macrae at the Edinburgh theatre, for which that gentleman beat him severely on the spot. The parties met at Musselburgh. Captain Macrae took refuge in France.

Leaving no issue, Sir George was succeeded by his brother Sir William, 7th baronet, who died in 1807. The latter had 3 sons: James; George; and William, professor of humanity in the university of Glasgow, appointed in 1831, who married Catherine, daughter of Professor Davidson, of the same university, issue, one daughter.

Sir James, M.A., baronet, born Sep. 26, 1797, married in 1828, Jane, only child and heiress of John Hope Oliphant, Esq., first in council of Prince of Wales Island. He died without issue, Jan. 1, 1859.

His brother, Sir George, born March 19, 1800, succeeded as 9th bart. He married in 1830 Emily-Eugenia, daughter of Henry Lennon, Esq., county Westmeath, issue, 3 sons.

In the reign of David II., families of the name of Ramsay acquired lands in various parts of the kingdom. In Fife there were the Ramsays of Northbarnes, the Ramsays of Lumquhat, and the Ramsays of Balbartan; in Forfarshire, the Ramsays of Mains; and in Kincardineshire the Ramsays of Cracknestown.

One-third of the lordship of Leuchars, in Fife, that to which the castle was attached, was conferred by Robert II on Sir Alexander Ramsay, and to distinguish it from the

other two-thirds it was subsequently designated Leuchars-Ramsay. Sir Alexander Ramsay dying without male issue, his only daughter married Eustachius de Monypenny, who thus acquired the lands of Leuchars-Ramsay, and their successor leaving only a daughter, who married Ramsay of Colluthie, this portion of the lands came to that family.

About 1356 Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie married Isabel, countess of Fife, daughter of Duncan, the last earl of Fife of the ancient race of Macduff, (see vol. ii. p. 211,) in consequence of which he was invested with the earldom, says Sir James Balfour, by David II., by the cincture of the belt and sword, as the custom then was, (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 34). Sibbald says that in a charter to the Scrimgeours, he is placed before the earl of March, from which he concludes that he had probably some right to the title by blood. There is no reason to believe, however, that he had any other right than was derived from the investiture of the crown, in consequence of his marriage with the heiress. He accompanied the earl of Douglas to France in 1356, probably previous to his marriage with the countess of Fife, and was present at the battle of Poictiers, 19th September of that year, when Archibald de Douglas, brother of the knight of Liddesdale, was made prisoner by the English, but effected his escape through the presence of mind of Sir William Ramsay. The circumstances are related at vol. ii. p. 43. Sir William Ramsay, earl of Fife, died without issue, when the investiture reverted to the crown; and his own estate to his heirs, whose successors long possessed Colluthie.

Elizabeth Ramsay, the daughter and heiress of the last male heir of the family, William Ramsay of Colluthie, married David Carnegie of Panbride, who received with her the lands of Leuchars-Ramsay and Colluthie. Two of the sons of this David Carnegie, by a second wife, were, after his death, raised to the peerage, his eldest son being created earl of Southesk, and his second son, earl of Northesk. See those titles.

A baronetcy was possessed by a family of the name of Ramsay, proprietors for a time of the lands of Abbotshall, in Fife. They were purchased from the Scotts of Balwearie by Sir Andrew Ramsay, styled of Waughton, who was created a baronet in 1669, and was son of Andrew Ramsay, a rector of the college of Edinburgh, and minister of the Greyfriars nurch there. He obtained the latter estate by his marriage with the heiress of Hepburn of Waughton, Haddingtonshire. Sir Andrew Ramsay was bred a merchant, and elected lord provost of Edinburgh in 1654, and for the three succeeding years. He gained the favour of the duke of Lauderdale by prevailing on the town council to give that unprincipled statesman £5,000 sterling for the superiority of Leith, and under his auspices he was re-elected lord provost of Edinburgh in 1662, and kept that office for twelve successive years, in spite of all the attempts of the council to remove him. In 1671 he was nominated a privy councillor and admitted an ordinary lord of session. He was also commissioner to parliament for Edinburgh. From the various offices which he held he was extremely useful to Lauderdale, and necessarily obnoxious to his opponents. It was, therefore, resolved to get quit of him by impeachment, and accordingly articles were given in by the earl of Eglinton bearing that, "albeit by the act against billeting it was declared a crime in any man to endeavour to thrust any of his majesty's subjects out of their employment without a formal and legal sentence, yet he, the said Sir Andrew, had procured a letter from his majesty to thrust Mr. Rochead out of his employment as town clerk of Edinburgh, and albeit the making lies betwixt the king and his people was punishable by death, he had represented to his majesty that the town had risen in a tumult against the king, and had thereupon procured another letter commanding the privy council to proceed against the chief citizens as malefactors." This struck at Lauderdale himself as the procurer of these letters, and he therefore prevailed on Sir Andrew to escape from the impeachment by resigning his situation both as a magistrate and as a lord of session in 1673. Sir Andrew died in 1680, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall and Waughton. He was named a commissioner of trade in 1685, and died in 1709, without issue, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Andrew Ramsay, a grandson of the laird of Whitston in the Mearns. The baronetcy has long been extinct.

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, better known as the Chevalier de Ramsay, was born at Ayr, June 9, 1686. He was the son of a baker, in good circumstances, and received a liberal education, first at the school of his native place, and afterwards at the university of Edinburgh. He was subsequently appointed tutor to the two sons of the earl of Wemyss. Becoming unsettled in his religious principles, he repaired to the Continent, and at the university of Leyden he made the acquaintance of M. Poiret, a mystic divine, who induced him to adopt the doctrines of that system of theology. In 1710 he visited the celebrated Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, who had imbibed the fundamental principles of mysticism; and by that amiable prelate he was persuaded to become a Roman Catholic. Fenelon's influence procured him the appointment of preceptor to the duke de Chateau-Thierry and the prince de Turenne, when he was made a knight of the order of St. Lazarus. He was subsequently engaged by the Pretender to superintend the education of his two sons, Prince Charles Edward and Henry, afterwards cardinal de York; and for this purpose he removed to Rome in 1724; but on his arrival there, he found so many intrigues and dissensions that he soon requested leave to return to Paris. Some time after he visited Scotland, and was kindly received by the duke of Argyle and Greenwich, in whose family he resided some years, and employed his leisure in writing several of his works. In 1730 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D., having been admitted for this purpose of St. Mary's Hall in April of that year. While in his native country he offered to settle an annuity on his relations, but they indignantly refused to accept it, on the

ground of his having renounced the Protestant religion. After his return to France he resided some time at Pontoise, a seat of the prince de Turenne, duke de Bouillon, in whose family he continued in the capacity of intendant till his death, which happened at St. Germain-en-Laye, May 6, 1743. He was the author of the following works:

Discours sur le Poëme Epique, prefixed to the latter editions of Telemachus.

La Vie de M. Fenelon, of which there is an English translation.

Essai sur le Gouvernement Civil. In English. London, 1769, 8vo.

Le Psychometre, ou Reflexions sur les differens Caracteres de l'Esprit, par un Milord Anglois. These are Remarks upon Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics.

Les Voyages de Cyrus, avec un Discours sur la Mythologie des Payens. Paris, 1727, 12mo. Lond. 1728, 2 vols. 8vo. Et avec Additions, &c. Lond. 1730, 1733, 4to. In English. Lond. 1730, 4to. 1739, 12mo. With Additions. Glasgow, 1755, 2 vols. 12mo. This is the only Work by which he is much known in this country. It is written in imitation of Telemachus.

Poems. Edin. 1728, 4to.

Plan of Education for a Young Prince. Lond. 1732, 8vo.

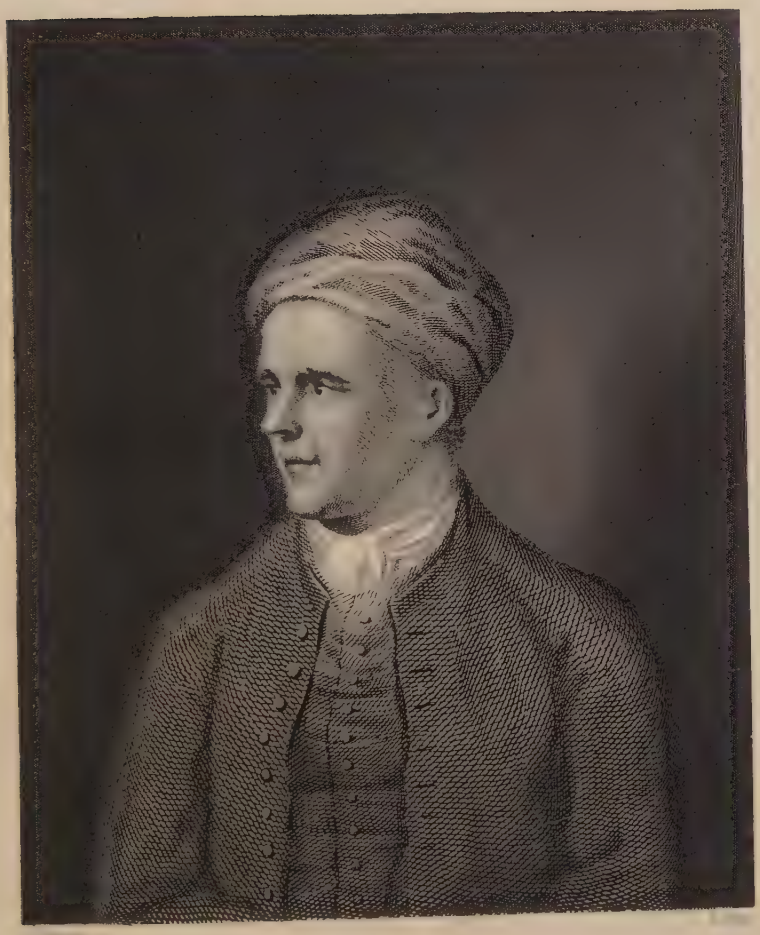
L'Histoire de M. Turenne. Par. 1735, 2 tom. 4to. Haye, 1736, 4 tom. 12mo. In English. Lond. 1735, 2 vols. 8vo.

Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, explained and unfolded, in a geometrical order. Glasgow, 1749, 2 vols. 4to. (posthumous).

Two Letters in French to M. Racine, upon the True Sentiments of Mr. Pope in his Essay on Man. Printed in Les Œuvres de M. Racine le Fils, tom. ii. 1747.

Poëmata Sacra. Lond. 1753, 8vo.

RAMSAY, Allan, next to Burns the most distinguished of the national poets of Scotland, was born October 15, 1686, at Leadhills, in the parish of Crawfordmuir, in Lanarkshire. He was great-grandson of Captain John Ramsay, a son of Ramsay of Cockpen, a branch of the family of Ramsay of Dalhousie. His grandfather, Robert Ramsay, a writer in Edinburgh, and after him, his father, also named Robert Ramsay, was superintendent of Lord Hopetoun's lead mines at Lead-hills, and his mother, Alice Bower, was the daughter of a gentleman of Derbyshire. His grandmother, Janet Douglas, was a daughter of Douglas of Muthil. All the education which he ever received was obtained at the parish school. He lost his father at the early age of twenty-five, and his mother soon after married Mr. Crichton, a small landholder of Lanarkshire, by whom she had several children. In 1700 his mother died, and in the following year his stepfather took him into Edinburgh, and bound him apprentice to a periwigmaker, an occupation which most of his biographers are very anxious to distinguish from that of a barber. In those days, however, from the prevalent fashion of wearing periwigs, wig-making was a very lucrative and highly respectable profession. Allan himself, it would seem, was not ashamed of his trade, but continued at it long after his apprenticeship had terminated. The earliest of his poems which can now be traced is an epistle addressed, in 1712, 'To the most happy members of the Easy club,' a convivial society which, in 1715, appointed him their poet laureate; but it was soon after broken up by the Rebellion. In 1716, while still a wig-maker, Ramsay published an edition of James the First's poem of 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,' with a second canto by himself, to which, two years after, he added a third. From the imprint of this latter edition, it appears that he had shortly before abandoned his original occupation, and commenced the more congenial business of a bookseller. His first shop was "at the sign of the Mercury, opposite to Niddry's Wynd." In 1721 he published a collection of his poems, in one volume 4to, which was so liberally subscribed for, that he is said to have cleared four hundred guineas by it. The greater part of the pieces in this volume had previously appeared at different times in the detached form of sheets or half-sheets, at one penny each, and so popular had his name become, that it was quite customary for the citizens of Edinburgh to send their children, with a penny, for "Allan Ramsay's last piece." In 1724 he published the first volume of 'The Tea-Table Miscellany,' a collection of songs, Scottish and English, which was speedily followed by a second; a third volume appeared in 1727, and a fourth after another interval. This publication went through no less than twelve editions in a few years. The rapid sale of the first volume induced him in the same year (1724) to bring out 'The Evergreen, being a Collection of Scots Poems, wrote by the Ingenious before 1600.' It professed to be chiefly selected from the Bannatyne MS., and was equally successful. Ramsay, who was a Jacobite in principle, inserted in this publication a poem of affected antiquity, under an assumed



Allan Ramsay

name, entitled 'The Vision,' having reference to the Pretender.

His next publication at once established his fame upon a permanent foundation. In 1725 appeared 'The Gentle Shepherd,' a pastoral comedy, in five acts—the best poem of its kind, perhaps, in any language. In 1721 he had published an eclogue, under the title of 'Patie and Roger,' and in 1723 a sequel under that of 'Jenny and Maggie.' The public approbation of these detached scenes encouraged him to make them the groundwork of the complete drama called 'The Gentle Shepherd,' the success of which was instantaneous and unprecedented. Edition rapidly followed edition, and in a few years it was known to every admirer of poetry in the three kingdoms, and had secured a welcome place in almost every cottage in Scotland. The great popularity of Gay's 'Beggar's Opera,' not long after, induced Ramsay to print a new edition of 'The Gentle Shepherd,' with songs abundantly interspersed, adapted to popular Scottish airs, and these it has ever since retained.

In 1726 he removed to a house at the east end of the Luckenbooths, afterwards occupied by Creech the bookseller, and instead of Mercury, adopted for his sign the heads of Ben Jonson and Drummond of Hawthornden. Ramsay is said to have been the first who established a circulating library in Scotland. After his death, it passed into the hands of Mr. Sibbald, and subsequently into those of Mr. Mackay, by whose respective additions it was rendered the most extensive establishment of the kind, perhaps, in Britain.

In 1728 a second quarto volume of his poems appeared, and was reprinted in 8vo during the same year. In 1730 he published his 'Thirty Fables,' undoubtedly the best of his minor productions. Among them is 'The Monk and the Miller's Wife,' a story which, though previously told by Dunbar, "would of itself," as a competent critic has remarked, "be Ramsay's passport to immortality as a poet." With these he seems to have concluded his poetic labours. "I e'en gave over in good time," he says in a letter to Smibert, the painter, "before the coolness of fancy that attends advanced years should make me risk the reputation I have acquired." His fame had now extended beyond the limits of his native country. An edition of his poems was published by the London booksellers in 1731, and another appeared at Dublin in 1733. His acquaintance was courted by the rich and the noble, and his shop was the usual resort of the literary characters and wits of Edinburgh. His intercourse with contemporary poets was pretty extensive. Hamilton of Bangour, Hamilton of Gilbertfield, Gay, and others, were among the number of his friends, and he addressed verses to Pope, and Somerville, author of 'The Chase,' the latter of whom returned his poetical greetings in two epistles.

In 1736 his passion for the drama and enterprising spirit prompted him to erect a new theatre in Carrubber's Close; but in the ensuing year the act for licensing the stage was passed, and the magistrates ordered the house to be shut up. By this speculation he lost a good deal of money; and it is remarked by his biographers, that this was, perhaps, the only unfortunate project in which he ever engaged. In 1743 he lost his wife, Christian Ross, daughter of a writer in Edinburgh, whom he had married in 1712, and who left him a son and three grown-up daughters, out of seven children she had borne to him. Soon after her death, with the view of spending his days in dignified retirement, he erected a house on the north side of the Castlehill, commanding a magnificent view, though now intercepted by the houses of the New Town of Edinburgh. The mansion itself, however, is built in rather a whimsical style of architecture. Here he spent the last twelve years of his life, although he did not give up his shop until 1755, three years before his decease. He died January 7, 1758, aged 72, and was buried in the Greyfriars' churchyard, where a monument was, after the lapse of more than half a century, erected to his memory. Allan Ramsay's works are:

Christ's Kirk on the Green. With a second Canto by Ramsay. Edin. 1716, 8vo. In 3 Cantos, the third also by Ramsay. Edin. 1718. Fifth edition, 1722.

Scots Songs. Edin. 1718, 8vo. Second edition, 1719.

Elegies on Maggie Johnston, John Cowper, and Lucky Wood. Edin. 1718, 8vo.

Many of his Poems were originally published at Edinburgh in separate forms. They were afterwards collected and printed in one volume, with a portrait of the author by Smibert. Edin. 1721, 4to.

Tartana; or the Plaid. Edin. 1721, 8vo.

Fables and Tales. Edin. 1722.

Tale of Three Bonnets. Edin. 1722.

Fair Assembly. Edin. 1723.

Health; a Poem. Edin. 1724.

The Tea Table Miscellany; a Collection of the most Choice Songs, Scottish and English. Edinburgh, 1724, 24mo. The 2d volume appeared soon after; the 3d volume in 1727, and the 4th at London in 1740. A pirated edition of the three volumes then ready was published at Dublin in 1729, 3 vols. in one, 12mo, pp. 334, printed for E. Smith. On the publication of the 9th edition in 1732, Ramsay, as we learn from a contribution of Mr. Peter Cunningham to the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1853, addressed a letter, dated 13th July of that year, to Mr. Andrew Millar, the London publisher, in which he granted him permission to print the three volumes of the Tea Table Miscellany then published, in what form he pleased, on payment to him of five pounds sterling at Martinmas following. He also empowered Mr. Millar to take up for him five guineas from the printers of his poems, the unpaid moiety as agreed on between them and Mr. M'Ewen, who had instructions from him to transact with them, and to whom they paid the first moiety. The letter was taken by his son, Mr. Allan Ramsay, the celebrated painter, and he added in a postscript: "My son brings you this, if he approves of it. If we agree, I desire that you send none to this country—it is scarce worth your while." This, says Mr. Cunningham, relates to the ninth edition of the first collected edition of the Tea Table Miscellany, that in three thin duodecimo volumes, printed for Andrew Millar in 1733, and called "the ninth edition, being the compleatest and most correct of any yet published by Allan Ramsay." The tenth edition appeared in 1740, with the addition of 150 songs. The eleventh edition was published at London, four volumes in one, 12mo, 1750. The 18th at Edinburgh in 1792.

The Evergreen; being a Collection of Scots Poems wrote by the Ingenious before 1600. Edin. 1724, 2 vols. 12mo. Edin. 1761, 2 vols. 12mo.

A Scots Ode to the British Antiquarians. Edin. 1726, 8vo.

The Gentle Shepherd; a Pastoral Comedy. Edin. 1725, 8vo. The same, with a Glossary, published by David Allan, Glasgow, by Foulis, 1788, 4to. Again, with Illustrations of the Scenery; an Appendix, containing Memoirs of David Allan, the Scots Hogarth; besides original and other Poems connected with the Illustrations; and a comprehensive Glossary. To which are prefixed, an authentic Life of Allan Ramsay; and an Inquiry into the Origin of Pastoral Poetry; the propriety of the Rules prescribed for it; and the Practice of Ramsay. Edin. 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. The editions which this admirable Pastoral has gone through are very numerous, but the above are the best. It has been translated into English by Cornelius Vanderstop. Lond. 1777, 8vo. By William Ward. Lond. 1785, 8vo. And by Margaret Turner. Lond. 1790, 8vo.

Collection of Scotch Proverbs, more correct and complete than any hitherfore published; to which are added, the Tales of the Three Bonnets. Edin. 1776, 1797, 12mo.

Poems, including the Gentle Shepherd. Edin. 1720, 1724, 2 vols. 12mo. Poems (subscription edition). Edin. 1721, 1728, 2 vols. 4to, and many subsequent editions. The following are the most valuable and perfect,—Poems; to which are prefixed, a Life of the Author, from authentic documents, and Remarks on his Poems, by George Chalmers, Esq., F.R.S. Lond. 1800, 2 vols. 8vo. The works of Allan Ramsay, with Life of the author, by George Chalmers; and an Essay on his genius and writings by Lord Woodhouselee; an appendix and additional pieces, portrait, and various illustrations. 3 vols. Edin. Fullarton & Co. 1848-1851.

RAMSAY, Allan, an eminent portrait painter, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1713. Having shown an early attachment to art, after receiving some instructions in London, he went to Italy, where he studied under artists of great celebrity. On his return he practised for some time in Edinburgh, but afterwards resided chiefly in London, where he acquired considerable reputation as a portrait painter. By the interest of Lord Bute he was introduced to George III., when prince of Wales, whose portrait he painted both in whole length and in profile, the former being engraved by Ryland and the latter by Woollett. Several mezzotinto prints were also published after portraits by him, of several of the most distinguished of his own countrymen. In March 1767 he was appointed principal painter to the king; a situation which he retained till his death, though he retired from practice about 1775, in consequence of having injured his arm by an accident. He visited Rome at four different times, and on the last occasion he spent several years in Italy. Finding his health decline he returned to England, but died, a few days after landing, at Dover, August 10, 1784. His portraits are celebrated for their resemblance to nature, and their unstudied simplicity; and he himself is described as having contributed to improve the style of portrait painting in Great Britain.

Ramsay possessed considerable literary taste, and was the founder of the "Select Society" of Edinburgh in 1754, of which all the eminently learned men of that capital were members. He was the author of some able pamphlets on history, politics, and criticism, published at different times, but afterwards collected into a volume, entitled 'The Investigator.' He also wrote a pamphlet on the subject of Elizabeth Canning. He was an excellent classical scholar; spoke the Italian and German languages fluently, and, like Cato, learned Greek in his old age. He is frequently mentioned by Boswell as being of Dr. Johnson's parties. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, baronet, a niece of Lord Mansfield, by whom he had a son,

John, who attained the rank of major-general in the army, and two daughters, Amelia, married to Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverness, and Charlotte, who became the wife of Colonel Malcolm of Ford Farm, Surrey.

RAMSAY, JAMES, an eminent philanthropist, and one of the first who wrote against the slave trade, was born at Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, July 25, 1733. After receiving his grammatical education, he was apprenticed to Dr. Findlay, a medical practitioner in his native town, and in 1750 entered as a student of King's college, Aberdeen, where he obtained one of the principal bursaries. In 1755 he repaired to London, and studied surgery and pharmacy under Dr. Macauly, in whose family he lived for two years. He afterwards obtained an appointment as surgeon in the royal navy, in which he served for several years. While on board the Arundel he unfortunately fell on the deck and broke his thigh-bone, by which he was confined for ten months, and rendered lame for life. This accident determined him to quit the navy, and turn his thoughts towards becoming a minister of the church of England. Accordingly, while the Arundel lay at St. Christopher's, he obtained, from some of the principal inhabitants, strong recommendations to the bishop of London, by whom, on his coming to England, he was admitted into holy orders. Returning to St. Christopher's, he was presented by the governor to two rectories, valued at £700 a-year. In 1763 he married Rebecca Akers, the daughter of a planter of high respectability.

On his first settlement in the West Indies he made some public attempts to instruct the slaves; which, however, were misunderstood and misrepresented; and, in addition to his clerical duties, he took the charge of several plantations in the capacity of medical adviser. In 1777 he returned to Britain, and visited his native place. In the following year he was appointed chaplain to Admiral Barrington, then about to proceed to the West Indies. He resigned his pastoral charge in the island of St. Christopher's, and returned to England with his wife and family in the end of 1781. On his arrival he was, through the interest of his friend Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, presented to the livings of Teston and Nettlestead in Kent. In 1785 he published an 'Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies,' which involved him in a controversy on the slave trade that embittered his latter years. He died at London, July 20, 1789. His works are:

Sermon on Deut. xxxii. 29, 30. 1778, 4to.
Twelve Sermons for the use of the Royal Navy. 1782, 8vo.
An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies. London, 1785, 8vo.
A Manual for African Slaves. Lond. 1787, 12mo.
Essay on the Duty and Qualifications of a Sea-officer.
A Treatise on Signals.

RANDOLPH, earl of Moray, one of the chief companions in arms of Robert the Bruce, and afterwards regent of Scotland, was the son of Thomas Randolph, lord of Strathnith, and lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, (see p. 200 of this volume). Tytler, apparently not aware that Strathnith or Stranith was the original name of Nithsdale, erroneously styles him lord of Strathdon, a district in Aberdeenshire, with which he had no connection whatever. Randolph's mother was the Lady Isabella Bruce, eldest daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, and sister of the conqueror at Bannockburn. We first find him in public life present with his father on the 26th December 1292, when Baliol did homage to King Edward I. of England. After the murder of the Red Comyn, in February 1305, Randolph was among the small band of patriotic barons who hastened to join his uncle, Robert the Bruce, in his attempt to obtain the crown. In the defeat at Methven, in June 1306, Sir Thomas Randolph, then, says Barbour, "a young bacheler," was among the prisoners taken by the English. Through the intercession of Adam de Gordon he obtained a pardon from King Edward, to whom he swore fealty, and at once joined his forces against his uncle. "What was the private history of this alienation," says Tytler, "it is now impossible to ascertain, but it is evident that he was animated by a very determined spirit of hostility to the royal cause." He was in the army of the earl of Pembroke when, with John of Lorn, that nobleman attacked the small force of Bruce in his retreat in Carrick, and forced it to disperse and seek safety in flight. The following year he was taken prisoner by the good Sir James Douglas in Tweeddale, and conducted,

with Stewart of Bonkyl, also a prisoner, to the king. With Adam de Gordon, and two other barons in the English interest, they had led a strong force into Scotland, and occupied a fortalice situated on the water of Lyne, which joins the Tweed a little above the town of Peebles, but the place was attacked by Douglas during night, and after a bloody struggle, Randolph and Stewart were made prisoners, while Gordon and the others escaped. When Randolph was brought into the presence of his royal uncle, the following conversation, as we learn from Barbour (pp. 188, 189), took place between them. "Nephew," said the king, "thou hast for a while forsworn thine allegiance, but we must now be reconciled." "Thou meanest to rebuke me," replied Randolph, haughtily, "but the rebuke applies with more force to thyself. Since thou hast chosen to make war upon the king of England, it became thee to support thy title on a plain field, and after the fashion of a brave monarch, instead of having recourse to subtle and cowardly ambuscades." "Such a contest," Bruce calmly replied, "must yet arrive, and perchance it is not far distant. In the meantime it is fitting that thy proud words and rude demeanour should be punished as they deserve, till thou hast been taught to bow to my right, and to understand thine own duty." He then ordered him into close confinement. On due submission, he was soon, however, pardoned, and restored to his uncle's favour, and ever after continued steady in his attachment to the national cause. By his faithful services and the high capacity for command which he displayed, it was not long before he acquired the complete confidence of the king, who bestowed on him the district of Annandale, with the Isle of Man, and various baronies in different parts of the kingdom. Bruce also conferred upon him the earldom of Moray, and the charter conveying it to him forms the basis of the Essay on Honour and Dignity by Lord Kames. It has no date, as was usual with charters in those days, but is supposed to have been granted in 1312. In failure of heirs male, the earldom was to return to the king and his heirs.

On the 14th March 1313, the earl of Moray took by assault the castle of Edinburgh, which had been in possession of the English since 1296. This celebrated fortress, which before the invention of artillery was deemed impregnable, was then commanded by Sir Piers Leland, a knight of Gascony, in the service of the king of England. The garrison was strong, well disciplined, and resolute, and Randolph endeavoured at first to reduce the place by famine. But, finding it well provisioned, he opened a communication with the governor, and the garrison, suspecting the fidelity of the latter, deposed and imprisoned him, and chose another commander in his place. Randolph then resolved upon attempting to take the castle by surprise. Among his followers was a soldier named William Frank or Francis, who appears to have been at a former period in the English service. This man, whom Barbour designates "wycht and apert, wyss, and curyuss," that is, strong, active, prudent, and skilful, was well acquainted with the castle rock, which he had often scaled in his youth, while engaged in a love-affair in the city. One day, when Randolph was surveying the castle from below, he came to him, and thus addressed him: "Methinks, my lord, you would rejoice if some one were to devise some means of putting this fortress into your possession, or show you how the walls could be scaled." "Thou sayest truly," replied the earl, "and could such a man be found, I pledge myself that his services shall be amply rewarded, not only by me, but by my royal uncle." "The generosity of the king and of thyself, noble Randolph," said the soldier, "is well known, but the love of country should be above such a consideration. Know that I can enable you to enter the castle with no greater aid than what a twelve feet ladder affords. If you wish to know how this can be done, I shall explain it in a few words. Know, then, that my father in my youth was keeper of yonder fortress, and that I, then a wild gallant, loved a certain maid in the town beneath. That I might repair to her when I pleased, I was wont to lower myself from yonder wall by night with the help of a ladder of ropes which I procured for the purpose, and by a secret path which I discovered, descended, returning by the same way unperceived by the garrison. I did this so often that I could find my way in the darkest night. If, therefore, you should think of trying to obtain access to the

castle in this manner, I will be your guide." The earl, resolved to hazard the attempt, and associating Sir Andrew Gray (see vol. ii. p. 371) with himself in the enterprise, he selected thirty men, and during a very dark night they proceeded to scale the rocks. The place chosen for this perilous exploit is supposed to have been somewhere about the north-east side, facing what is now Prince's-street, and overhanging the ruins of the Wellhouse Tower, above which there is a part of the rock of extremely difficult access, popularly called Wallace's Cradle.

When the little party were about half-way up the crags, they came to a flat spot covered by a projecting rock, where they stopped to recover their breath, and prepare for the more dangerous part of the adventure. While arranging their scaling ladder, they distinctly heard the rounds, or check-watches, as Barbour calls them, passing along the walls above them. It chanced that one of the English soldiers, in mere wantonness and levity, and without any suspicion that there was any one beneath, took up a stone, and threw it from the battlements down on the cliffs, exclaiming at the same time, "Away! I see you well!" Randolph and his companions had presence of mind to remain where they were, and the sentinels passed on in their usual rounds. The adventurers resumed the ascent, and arrived in safety at the foot of the wall. They fixed their ladder, and Francis their guide ascended first, after him came Sir Andrew Gray, and Randolph himself was the third. They were speedily followed by the rest of the party. The sentinels, hearing the ringing of armour, took the alarm, and raised the cry of "Treason!" The garrison ran to arms, and the new governor of the castle, whose name has not been transmitted, and others, rushed to the spot. A desperate combat ensued, and Earl Randolph was for a time in great personal danger. Barbour tells us that

> "The constable and his company
> Met him and his right hardily."

Taken by surprise, and not knowing, in the darkness, the number of their opponents, many of the garrison fled over the walls, while others, with the governor himself, were slain. Not one of Randolph's party appears to have been killed. On obtaining possession of the castle, Sir Piers Leland was released from his dungeon, and entered into the service of the Scots. His namesake, Leland the antiquarian, styles him *Petrus Lelandius*, viscount of Edinburgh, but this appellation of viscount must refer to his former office of governor of the castle for Edward II. He adds that "Bruce after surmised treason upon him, because he thought that he had an English heart, and made him to be hanged and drawn."

At the decisive battle of Bannockburn, 24th June, 1314, the command of the vaward was given to Randolph. Previous to the battle, with his division, he was removed from the centre, and posted on the elevated ground above St. Ninians, with strict orders to guard the passage to Stirling castle. A select body of horse, mustering 800 strong, under the command of Sir Robert Clifford and three other leaders, having eluded his observation, were rapidly approaching the castle, when the quick eye of Bruce detected them. Riding up to his nephew, he exclaimed, "Ah! Randolph, little did I dream you would have suffered these men to pass! A rose has fallen from your chaplet." Randolph, with five hundred spearmen, hastened to retrieve his error by endeavouring to intercept the farther progress of Clifford and his party. In the encounter, he was exposed to great peril, and Douglas, having received the reluctant permission of the king to go to his assistance, was hastening to his aid, when he perceived that Randolph, with his spearmen formed in a compact square, had sustained Clifford's attack, and after a desperate contest, in which the assailants suffered severely, had dispersed and defeated them. He then commanded his men to halt, lest they should deprive Randolph of the honour so nobly won by him, (see vol. ii. p. 51). In the battle of the next day, Randolph, as second in command, led the centre of the Scots army against the vast English host opposed to them. In the act of the settlement of the crown of Scotland in the parliament held by Bruce at Ayr for the purpose, 26th April 1315, it was provided that in the event of the heir being a minor, "Thomas Ranulfi, comes Moraviæ," should be guardian of the sovereign and the kingdom.

When the Irish of Ulster the same year offered Edward Bruce the crown of Ireland, Randolph accompanied him to that country, as principal leader of the 6,000 Scots troops which his brother, King Robert, sent along with him. Embarking at Ayr, they landed at Carrickfergus on the 25th of May, and when attacked soon after by a body of English and Irish, Randolph, who commanded the advance, charged them with such impetuosity that they were speedily put to flight. He continued with Edward Bruce in all the remarkable successes which attended him in the first part of the campaign in Ireland. On the 29th June Dundalk was stormed and burnt. Atherdee and other places of less note experienced a similar fate. After the battle of Coleraine, in which the English were defeated, Randolph on the 15th September passed over to Scotland for the purpose of obtaining a reinforcement, and in three months he returned with a select body of 500 men at arms. He found Edward Bruce engaged in pressing the siege of Carrickfergus, but on being rejoined by Randolph he abandoned it, and marching southward by Dundalk, they penetrated through Meath into Kildare. At Arscoll, in the province of Leinster, they encountered Butler, the lord justiciary, whose army, although superior in numbers, was enfeebled by discord, and was broken and defeated at the first onset.

The Scots now became a prey to famine, and dreading its effects amongst their followers, Randolph and Edward Bruce broke up their encampment, and retreated through Meath into Ulster. On arriving near Kenlis, they were met by a large and tumultuary force of English and Irish, which attempted to intercept their progress. At the first attack, however, they were put to flight. In April 1316, Randolph again proceeded to Scotland for reinforcements, and in the spring of the following year, King Robert the Bruce, at his solicitation, accompanied him in person to Ireland, to the assistance of his brother. Soon after his arrival, an Anglo-Irish army, 40,000 strong, under the command of Sir Richard Clare and other barons, was defeated by him, while passing through a wood near Carrickfergus, Randolph with himself leading the Scots rearward. King Robert, the same year returned to Scotland, taking Randolph with him. The death of Edward Bruce in the disastrous battle of Dundalk, October 5, 1317, rendered a new settlement of the succession to the crown of Scotland necessary, and at a parliament held at Scone in December 1318, the offices of tutor and curator of the heir, if under age, and guardian of the kingdom, were granted to Sir Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray and lord of Man, and failing him to Lord James of Douglas.

A short time previous to this, the town of Berwick had been taken by the Scots. Barbour gives this account of its capture. A citizen of the town named Spalding, having been harshly treated by the governor, wrote to a nobleman in Bruce's camp, supposed to have been Patrick earl of March, offering to betray at night the post where he kept guard. The earl communicated Spalding's offer to King Robert, and was commended by the king for having come direct to himself, instead of going to Randolph or Douglas, as these two chiefs were emulous of each other's glory. "You did well," said Bruce, "to make me your confidant, for if you had told this either to Randolph or to Douglas, you would have offended the one to whom you did not at first tell it. Both of them, however, shall assist you in executing the enterprise." Bruce then commanded him to assemble a body of troops at a place called Dunse Park, and gave separate orders to Randolph and Douglas to meet the earl at the same place. At a part of the wall left unguarded, a portion of the Scots entered the town, and concealed themselves till daydawn, when, aided by their comrades without the walls, they were masters of the town before the hour of noon. The castle soon after capitulated.

On the investment of Berwick in September of the following year by Edward II., at the head of the whole English force, Bruce sent Randolph and Douglas, at the head of an army of 15,000 men, across the borders, with the object of compelling Edward to raise the siege. They entered England by the west marches, and penetrating into Yorkshire, ravaged all the districts through which they passed. The whole of the military strength of England was at this time with Edward before Berwick, but the archbishop of York, at the head of an undisciplined force of about

20,000 men, consisting chiefly of church vassals and priests, ventured to oppose them at Mitton, near Boroughbridge, 20th September 1319, and was defeated with great slaughter. From the great number of ecclesiastics slain in this battle, it was derisively termed by the Scots the "Chapter of Mitton." This success caused Edward to abandon the siege of Berwick, and the Scots, eluding an attempt of his to intercept them on their homeward march, returned to Scotland with great spoil.

Earl Randolph was one of the eight earls who signed the famous letter or memorial, asserting the independence of Scotland, addressed to the pope in 1320 by the barons, freeholders, and whole community of Scotland. He had in many a hard-fought field evinced his skill and prowess as a military commander. He was now to show that his talents as a statesman were equally great. In 1321, he entered into a correspondence with the earl of Lancaster, who had risen in rebellion against his cousin, the king of England, but was defeated and executed before he could receive any assistance from the Scots. Edward now collected his whole force for a new invasion of Scotland, and, in the meantime, the Scots broke across the border, and laid waste Lancashire, returning with much cattle and long trains of waggons laden with booty.

After the signal defeat of Edward at Biland Abbey in Yorkshire, by the Scots army, under Bruce, in 1322,—where Randolph, in the true spirit of chivalry, fought under Douglas in endeavouring to force a narrow pass, which led to the English camp,—negotiations for a truce were entered into, and Randolph, with Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, and Sir John Monteith, were nominated on the part of the Scots to meet with commissioners from England, when a fifteen years' truce was concluded. A still more important mission was now intrusted to him. To prepare the way for a reconciliation with the pope, and to counteract the misrepresentations of the English envoys at the papal court, Randolph was despatched to Avignon, where the pope then resided, and with consummate political skill obtained from the pontiff the recognition of the title of king to Bruce. With this concession, he also prevailed upon his holiness to refuse the request of Edward to publish anew the sentence of excommunication against Bruce, and to sanction the election of Scotsmen to the office of bishop, in spite of the charges of the English that they held the censures of the church in contempt, that they were barbarous heretics who put priests to the torture, and that they encouraged the nobility and people in their rebellion. Subsequently, with the bishop of St. Andrews, he was empowered by Bruce to meet the Despencers on the part of King Edward, to negotiate a lasting peace, but the conferences between them led to no result. In 1326, Randolph was sent ambassador to France, and in April that year concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Charles le Bel, the brother of the English queen.

He and Douglas had the command of the Scots army, amounting to nearly 20,000 men, principally mounted troopers, which invaded England by the western marches, on the 15th June 1327. By the deposition of Edward II., in the preceding January, his son, Edward III., then in his fourteenth year, had succeeded to the English throne. He very early displayed his martial character, and anxious to repel the invaders, he led an army of 50,000 men against them. But though seldom out of view of the smoke which marked their desolating march, he never could overtake them, and he was driven to proclaim a reward of lands to the value of £100 sterling annually for life, with knighthood to any person who should conduct him in sight of the Scots. A Yorkshire esquire, named Thomas Rokeby, was the first to bring him certain information as to their whereabouts. Edward was then, with his army, at the Cistercian abbey of Blanch, on the river Derwent, still called Blanchland, and Rokeby reported that the Scots were encamped on the side of a hill about nine miles distant washed by the river Wear. He stated also, that having ventured too near to reconnoitre, he was made "prisoner, and taken before Randolph and Douglas, who, when informed of the nature of his errand, dismissed him without ransom, requesting him to tell King Edward that he could not be more desirous of meeting them than they were of fighting him." On the 1st of August, the English army, under Rokeby's guid-

ance, advanced towards the Scots, and Douglas having watched their approach, returned and informed Randolph of the great strength of the vast array coming against them. On this occasion the two rival Scots commanders seem to have changed characters. "It matters not," said Randolph, who was usually cool and cautious, "we shall fight them, were they still more numerous than you report them." "Praise be to God," said Douglas, curbing his natural impetuosity, "that we have a leader who would not scruple to fight with twenty against sixty thousand, but by St. Bride, it would be folly to fight at present, when we may, in a little while, engage them with far more advantage." Edward found that the Scots occupied a position, with the river Wear in front, which was impregnable, and he sent a herald to the Scottish leaders, offering to leave sufficient space for them to draw up their army, if they would descend from the heights and cross the river, or allow him to pass the river, and leave him room to arrange his forces, so that they might fight on equal terms, but Randolph and Douglas were not to be moved by this bravado. "Go back," they said to the herald, "and tell your master that it is not our custom to follow the counsel of our enemy. The king of England and his barons are not ignorant of the injuries which have been inflicted by us on their kingdom. On our road hither, we have burnt and despoiled the country, and if they are displeased, let them now chastise us as they best can, for here we mean to remain as long as it suits our convenience."

On the fourth morning after, to the surprise of Edward, the Scots were not to be seen, and it was discovered that they had removed some miles farther up the river Wear, where they occupied a position, at a place called Stanhope Park, with a wood in their rear, which was still stronger than the one they had held before. The next night, while the English camp was buried in sleep, Douglas broke through their lines, penetrated to the royal pavilion, and, but for the spirited defence of the chaplain and domestics, would have carried off the young king. On regaining his own camp, he was asked by Randolph what success he had had. "We have drawn blood," he replied, "but little more." At this stage, Randolph again earnestly proposed to risk a battle. Douglas, however, recommended a retreat, which was immediately resolved upon. On the succeeding night, the Scots army silently left their camp, and crossing a morass which lay in their rear, were far on their homeward way before day broke, and disclosed to Edward the mortifying fact that they had escaped out of his hands. The result was a treaty of peace, in which England at last acknowledged the independence of Scotland, and recognised Bruce as its lawful king. This treaty was ratified in a parliament held at Northampton in April 1328.

During the last years of the heroic Bruce, Randolph was frequently his companion in his retirement at Cardross on the Clyde. On the death of his royal uncle, in accordance with the act of settlement, he became regent, and guardian of the young king, David II., during his minority. His first act was to ratify the peace with England, and he next applied himself with great vigour and success to the restoration of the internal tranquillity of the kingdom. He was strict in the dispensation of justice and severe and summary in his sentences on criminals. Of this two instances are recorded. While holding a justiciaire at Wigton, his protection was claimed for a man who had escaped from an ambuscade placed for his assassination in a neighbouring wood. The men in ambush being arrested were, by the regent's orders, executed, their purpose, though not carried into effect, having been murder. In the other case, while sitting in justiciary at Inverness, he noticed a man who, some time before, had murdered a priest, and then hastening to Rome had received absolution from the pope for the crime. Deeming himself safe, he returned to Scotland, but Randolph had very different notions of the claims of justice, and regardless of pope or pardon, as well as the plea of the murderer that the person slain, as a priest, was the subject of Rome, he put him on his trial, and being found guilty his execution followed.

In 1332, the English prepared to invade Scotland, when Randolph, though then suffering severely from the stone, assembled an army, and advanced into Berwickshire to oppose them Finding, however, that they were coming by sea,

he proceeded towards the Forth, but died at Musselburgh, on the 20th July of that year. The story that the English king had employed a vagrant monk to poison him, has been shown by Lord Hailes to be a pure invention.

RATTRAY, a surname, see SUPPLEMENT.

REAY, Lord, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1628, on Sir Donald Mackay of Far, baronet, the elder son of Hucheon or Hugh Mackay, by his second wife, Lady Jean Gordon, eldest daughter of the eleventh earl of Sutherland, (see p. 7 of this volume). He was born in February 1591, and in 1612, in his father's lifetime, was engaged, under a commission from the king to him and John Gordon, younger of Embo, in arresting at Thurso a notorious coiner named Arthur Smith, a servant of the wicked earl of Caithness, when a tumult ensued in which John Sinclair of Strickage, a nephew of the latter, was killed. The matter was brought before the privy council, on the complaint of both parties, and the proceedings that took place thereupon are related at page 523 of vol. i. In December 1613 Donald Mackay, with others concerned, obtained a remission and pardon for their share in the transaction. He succeeded his father in 1614, and in 1616 was knighted at Theobald's by King James VI. Believing himself to have been ill used by his uncles Sir Robert and Sir Alexander Gordon, in 1618 he abandoned the house of Sutherland with which he was connected, and formed an alliance with the rival family, that of the earl of Caithness, who had long been their mortal enemy, the principal object of this alliance being the destruction of the clan Gun. Through the interference, however, of his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon, he was soon after reconciled to the Sutherland family, and in 1622, when Caithness was denounced a rebel, his name was included, with those of his uncles and James Sinclair of Murkle, in the new commission of fire and sword issued against him. In 1626 Sir Donald obtained the king's license to raise a regiment in the north to assist Count Mansfeldt in his campaign in Germany, and collected about 3,000 men, the greater part of whom embarked at Cromarty in October of that year. On account of bad health he was obliged to delay his own departure, and on 18th March 1627 he was created a baronet. Soon after he proceeded to Germany, and distinguished himself in the service of the king of Denmark. In 1628 he was again in Britain, when he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Reay, by patent dated 20th June of that year, to him and his heirs male for ever. Returning to Germany, he served two campaigns against the imperialists, and in 1630 he joined the king of Sweden with his regiment, in consequence of a peace having been concluded between the king of Denmark and the emperor of Germany. A considerable number of gentlemen, chiefly from Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, joined him on this occasion, some of whom rose to high rank in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. In 1631, he returned to England, and was accused by one David Ramsay of having said that the troops raised by the marquis of Hamilton for the Swedish service were intended to assist him in asserting his right to the Scottish crown. Lord Reay denied the charge, but Ramsay persisting in his story, his lordship challenged him to combat. As the case involved a matter of treason, it was considered so important that a high court of chivalry was, by commission under the great seal, constituted, to superintend the combat, which was appointed to be fought in Tothill Fields, Westminster, 12th April 1631, the English earl of Lindsey being nominated for the occasion high constable of England, and the earl of Arundel, earl Marischal. The parties were ordained to be armed each with a long sword, a short sword, a pike and dagger. The meeting was adjourned to 17th May, and on the 12th the court assembled, when both Lord Reay and Ramsay were committed to the Tower of London till they found security to keep the peace.

On the breaking out of the civil wars, his lordship, with the earl of Sutherland and others, joined the Covenanters on the north of the river Spey. He afterwards took arms in defence of Charles I., and in 1643 arrived from Denmark, with ships and arms, and a large sum of money, for the service of the king. He was in Newcastle in 1644, when that town was stormed by the Scots, and being made prisoner, was conveyed to Edinburgh tolbooth. He obtained his release after the battle of Kilsyth in August 1645, and embarked at Thurso in July 1648 for Denmark, where he died in February 1649. He married, first, in 1610, Barbara, eldest daughter of Kenneth, Lord Kintail, and had by her Y Mackay, who died in 1617; John, second Lord Reay, two other sons and two daughters. By a second wife, Rachel Winterfield or Harrison, he had two sons, the Hon. Robert Mackay Forbes and the Hon. Hugh Forbes. Of this marriage he procured a sentence of nullity, and then took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Thomson of Greenwich, but in 1637 was ordained to pay his second wife £2,000 sterling for part maintenance, and £3,000 sterling yearly during his non-adherence. By Elizabeth Thomson he had one daughter.

John, second Lord Reay, joined the royalists under the earl of Glencairn in 1654, and was taken at Balveny and imprisoned. By his wife, a daughter of Donald Mackay of Scourie, he had three sons: 1. Donald, master of Reay, who predeceased his father, leaving by his wife Ann, daughter of Sir George Munro of Culcairn, a son, George, third Lord Reay. 2. The Hon. Brigadier-general Æneas Mackay, who married Margaretta, countess of Puchlor; and 3. The Hon. Colin Mackay. Æneas, the second son, was colonel of the Mackay Dutch regiment. His family settled at the Hague, where they obtained considerable possessions, and formed alliances with several noble families. Their representative, Berthold Baron Mackay, died 26th December 1854, at his chateau of Ophemert, in Guelderland, aged eighty-one. He married the Baroness Van Renasse Van Wilp, and his eldest son, the Baron Æneas Mackay, at one time chamberlain to the king of Holland, became next heir to the peerage of Reay, after the present family.

George, third Lord Reay, F.R.S., took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 29th October 1700. In the rebellion of 1715, he raised his clan in support of the government. In 1719, when the earls Marischal and Seaforth, and the marquis of Tullibardine, with 300 Spaniards, landed in the Western Highlands, he did the same, and also in 1745. He died at Tongue, 21st March 1748. He was thrice married; first, to Margaret, daughter of Lieutenant-general Robert Mackay of Scourie, colonel of the 21st regiment of foot, killed at Steinkirk in 1692, and had by her one son, Donald, fourth Lord Reay; secondly, to Janet, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbster, by whom he had a son, the Hon. Colonel Hugh Mackay of Bighouse, and a daughter, Anne, wife of John Watson of Muirhouse, Mid Lothian; and, thirdly, to Mary, daughter of John Dowel, Esq., writer in Edinburgh, and had by her four daughters and two sons, the Hon George Mackay of Skibo, and the Hon. Alexander Mackay, captain in the earl of Loudoun's Highlanders, on that regi-

ment being raised, 8th June 1745. At the battle of Preston or Gladsmuir that year, he commanded one of the three companies of his regiment engaged in it, and was taken prisoner by the rebels. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in the army, and was commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, colonel of the 21st foot, and governor of Stirling castle. He died 31st May 1789. Christian, the third daughter, was the wife of the Rev. John Erskine, D.D., of Carnock, minister of the old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh.

Donald, fourth Lord Reay, succeeded his father in 1748, and died at Durness, 18th August, 1761. He was twice married, and, with one daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Edgar, had two sons, George, fifth Lord Reay, who died at Rosebank, near Edinburgh, 27th February 1768, and Hugh, sixth lord. The fifth Lord Reay was also twice married, but had issue only by his second wife, a son, who died young, and three daughters. Hugh, his half-brother, who succeeded him, was for some years in a state of mental imbecility. He died at Skerray, 26th January 1797, unmarried, when the title devolved on Eric Mackay, son of the Hon. George Mackay of Skibo, third son of the third Lord Reay. Admitted advocate in 1737, Mr. Mackay of Skibo was, in 1757, elected M.P. for the county of Sutherland, and two years afterwards was appointed master of the mint of Scotland. He died at Tongue, June 25, 1782. By his wife, Anne, third daughter of Hon. Eric Sutherland, only son of the attainted Lord Duffus, he had 5 sons and 4 daughters. His eldest son, George, died in 1790. Eric, the 2d son, became 7th Lord Reay. Alexander, the next, an officer in the army, succeeded as 8th Lord Reay. Donald Hugh, the 4th son, a vice-admiral, died March 26, 1850. Patrick, the youngest, died an infant.

Eric, 7th Lord Reay, was, in 1806, elected one of the representative Scots peers. He died, unmarried, July 8, 1847, and was succeeded, as 8th Lord Reay, by his brother Alexander, barrack-master at Malta, born in 1775. He married in 1809, Marian, daughter of Col. Goll, military secretary to Warren Hastings, and relict of David Ross, Esq. of Calcutta, issue, two sons and six daughters. George, the eldest son, died in 1811. The 2d son, Eric, master of Reay, was born in 1813, and succeeded his father as 9th baron, Feb. 18, 1863

Reid, a surname, being the old spelling of *Red*. The family of Reid of Barra, Aberdeenshire, possesses a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred in 1706 on Alexander Reid of Barra. The fifth baronet, Sir Alexander Reid, succeeded his brother, Sir John. Capt. R.N., 1845; married, with issue.

General John Reid of Strathloch, the founder of the professorship of music in the university of Edinburgh, adopted that surname in preference to his patronymic, Robertson. He was the son of Alexander Robertson of Strathloch, a property near Strathardle in Perthshire, whose forefathers for more than three centuries were always called Barons Rua, Roy, or Red, from the first of the family having red hair. They were descended from the youngest son of Patrick Robertson, the first of Lude. All the younger children bore the name of Robertson. The general, however, though the heir, chose the name of Reid. He was born Feb. 13, 1721, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He became a lieutenant in the earl of Loudoun's Highlanders, raised in 1745, and rose to the rank of general. He had a fine taste for music, and was one of the best flute-players of the age. In 1770 he published a set of Minuets and Marches, styled General Reid's Minuets, inscribed to the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Murray. In this collection appeared the celebrated and well known air, composed by him when major of the 42d regiment, to the words of "The Garb of Old Gaul' written by Captain afterwards Sir Harry Erskine of Alva, baronet. It is there entitled "The Highland, or 42d Regiment's March," which it has ever since continued to be. He likewise published Six Solos for a German Flute or Violin, with a thorough bass for the harpsichord, in which he styles himself "a member of the Temple of Apollo." These are usually called Captain Reid's Solos, he having been only a captain when he composed them. He died at London, February 6, 1807, aged 85. In his will, dated at London, 19th April 1803, he describes himself as "John Reid, Esq. General in his Majesty's army and Colonel of the 88th regiment of foot," and states that he was "the last representative of an old family in Perthshire, which on my death will be extinct in the male line." He left £52,000 in the 3 per cents, subject to the liferent of his daughter, for the purpose of establishing a professorship of music in the university of Edinburgh, where he was educated, the salary not to be less than £300 per annum. He directs in his will that annually on his birthday, the 13th of February, there shall be a concert of music held, including a full military band, to commence with some pieces of his own composition, to show the style of music that prevailed about the middle of the 18th century, among the first of which is that of 'The Garb of Old Gaul.' The chair of music was founded in 1839, when nearly £80,000 became available for its endowment.

REID, Thomas, a philosopher and Latin poet of considerable reputation in his time, the son of James Reid, the first minister, after the Reformation, of Banchory-Ternan, in Kincardineshire, flourished in the seventeenth century. He studied at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and afterwards travelled through the greater part of Europe. Having maintained public disputations in several of the foreign universities, he collected into a volume the theses he defended. His Latin poems are preserved in the 'Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum.' On his return to Britain, he was appointed Latin secretary to James I. of England. While on the Continent he had purchased the best editions of all the classics which were printed from the time of Aldus Manutius until 1615, also several curious manuscripts, particularly a Hebrew Bible, of most beautiful writing, supposed to have been the work of the twelfth century, all of which he bequeathed to the Marischal college, Aberdeen, with a considerable sum of money as a fund for a yearly salary to a librarian. He belonged to the family from which the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Thomas Reid, was descended.

His brother, Alexander Reid, an eminent physician, was the first, it is said, who read physical lectures to the Company of barber-chirurgeons at London. In 1620 he was created doctor of physic at Oxford by royal mandate. He was afterwards

physician to Charles I., and died about 1680. He published a 'Manual of Anatomy,' and other medical works.

REID, THOMAS, a distinguished moral philosopher, was born, April 26, 1710, at the manse of Strachan, Kincardineshire, a parish situated about twenty-three miles from Aberdeen, on the north side of the Grampian mountains. His father, the Rev. Lewis Reid, was minister of that parish for fifty years, and his mother, the daughter of Mr. Gregory of Kinnairdie, was sister to David, James, and Charles Gregory, the celebrated professors. After two years spent at the parish school of Kincardine-O'Neil, young Reid was sent to Aberdeen for his classical education. About the age of twelve or thirteen, being intended for the church, he was entered as a student in Marischal college, where his instructor in philosophy, for three years, was Dr. George Turnbull, who afterwards attracted some notice as an author, particularly by a book, entitled 'Principles of Moral Philosophy,' and by a voluminous 'Treatise on Ancient Painting,' published in 1741, but long ago forgotten. It does not appear that Reid gave any early indications of future eminence, although his industry and modesty were conspicuous from his childhood. At college, however, he excelled the other students in mathematics, for which he soon showed a decided predilection. He continued longer than usual at the university, in consequence of having been appointed to the office of librarian, which had been endowed by his ancestor, the subject of the previous notice. During this period he formed an intimacy with John Stewart, afterwards professor of mathematics in Marischal college, and author of a Commentary on Newton's Quadrature of Curves. In 1736 he resigned the librarianship, and accompanied Mr. Stewart on an excursion to England, when they visited London, Oxford, and Cambridge. His uncle, Dr. David Gregory, procured him a ready access to Martin Folkes, the philosopher and antiquary, at whose house he met many eminent men in literature and science. At Cambridge he saw the vain and erudite Dr. Bentley, and enjoyed repeated conversations with Sanderson, the blind mathematician, who presented a phenomenon in the history of the human mind, to which Dr. Reid has more than once referred in his philosophical speculations.

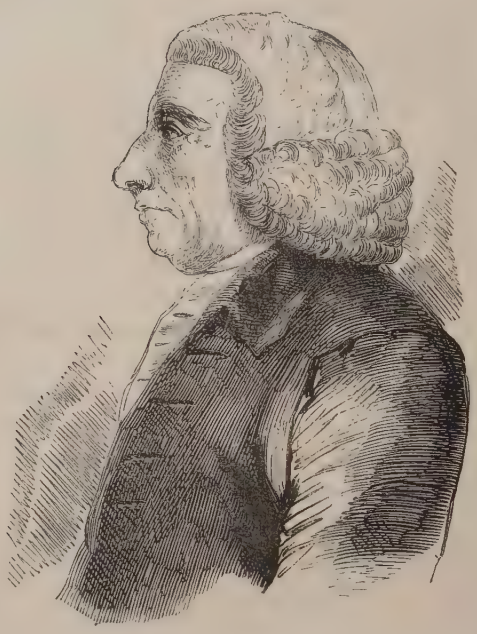
In 1737 he was preferred, by the King's college, Aberdeen, to the living of New Machar, in the same county; but so great was the aversion of the people to the law of patronage, that his settlement not only met with most violent opposition, but he himself was exposed to personal danger. His unwearied attention, however, to the duties of his office, with the mildness and forbearance of his temper, soon overcame all prejudices, and in a few years afterwards, when called to a different situation, he was followed by the tears and benedictions of the very same people who would formerly have rejected him.

During his residence at New Machar, the greater part of his time was spent in intense study, more particularly in a careful examination of the laws of external perception, and of the other principles which form the groundwork of human knowledge. His chief relaxations were gardening and botany, to both of which pursuits he retained his attachment in old age. In 1740 he married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. George Reid, physician in London.

In 1748 he communicated to the Transactions of the Royal Society 'An Essay on Quantity, occasioned by reading a Treatise, in which Simple and Compound Ratios are applied to Virtue and Merit.' In 1752 he was elected professor of moral philosophy in King's college, Old Aberdeen. Soon after his removal there, in conjunction with his friend, Dr. John Gregory, he projected a literary Society, which subsisted for many years, meeting once a-week for the discussion of philosophical subjects, and it numbered among its members the illustrious names of Reid, Gregory, Campbell, Beattie, and Gerard. In 1764 he published his celebrated 'Inquiry into the Human Mind, on the Principles of Common Sense,' one of the most original and profound works which appeared about that period. As its professed object was the refutation of Mr. Hume's sceptical theory, with the view of avoiding any misconstruction of the historian's meaning, he submitted, through Dr. Blair, some detached parts of the work to Mr. Hume for his perusal. With these the latter was so much pleased, that he at once

addressed a letter to the author, expressing his satisfaction at the perspicuous and philosophical manner in which he had replied to his reasonings. Soon after the publication of the 'Inquiry,' he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Aberdeen. A short time previous, the university of Glasgow had invited him to the chair of moral philosophy, then vacant by the resignation of Dr. Adam Smith, the superior advantages of which professorship induced him to accept of it, and, accordingly, he entered upon its duties in 1764. In the class-room, Dr. Reid was careful to divest his lectures of all metaphysical and merely scholastic terms and theories, teaching moral science on the sound principles of inductive philosophy, as inculcated by Bacon. Although there was nothing attractive in his elocution or mode of instruction, his style was so simple and perspicuous, his character so full of gravity and authority, and his students felt such an interest in the doctrines which he taught, that he was uniformly heard with the most respectful attention.

In 1781, while his health and faculties were yet entire, though he was at this period upwards of seventy years of age, he withdrew from his public labours, in order to devote himself wholly to philosophical investigation. In 1785 he published his 'Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man;' and in 1788, those on 'The Active Powers,' which are generally published together, under the title of 'Essays on the Powers of the Human Mind.' These works, with his 'Inquiry,' the 'Essay on Quantity,' already mentioned, and a short but masterly analysis of Aristotle's Logic, which forms an Appendix to the third volume of Lord Kames' 'Sketches,' published in 1773, comprehend the whole of Dr. Reid's published writings. At different times he read some essays before a Philosophical Society, of which he was a member, among which were 'An Examination of Dr. Priestley's Opinions concerning Matter and Mind,' 'Observations on the Utopia of Sir Thomas More,' and 'Physiological Reflections on Muscular Motion.' He outlived his wife and a numerous family of children, save one daughter, married to Patrick Carmichael, M.D. During the summer of 1796 he was prevailed upon by Dr. Gregory to pass a few weeks at Edinburgh. He returned to Glasgow in his usual health and spirits; but about the end of September of that year he was seized with his last illness. After a severe struggle, attended with repeated attacks of palsy, he died on the 7th of October following, at the advanced age of eighty-six. His portrait is subjoined



His works were collected by Mr. Dugald Stewart, and published in four volumes in 1803, with his Life prefixed, on which all the biographical accounts of Dr. Reid are founded. A French translation of this great philosopher's writings, by Jouffroy, with an Introductory Essay and Notes by Royer-Collard, appeared at Paris in 1828.

REID, JOHN, M.D., an eminent anatomist and physiologist, the sixth child of Henry Reid, a farmer and cattle-dealer, was born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, April 9th, 1809. He received his rudimentary education at the village school, and at the age of fourteen entered the university of Edinburgh, where for the first two or three years he chiefly studied Latin, Greek, and mathematics. He was originally intended for the church, but, preferring the medical profession, he devoted himself, for five years, with ardour to the requisite studies, and in 1830 took his degree

of M.D. For a year he acted as clerk or assistant physician in the clinical department of the Edinburgh Infirmary, and in the autumn of 1831 he proceeded to Paris, for the purpose of improving himself in its medical schools. While in the French capital, as he himself tells us, his habit was to go to one of the hospitals for three hours in the morning before breakfast; after breakfast to the dissecting rooms for three or four hours more, and then he attended a lecture or two. The following year he returned to Edinburgh, and with three other medical men was sent to Dumfries, where the cholera was then raging, to assist the physicians of the district during the prevalence there of that fearful scourge. He subsequently became a partner in the school of anatomy in Old Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, and for three years discharged the duties of demonstrator, with high reputation to himself and to the great advantage of the numerous students who attended there. In 1836 he was appointed lecturer on physiology in the Edinburgh Extra-Academical Medical School, and, two years after, practical pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of that city, of which institution in the ensuing year he became the superintendent.

At this time he was engaged in some of those interesting physiological researches which caused his name to be held in high estimation by his professional brethren. An abridgment or abstract of his great 'Experimental Investigations into the Functions of the Eighth pair of Nerves, or the Glossopharyngeal, Pneumogastric, and Spinal Accessory,' made at this period, was intimated to the British Scientific Association at the meetings of 1847 and 1848, and published in detail in the 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal' for January 1848, and April 1849. In March 1841 he was appointed Chandos professor of anatomy and medicine in the university of St. Andrews, and besides the regular lectures which belonged to the chair, he delivered also a course on comparative anatomy and general physiology. Having directed his inquiries to the natural history of the marine animals on the coast of Fife, he communicated the results in several papers to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.' In 1848 he published in one volume his 'Physiological, Anatomical, and Pathological Researches,' being the papers and essays, twenty-eight in all, which he had for thirteen years contributed to various scientific journals.

Dr. Reid had long been afflicted with cancer in the tongue. In the year mentioned an operation was performed, and in consequence his health rallied so greatly that hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery; but the insidious disease had made progress in his neck and throat, which caused his death, on 30th July 1849, at the early age of 41. In his latter years he gave evidence of having come under the power and influence of religion, and died a true Christian. By his wife, a lady of the name of Ann Blyth, he had two daughters, one of them a posthumous child. His Life, by George Wilson, M.D., was published in 1851.

RENNIE, George, an eminent agriculturist, was born on the farm of Phantassie, in the county of Haddington, in 1749. His father, James Rennie, a respectable farmer, was one of the most active promoters of agricultural improvements in his day, and his brother, John Rennie, was the celebrated civil engineer, of whom a short notice follows. He early exhibited indications of that activity, penetration, and intelligence, for which he was remarkable in after years. When scarcely sixteen, his father sent him to Tweedside to make a survey of the state of agriculture in that part of the country, where several gentlemen, among whom were Lord Kames, Hume of Ninewells, Renton of Lammerton, Fordyce of Ayton, and others, had commenced a system of extensive improvement of their own estates; and here his powers of observation enabled him to obtain much of that practical knowledge which afterwards rendered him so distinguished. In 1765 he was intrusted with the superintendence of a brewery, erected by his father on the ground afterwards occupied by the Linton distillery; but Mr. Rennie, senior, dying the following year, the establishment was relinquished, and in 1770 was let to a tenant. In 1783 he again undertook the management of the works, and commenced the business of distilling on a large scale. The distillery remained in his hands until 1797, when the whole work was let on lease. His reputation as a successful agriculturist had, in the meantime, become

known over Scotland, and in 1787 he caused Mr. Meikle, the inventor of the drum thrashing machine, one of the most important discoveries which the agricultural art owes to mechanical genius, to erect on the Phantassie property, the first machine in the county worked with horses, the only previous one being that of Mr. Meikle himself, at Knowsmill, near Tyningham, which was impelled by water. The merit of this useful discovery being disputed by several persons, Mr. Rennie came forward in vindication of his friend Meikle, who was then between eighty and ninety years of age, and completely established his claim to the invention, in a letter originally inserted in a pamphlet by Mr. Sheriff, entitled 'A Reply to an Address to the Public, but more particularly to the Landed Interest of Great Britain and Ireland, on the subject of the Thrashing Machine. Mr. Rennie died October 6, 1828. His son, George Rennie, at one period governor of the Falkland Islands, and in 1841 elected M.P. for Ipswich, died March 22, 1860. In early life he devoted himself to sculpture, and produced at Rome some remarkable works, one of which, the 'Grecian Archer," he presented to the Athenæum Club.

RENNIE, JOHN, a celebrated engineer, brother of the preceding, and uncle of governor Rennie, was born on the farm of Phantassie, East Lothian, June 7, 1761. He acquired the rudiments of his education at the parish school, and after being for two years with Mr. Andrew Meikle, an eminent millwright, he was sent to the school of Dunbar. On the promotion of the master to Perth Academy, the latter recommended him as his successor; but preferring mechanical employment, he soon resumed his labours with Mr. Meikle. After acting for a short time on his own account, in 1783, he was induced to remove to London, and soon after was employed by Messrs. Boulton and Watt in the construction of two steam engines, and the machinery connected therewith, at the Albion flour mills, near Blackfriars Bridge; which in 1791 were unfortunately destroyed by wilful fire. He was next engaged in superintending the construction of the new machinery of Whitbread's brewery, the execution of which increased his reputation. Having commenced business for himself as a civil engineer, from 1794 he was regarded as standing at the head of the profession in Great Britain, and was connected with every public work of magnitude in the kingdom. Canals, bridges, harbours, wet docks, and machines of every description, were extensively executed from his designs, and under his direction. Among his principal works may be mentioned Ramsgate harbour; Waterloo and Southwark bridges, London; the London docks, and the East and West India docks, at Blackwall; the Prince's dock at Liverpool; the docks at Hull, Dublin, Greenock, and Leith, and the breakwater at Plymouth, with several similar structures, where submarine masonry was carried to the utmost perfection. The greatest effort of his genius is generally considered to be the Bell Rock lighthouse, constructed on the same principle as that on the Eddystone rocks, erected by Smeaton. He built the stone bridges at Kelso, Musselburgh, and other places in Scotland, and the iron bridge over the Witham in Lincolnshire, and superintended the formation of the Grand Western canal, and the execution of the Aberdeen canal which unites the Dee and the Don, as well as other canals in different parts of the country. Before his death he had given plans for improving the docks at Sheerness, which were executed by his sons, George and John, afterwards Sir John Rennie, architect, who was knighted in 1831. He also furnished the designs for the new London bridge, the charge of the construction of which was intrusted to Sir John Rennie, who, in 1831, finished that magnificent structure.

Mr. Rennie was remarkable for his steady resolution and perseverance, and for his indefatigable industry. On going to France for a short time in 1816, he declared it to be the first relaxation he had taken for nearly thirty years. He married in 1789, and had four sons and two daughters. He died of inflammation of the liver, October 16, 1821, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

RENTON, a surname derived from lands in Berwickshire of that name, forming part of the barony of Coldingham. In old charters it is spelled Regnintun, Reignintun, Raynton, &c. The ancient family of Renton of Renton held the office of forester over the woods of the priory of Coldingham from the days of William the Lion, and this being hereditary, led them to assume the name of Forester in preference to that of Renton. In the 15th century the family ended in a female.

David Renton of Billy in the Merse, a descendant of the ancient foresters of Coldingham, became, in the beginning of

the sixteenth century, proprietor of the estate of Lamberton, in the same county. Agnes, daughter of Renton of Billy, was the first wife of Alexander Lesly, first earl of Leven, the commander of the covenanting army at Dunse Law in May 1639. The family sold the estate of Billy about the beginning of the 18th century.

Sir Thomas Renton, M.D., second son of William Renton of Moscastle, of the house of Billy, became so eminent in his day, by his skill in the cure of ruptures, that he was called to London in 1719, and appointed physician to Chelsea Hospital. He was knighted by George I., who made him his own physician extraordinary, and conferred on him a present of £5,000 in money, with a yearly pension of £500. His majesty also gave orders to Lord Carteret, then secretary of state, to cause a patent to be drawn out creating Sir Thomas a baron of Great Britain, under the title of Lord Renton, but he declined the peerage. He often attended the king in his journeys to Hanover.

The Rentons of Lamberton were in 1836 (*Hist. of Coldingham Priory*, p. 147) represented by Alexander Campbell Renton, Esq., grandson of the last lineal descendant, Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Renton.

RENWICK, JAMES, a celebrated field-preacher, and the last martyr for the covenanted work of Reformation in Scotland, was born in the parish of Glencairn, in Nithsdale, February 15, 1662. He was the son of Andrew Renwick, a weaver, by his wife, Elizabeth Corsan. From his childhood he evinced a pious disposition, and even at two years of age was observed to be aiming at prayer. His parents, being in very poor circumstances, with difficulty kept him at school, and during the time he attended the university of Edinburgh, he supported himself chiefly by assisting some gentlemen's sons in their education. On the conclusion of his academical course, having refused to take the oath of allegiance, he was denied laureation, but, with two others, afterwards received it privately at Edinburgh, where, for some time, he remained prosecuting his studies. He subsequently attached himself to the persecuted Presbyterians, and attended their secret meetings, taking an active part in all their proceedings. Having been present at the martyrdom of Mr. Donald Cargill, July 27, 1681, he determined to unite with the small remnant that adhered to his principles; and when the more zealous of the Covenanters agreed to publish the Lanark Declaration, Renwick was employed to proclaim it, which he did January 12, 1682, although he had no hand in its composition, and disapproved of some of its expressions.

Finding it impossible, in the then circumstances of the times, to obtain license in his own country, he was, by his party, sent over to Holland, in December 1682, when he entered a student at the university of Groningen. In six months he was found qualified for the ministry, and accordingly received ordination there. He commenced his ministerial labours in his native land, his first public sermon being preached November 23, 1683, in a moss at Darmead, in the parish of Cambusnethan; when, in vindication of himself, and for the information of his hearers, he gave an account of his call to the ministry, and declared his firm adherence to the persecuted Church of Scotland. At the same time he fully explained his mind as to the various religious questions then in agitation, and described particularly the class of preachers and professors he was resolved to hold no communion with. This gave great offence to some of the indulged ministers and false brethren, who had been led away by the defections of the times, and exposed him to much calumnious misrepresentation.

His fame and success as a field-preacher attracted the notice of the council, by whom he was publicly proclaimed a traitor, and all his adherents were treated as abettors of rebellion. In 1684 his troubles and discouragements began still more to thicken around him; nevertheless, he continued to preach wherever and whenever he could find opportunity. During that year his enemies became more vigilant in their search after him, and letters of intercommuning were issued against him and his followers, which led to the latter publishing, at the market-cross and church doors of several towns, their famous Apologetical Declaration, November 8, 1684. After this, the unhappy fugitives were hunted, like beasts of prey, through the mosses, muirs, and mountains of their native land, having often no place of refuge or retirement but a desert glen, or wild cavern of the earth. Renwick himself was often hotly pursued by the sanguinary soldiers, and had many signal escapes and remarkable deliverances.

On the accession of James VII. to the throne, Renwick, and about two hundred men, went to Sanquhar, May 28, 1685, and published a protest against his succession, at the same time renouncing their allegiance to him, which was afterwards

called the Sanquhar Declaration. In October 1687 a reward of one hundred pounds sterling was offered for his apprehension. Having gone to Edinburgh in January 1688, to deliver to the Synod of indulged ministers a protestation against the toleration they had accepted, which he lodged in the hands of Mr. Hugh Kennedy, their moderator, he was discovered, and after a short resistance, seized, on February 1, and committed close prisoner to the Tolbooth. On the 8th he was tried before the high court of justiciary, on an indictment which charged him with disowning the king's authority, refusing to pay the cess, and maintaining the lawfulness of defensive arms. He was found guilty, on his own confession, and executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, on the 17th, being then only twenty-six years and two days old. His life was written by a contemporary field-preacher, Mr. Alexander Shields; and in 1777 appeared at Glasgow, 'A Choice Collection of very valuable Prefaces, Lectures, and Sermons, preached upon the Mountains and Muirs of Scotland, in the hottest time of the Persecution,' by Mr. James Renwick; to which are added, by the same author, the Form and Order of Ruling Elders, a Reply to Mr. Langlan's Letter to Gavin Wotherspoon, &c., which work has been several times reprinted.

RICHARDSON, the name of a family which possesses a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred, 13th November 1630, on Sir Robert Richardson of Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire, whose son, Sir Robert, second baronet, sold that estate, and died without issue in 1640. The baronetcy devolved on his cousin, Sir James Richardson of Smeaton, third baronet, who died in 1680. His son, Sir James Richardson, fourth baronet, sold the Smeaton estate in 1708, and died in 1717. On the death of Sir John Richardson, the twelfth baronet, 12th April, 1821, the baronetcy became dormant. In 1837, Sir John Stewart Richardson, son of James Richardson, Esq. of Pitfour, Perthshire, was served heir male general to this baronetcy as heir of the first baronet's elder brother, and accordingly became 13th baronet. Born Sep. 1, 1797, in Aug. 1843 he was appointed secretary to the order of the Thistle. In 1826 he married Mary, daughter of James Hay, Esq. of Colliepriest, Devonshire, issue 4 sons and 3 *drs.* James Thomas, the eldest son, 78th Highlanders, was born Dec. 24, 1840.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, son of Rev. James Richardson, minister of Aberfoyle, was born there Oct. 1, 1743, and educated at the parish school. In his 14th year he was sent to the university of Glasgow, and after finishing the usual curriculum, entered on the study of divinity; but, before he had completed his theological course, he was appointed tutor to the two sons of Lord Cathcart, whom he accompanied to Eton, where he remained for two years. In 1768 he went with his pupils to St. Petersburg, their father having been nominated ambassador-extraordinary to the empress of Russia; and, during his residence there, he acted as secretary to Lord Cathcart. In 1772 he returned with his only surviving pupil to Glasgow, and soon after, through the interest of Lord Cathcart, then lord rector of the university there, he was chosen professor of humanity, having succeeded Professor Muirhead in that chair. He died November 3, 1814. His works are:

A Philosophical Analysis and Illustration of some of Shakespear's Remarkable Characters. Glasg. 1774, 12mo.

Cursory Remarks on Tragedy, Shakespear, and certain Italian and French Poets. Glasg. 1774, 8vo.

Poems, chiefly Rural. Glasg. 1774, 12mo. 1781, 8vo.

Essays on Shakespear's Dramatic Characters of Richard III., King Lear, and Timon of Athens; with an Essay on the Faults of Shakespear. Lond. 1783, 8vo. Lond. 1785, 2 vols. 12mo. 1797, 8vo.

Anecdotes of the Russian Empire, in a series of Letters, written a few years ago from St. Petersburgh. Glasgow, 1784, 8vo.

Essays on Shakespear's Dramatic Character of Falstaff, and on his imitation of Female Characters: to which are added, some General Observations on the Study of Shakespear. Lond. 1789, 12mo. The same; to which is added, an Essay on the Faults of Shakespear. Lond. 1797, 8vo.

The Indians; a Tragedy. Lond. 1790, 8vo.

Essays on Shakespear's Dramatic Characters of Macbeth, Hamlet, Jacques, Imogen, Richard III., Sir John Falstaff, King Lear, Timon of Athens; with an illustration of his representations of National Character in that of Fluellen; and Observations on the chief Objects of Criticism in his Works, 8vo. The whole of his Essays on Shakspere, as the name is now spelled, were collected into one volume.

The Maid of Lochlin; a Lyrical Drama; with Odes, and other Poems. Lond. 1801, small 8vo.

The Philanthrope, a periodical Essayist, published at London in 1797.

Poems and Plays. Lond. 1805, 2 vols. 12mo.

On the Dramatic or Ancient Form of Historical Composition. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1788, vol. i. 99.

He was also a contributor to Gilbert Stewart's Edinburgh Magazine and Review, and to the Mirror and Lounger; and wrote the Life of Professor Arthur prefixed to his works, and an Essay on Celtic Superstitions, appended to Dr. Graham's Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian. He left in manuscript an Essay on Figurative Language, and some other papers.

RIDDELL, the surname or an ancient Roxburghshire family. The first in Scotland of the name was Gervase de Riddel, who accompanied from England David, prince of Cumberland, afterwards David I., and received from him considerable lands in that county. He was of Norman ex-

traction, his grandfather, the Sieur de Riddel, having come over with William the Conqueror. The latter is particularly named in the roll of Battle Abbey, with "Avenell and Ros," and lands in various parts of England were bestowed on him by the Conqueror. From Dugdale's Baronage, (vol. i. p. 555,) we learn that his son Geoffrey, Lord Riddel, father of Gervase, was lord-chief-justice of England in 1107, and that he married Geva, daughter of Hugh de Abrincas, earl of Chester, of whom descended Matilda or Maud, wife of David, earl of Huntingdon, and grandmother of Robert Bruce the competitor, grandfather of King Robert the Bruce. He perished at sea in the same ship with Prince William, son of Henry I., on their return from France in 1120. His son, Gervase or Geoffrey, was progenitor of the Scottish family of Riddell of Riddell.

This Gervase or Geoffrey Riddell was the earliest sheriff of Roxburghshire. He was witness to most of the charters and donations of King David I., and also to the well-known Inquisition made by that monarch when prince of Cumberland, for the old possessions belonging to the church of Glasgow. He died about 1140, leaving two sons, Walter, his heir, and Sir Anketil, who succeeded his brother.

The elder son, Walter de Riddell, had a charter from David I., of the lands of Lilliesleaf, Whittunes, &c., in the county of Roxburgh, to be held of the king *per servitium unius militis, sicut unus baronum nostrorum*, &c. This is admitted to be the oldest charter extant by a Scottish king to a laic. It is without a date, as was usual in those days, but must have been granted sometime between 1140 and 1153. Nisbet, (vol. i. p. 374) says that he had seen a transumpt of it, made by order of Lord Gray, justice-general of Scotland, in a justiciary court held at Jedburgh in 1506. The lands named were afterwards called the barony of Riddell. In the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' Sir Walter Scott mentions

"Ancient Riddell's fair domain."

And in a note he says, "The family of Riddell have been very long in possession of the barony called Riddell or Reydale, part of which still bears the latter name. Tradition carries their antiquity to a point extremely remote; and is in some degree sanctioned by the discovery of two stone coffins, one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and arms, bearing a legible date, A. D. 727, the other dated 936, and filled with the bones of a man of gigantic size. These coffins were discovered in the foundations of what was, but has long since ceased to be, the chapel of Riddell, and, as it was argued with plausibility that they contained the remains of some ancestors of the family, they were deposited in the modern place of sepulture, comparatively so termed, though built in 1110." There is nothing in the discovery of two stone coffins with the respective dates mentioned, to support the supposition that the family of Riddell was settled at that place in the seventh or eighth century, as has been rather hastily assumed. The first grant of land they had in Scotland was in the reign of David I., as above shown, when the first of the name came from England and obtained possessions in Roxburghshire.

Of Sir Anketil de Riddell, Walter's brother and successor, we find in Dalrymple's Collections many remarkable documents, particularly two bulls in confirmation from Popes Adrian IV. and Alexander III., of the lands of Lilliesleaf, Whittunes, &c., subsequently called Riddell, which have remained in the family through a long train of unbroken lineal succession. Sir Anketil had three sons: 1. Walter, his heir; 2. Hugo or Hugh, who was one of the hostages for King William the Lion, when taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick in 1174; and 3. Jordanus de Riddell, who is witness to a charter of King William to the abbey of Dunfermline. Hugh, the second son, was progenitor of the Riddells of Cranstonriddell, having received a grant of the manor of Cranston in Mid Lothian from Earl Henry. The family terminated in an heiress, who, about 1478, married a son of the house of Crichton.

The eldest son, Walter de Riddell, had two sons: Sir Patrick, who, after succeeding to the estate, made donations of portions of his lands of Whittunes to the church at Melrose, in the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II.; and Radulphus or Ralph, who is mentioned in several charters, and is supposed to have been progenitor of the Riddells of Swinburn castle in Northumberland. Sir Patrick's son, Walter de Riddell, got all his lands erected into the free barony of Riddell, and was the first of the family designated of that ilk. He confirmed his father's donations to Melrose, and himself made many donations to the monks of that place and Kelso. He had two sons, Sir William, and Patrick, who is mentioned in several writs.

Sir William, the elder son, was knighted, when a young man, by King Alexander II. He left two sons, Sir William, who, with his kinsman, Sir Hugh Riddell de Cranston, swore a forced fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296, and Galfrid or Geoffrey, who succeeded his brother. Galfrid's son, Sir William de Riddell, succeeded about 1325, and died in the reign of Robert II. His son, Quintin de Riddell, was the next proprietor, and the fifth in regular descent from him, but the fourth who possessed the lands, was Walter de Riddell of that ilk, who married Mariota, daughter of Sir James Pringle of Galashiels, and died in the beginning of the reign of James VI. He had three sons: Walter, Robert, progenitor of the Riddells of Kinglass, and William.

The eldest son, Walter, was served heir to his father in 1588. His son, Andrew Riddell of Riddell and Haining in Selkirkshire, succeeded in 1595. The latter was twice married, his second wife being Violet, daughter of William Douglas of Pompherston, Esq. He died in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. With four daughters, he had four sons: 1. Sir John, the first baronet of the family. 2. William, ancestor of the Riddells of Newhouse. 3. James, progenitor of the Riddells of Maybole; and 4. Walter, upon whom he bestowed the lands of Haining. This gentleman's last heir female, Magdalene Riddell, married David Erskine of Dun, a lord of session, and the family is now represented by the marquis of Ailsa, through the Erskines of Dun.

The eldest son, John, was by Charles I. created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 14th May 1628. With two daughters, he had four sons, namely, Sir Walter, second baronet; Sir William Riddell, governor of Desburgh in Holland; and John and Thomas, both captains in the Dutch service.

The eldest son, Sir Walter, was knighted in his father's lifetime, and succeeded him as second baronet. He had three sons: Sir John, third baronet; William, progenitor of the Riddells of Glenriddel in Dumfries-shire, of whom afterwards; and Archibald, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, commemorated by Wodrow. He took part with the celebrated Blackadder in conducting field-preachings in the south, and about the year 1679, suffered imprisonment for his adherence to the covenant. He had two sons: Captain Walter Riddell of Granton, who died without issue, and Dr. John Riddell, physician in Edinburgh.

Sir John Riddell, third baronet, got a remission from James VII. in 1687, for having been engaged in some treasonable practices against the government. His son, Sir

Walter, died in 1747. The fifth baronet, his son, also named Sir Walter, was succeeded in 1765, by his son, Sir John, sixth baronet, who died at Hampstead, near London, 16th April 1768. By his wife, Jane, eldest daughter and eventually heiress of James Buchanan, Esq. of Sunden, Bedfordshire, he had three sons, who all succeeded to the baronetcy, namely, Sir Walter, Sir James Buchanan Riddell, an officer 1st foot-guards, who died at Brunswick a few months after inheriting the title; and Sir John Buchanan Riddell, M.P. for Selkirkshire. The latter died in April 1819, leaving 4 sons and 5 daughters. The eldest son, Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, barrister-at-law, 10th baronet, born Aug. 8, 1810, has been since February 1842 steward of the manorial courts of the duke of Northumberland. Recorder of Maidstone. He married in 1859 Alicia, youngest daughter of William Ripley, Esq., 52d foot.

The Riddells of Ardnamurchan, in Argyleshire, are said to be descended from Galfridus Riddel, baron of Blaye in Guienne, who aided the Normans in the conquest of Apulia, and accompanied William the Conqueror to England. From that monarch he obtained considerable grants of land. John Riddell, the sixteenth in descent from Galfridus, was the first of the family in Scotland. He married a daughter of Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, and was succeeded in 1584 by his son James Riddell, who, engaging in commercial pursuits, was for some time a merchant at Kasimier in Cracovia, Poland. In Douglas' Baronage, (page 201,) his father's name is said to have been Robert, the second son of William Riddell of that ilk. The armorial bearings of the two families are different, and as it does not appear that the stock from which they both were derived was the same, it is probable that there is some mistake in this statement. About 1595 James Riddell was made a free denizen of the royal city of Kasimier, and in 1602 he had, from Alexander, then king of Poland, all the privileges of a free citizen confirmed to him. On his return to Scotland, he became a burgess and guild-brother of Edinburgh, and died in 1620. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Allan, merchant in Edinburgh, he had a son, James, who acquired the lands of Kinglass, in Linlithgowshire, and was the first designated by that title. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I., he was much in the confidence of Oliver Cromwell and General Monk. The former lodged with him in his house at Leith, and he afterwards carried on a correspondence with him. He was appointed by the Scots Estates commissary general to their forces in their expedition to the north, and is so designated in his burgess ticket from the town of Brechin in 1645. This gentleman was among the first who established the woollen manufactures in Scotland. Mr. Hogg, the minister of South Leith, having remembered the king in his prayers, the church was, by General Monk's order, turned into a stable, and the parishioners prevented from worshipping there. Previous to Monk's return to England, he asked Mr. Riddell if there was anything wherein he could be serviceable to him or his family. He replied that the only favour he could show him was that he would restore their church to the parishioners of South Leith, and allow them their former liberty of meeting in it for divine service. Monk not only granted the request, but ordered a new roof to be put upon the church at his own expense. In return the inhabitants conferred on Mr. Riddell a large space in the body of the church for a seat for his family. He afterwards got a pass from General Monk, dated 25th November 1659, allowing him to pass and repass, free from molestation, with his servants, horses, arms, &c., about his private affairs After the Restoration, he obtained from Charles II. an order to himself and some others, for erecting a new manufactory of woollen and tow cards, the first of the kind in Scotland, for which he obtained an act of the Scots parliament held at Edinburgh, 23d September 1663, and John, earl of Crawford and Lindsay, joined in partnership with him, their indenture of copartnery being dated 6th December 1663. He died in 1674. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Foulis of Ravelston, master of the king's mint, he had four sons and two daughters.

The eldest son, James Riddell of Kinglass, was a captain in the Dutch service. He greatly encumbered his paternal estate, and dying unmarried, in 1688, was succeeded by his brother, George, a wine merchant at Leith. This gentleman married Jane, eldest daughter of Captain John Taylor, and dying in 1706, was succeeded by his son, Captain George Riddell, who married Christian, daughter of Andrew Paterson of Kirktown, and had 5 sons and 2 daughters. The sons were, 1. George, who became an eminent physician in Yorkshire, Virginia. 2. Andrew Riddell of Enfield, an officer in the army. 3. James Riddell of Belton, the first of Ardnamurchan, of whom afterwards. 4. John, who acquired a considerable estate by commerce in Virginia; and 5. Robert Riddell of Carzield, Dumfries-shire, an officer in the royal regiment of horseguards blue.

The extensive estate of Ardnamurchan was, with Sunart and the lead mines of Strontian, in Argyleshire, acquired by James Riddell, LL.D., the third son. He was for some time superintendent-general to the Hon. society of the British fishery, which office he resigned in 1754. He was also a member of the Society of Arts and Sciences in England, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh, 27th February 1767. He was created a baronet, 2d September 1778, and died 2d November 1797. By his wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Milles of Billockby Hall, Norfolk, he had two sons, Thomas Milles Riddell and George James Riddell, who both possessed property in the county of Norfolk. The former predeceased his father on 17th July 1796, leaving, by his wife, Margaretta, daughter of Colonel Dugald Campbell of Lochnell, Argyleshire, two sons and a daughter.

Sir James Milles Riddell, the elder son, born June 3, 1787, succeeded his grandfather as 2d baronet in 1797. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was made D.C.L. He married in 1822, Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, bart., of Norton Priory, Chester, issue, two sons and a daughter. He died Sept. 28, 1861. His elder son, Sir Thomas Milles Riddell, born Dec. 25, 1822, married in 1851 Mary Anne, daughter of John Hodgson, Esq. of St. Petersburg.

The Riddells of Glenriddell, Dumfries-shire, were descended from Sir Walter Riddell, second baronet of that ilk, through William, his second son, an advocate at the Scottish bar. This William acquired the lands of Friarshaw in Teviotdale, and afterwards Glenriddell, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Francis Wauchope of the Niddry family. His son, Walter, married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwellton, baronet, and had, with two daughters, two sons, Robert, who succeeded him, and John, who married Helen, daughter of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmilne, with issue. The elder son, Robert, married Jane, daughter of Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch, by whom he had several daughters.

Of this family was Robert Riddell of Glenriddell, an eminent antiquarian and musical amateur, and an early patron and correspondent of Burns. He composed the airs to several of Burns' songs, particularly 'The Banks of Nith,' 'The

Whistle,' 'Nithsdale's Welcome Home,' 'The Blue Eyed Lassie,' and 'The Day Returns.' The last song was composed as a tribute of gratitude and respect to Mr. Riddell and his lady, on the anniversary of their marriage day. "At their fireside," says Burns, "I have enjoyed more pleasant evenings than at all the houses of fashionable people in this country put together; and to their kindness and hospitality I am indebted for many of the happiest hours of my life." In the ballad of 'The Whistle,' Burns styles him "The trusty Glenriddell, so versed in old coins." That ballad commemorates a drinking match which took place, October 16th, 1790, at Friar's Carse Hermitage, Dumfries-shire, Mr. Riddell's residence, between Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwellton, Mr. Riddell, and Mr. Fergusson of Craigdarroch, a relative of the latter, for the celebrated ebony whistle, which had been originally brought to Scotland by a Danish gentleman, in the train of Anne of Denmark. On this occasion it was gained by Mr. Fergusson. Friar's Carse afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Crichton, and the original MS. of 'The Whistle,' in Burns' handwriting, is said to have been left in their possession. The poet's well-known lines on Friar's Carse Hermitage were written at the request of Mr. Riddell in 1788, shortly after Burns had become the tenant of the farm of Ellisland, in its neighbourhood. Having distinguished himself by his researches concerning the antiquities of his native country, Mr. Riddell was elected a member of the philosophical society of Manchester and a fellow of the antiquarian societies of Edinburgh and London. He died April 21, 1794. He published in the Archæologia 'Account of the ancient Lordship of Galloway, from the earliest period to the year 1455, when it was annexed to the Crown of Scotland.' Archæol. 1789, vol. ix. 49. 'Remarks on the Title of Thane and Abthane.' Ib. 329. 'Of the Ancient Modes of Fortification in Scotland.' Ib. 1792, vol. x. 99. 'On Vitrified Fortifications in Galloway.' Ib. 147. 'Account of a Symbol of Ancient Investiture in Scotland.' Ib. 1794, vol. xi. 45. 'Account of a Brass Vessel found near Dumfries in Scotland, 1790.' Ib. 105. 'Notices of Fonts in Scotland.' Ib. 106.

Captain Walter Riddell, a younger brother of Glenriddell, acquired by purchase a property in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, which he named Woodley Park, in honour of his wife, a Miss Maria Banks, who was born at Woodley in England. Her father was governor of the Caribbee islands, and in April 1788 she went out to visit him. On her return, after her marriage with Captain Riddell, she published 'Voyages to the Madeira and Leeward Caribbean Isles, with Sketches of the Natural History of these Islands.' Edin. 1792, 1 vol. 12mo, dedicated to Mr. William Smellie, to whom she was introduced by Burns by a letter published in his Correspondence. She was also the authoress of some poems and songs.

RITCHIE, William, LL.D., an ingenious self-taught philosopher, was originally educated for the Church of Scotland, in which he was licensed to preach the gospel. He became rector of the Royal Academy of Tain, in Ross-shire, where he contrived, by extreme frugality, to save from his small annual stipend a sum sufficient to enable him to attend a course of the lectures of Messrs. Thenard, Gay-Lussac, and Biot, at Paris, and also to pay a substitute for the performance of his duties during his temporary absence from Scotland. His skill and originality in devising and performing experiments with the most simple materials, in illustration of various disputed points of natural philosophy, attracted the attention of the celebrated philosophers whose occasional pupil he had become. He had also communicated to the Royal Society, through Sir John Herschell, who took a strong interest in his fortunes, papers 'On a New Photometer;' 'On a New Form of the Differential Thermometer;' and 'On the Permeability of Transparent Screens of extreme Tenuity by Radiant Heat,' which led to his appointment, on the recommendation of Major Sabine, to the professorship of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, where he delivered a course of probationary lectures in the spring of 1829. From this time he became a permanent resident in London, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the London university in 1832. In the following year he published a small introductory work, entitled 'Principles of Geometry Familiarly Illustrated,' designed for the instruction of the young, and in 1836 he brought out another elementary work, under the name of 'Principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, applied to a variety of useful Purposes.' He subsequently communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow, papers 'On the Elasticity of Threads of Glass, and the Application of this Property to Torsion Balances;' and also various experimental researches on the electric and chemical theories of galvanism, on electro-magnetism, and voltaic electricity. He died in the prime of life, September 15, 1837. Shortly before his death he was engaged in experiments, on an extensive scale, on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes, for the examination of the results of which a commission was appointed by the Government, with a view to their further prosecution by a public grant of money, or by affording increased facilities of experiment by a relaxation of the regulations of the excise.

ROBERT I. See Bruce, Robert.

ROBERT II., the first of the royal line of Stewart, born March 2, 1316, was the only child of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, by his wife, the princess Marjory, daughter of King Robert

the Bruce. In accordance with the act of settlement of the crown, he succeeded to the throne on the death of David II., February 22, 1371, being at that time 55 years of age, and in the following month he was crowned at Scone by the archbishop of St. Andrews. William, first earl of Douglas, at first opposed his accession, and urged a right to the throne as representative of the families of Comyn and Baliol, but, finding all the nobles adverse to his claim, he prudently withdrew his pretensions. For some years immediately following Robert's succession, Scotland was visited by a grievous scarcity, and for the space of two years the plague raged with great violence. For the principal events of his reign, none of which were of great importance, reference may be made to the article Albany, first duke of (vol. i. p. 33). The year before his father's death, the duke, then earl of Fife and Menteith, was appointed governor of the kingdom. King Robert, now relieved of the cares of sovereignty, retired from Dunfermline, where the court was then held, to his castle of Dundonald, in Kyle, where he died, 19th April 1390, in his 75th year, and the 19th of his reign. The following woodcut is taken from a portrait of Robert II. in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery:

He was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, all born before marriage; and, secondly, to Euphemia, a daughter of the earl of Ross, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Besides these, he had a numerous illegitimate progeny by various women. He was popularly designated "Blear-Eye," from the breaking out of an inflammation in his eyelids, which deformed his originally handsome countenance. According to a tradition, which Lord Hailes has been at pains to refute, his mother was killed by being thrown from her horse when pregnant with him; and, being cut out of her side, by the Cæsarean operation, he received a wound in one of his eyes from the surgeon's knife, which left there an unseemly mark ever afterwards.

ROBERT III., eldest son of Robert II., by Elizabeth Mure, was born about 1340, and, during his father's reign, bore the title of earl of Carrick. His Christian name was John, but on succeeding to the throne, he changed it to Robert, to which the Scots were partial, and considered John, after John Baliol and King John of England, an unlucky name for a king. He married Annabella, a daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, by whom he had several children. During the greater part of his reign, the kingdom was disturbed by the feuds and dissensions of a rude and turbulent nobility. In his youth, the king had received a kick from a horse, which rendered him lame, and as he was of an indolent and pacific disposition, but amiable and intelligent withal, the administration of affairs devolved upon his brother, the earl of Fife, created by him duke of Albany, with the title of guardian of the king and kingdom. Robert's eldest son, the duke of Rothesay, was by a strong party of the nobility considered to have a better right to that post than the king's brother, and in 1398, Albany was compelled to resign his office. When Henry IV. of England invaded Scotland in 1400, the government was in the hands of the heir apparent. But the licentious habits of that ill-fated prince led his father, in 1402, to give Albany an order to arrest him. He was imprisoned in the castle of Falkland, and there he died, in his 29th year.

After Rothesay's death, Albany was allowed by the feeble monarch to wield at will the reins of government; until, roused to a strong suspicion of his brother's ambitious designs, he resolved to send his only surviving son, James, then in his 11th year, to France for safety. On the passage the young prince was seized by the English, March 30, 1405, and detained a prisoner in the Tower of London, an event which is said to have hastened the king's death at Rothesay castle, April 4, 1406.

KING ROBERT III.

ROBERTON, a surname derived from lands of that name in Lanarkshire. The first of the name was Robertus de Roberton, or *Robertus de Villa Roberti*, about 1200. Steven de Roberton, one of the adherents of John Baliol, swore fealty in 1296 to Edward I. for his lands in Lanarkshire. He was forfeited by Robert the Bruce, and his barony of Roberton bestowed upon Sir James Douglas, ancestor of the earls of Morton. The family was afterwards designed of Earnock, and there were frequent intermarriages between them and various branches of the house of Hamilton. James Roberton of Bedlay, a cadet of the Earnock family, was appointed a lord of session at the Restoration. A daughter of the house of Roberton married the famous Mr. David Dickson. Janet, daughter of John Roberton of Earnock, married Robert Hamilton of Little Earnock, and her grandson, Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick, was father of the first Lord Bargeny. Another grandson, James Hamilton, was the first of the family of Bangour.

ROBERTSON, the name of a Highland clan, called in Gaelic the clan Donachie, of which Robertson of Strowan in Perthshire is the chief. Tradition claims for the clan Donachie a descent from the great sept of the Macdonalds, their remote ancestor being said to have been Duncan the Fat, son of Angus Mor, lord of the Isles, in the reign of William the Lion. Skene, however, in his History of the Highlanders, traces them from Duncan, king of Scotland, eldest son of Malcolm III., their immediate ancestor being Conan, second son of Henry, fourth and last of the ancient Celtic earls of Atholl. This Conan, in the reign of Alexander II., received from his father the lands of Glenerochy, afterwards called Strowan, in Gaelic *Struthan*, that is, streamy. His son, Ewen, had several sons, one of whom was the progenitor of the family of Skene (see SKENE, surname of).

Ewen's grandson, Andrew, was styled of Atholl, *de Athólia*, which was the uniform designation of the family, indicative of their descent from the ancient earls of Atholl.

Andrew's son, Duncan, it was who gave the clan their distinctive appellation of the clan Donachie, or the children of Duncan. He married, 1st, a daughter of a certain Callum *Rua*, or Malcolm the redhaired, who, being styled *Leamnach*, is supposed to have been connected with the earls of Lennox, and by his wife he acquired a considerable accession of territory, including the southern division of the glen or district of Rannoch. The clan Donachie were adherents of Bruce, and on one of the two islands in Loch Rannoch a Macdougal of Lorn, taken prisoner in one of their clan battles, was confined for some time, but contrived to make his escape. By his first wife he had a son, Robert de Atholia. Duncan married, 2dly, the co-heiress of Ewen de Insulis, thane of Glentilt, and got the east half thereby. By her he had, 1. Patrick de Atholia, first of Lude. 2. Thomas de Atholia of Strówan. 3. Gibbon, who had no legitimate issue.

Duncan's eldest son, Robert de Atholia, married a daughter of Sir John Stirling of Glenesk, and obtained with her part of her father's property, which their daughter, Jane, received

on her marriage with Menzies of Fothergill. Robert took for his second wife one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Fordell, and had an only son, Duncan. In the celebrated foray which the Highlanders made into Angus in 1392, the clan Donachie acted a conspicuous part. It was on this occasion that it appeared for the first time as a distinct tribe.

Thomas, the 2d son of the 2d marriage, had a *dr.*, who obtained part of her father's possessions on marrying Alexander, 2d son of Patrick of Lude, but the estate of Strowan went, probably by marriage of an elder *dr.* of Thomas, to Duncan, the son of Robert, who is mentioned in the *Rotuli Scotiæ* as *Duncanus de Atholia, dominus de Ranagh*, or Rannoch. From his son, Robert *Riach* (grizzled), who succeeded him, the clan derive their name of Robertson.

This Robert was noted for his predatory incursions into the Lowlands, and is historically known as the chief who arrested and delivered up to the vengeance of the government, Robert Graham and the master of Atholl, two of the murderers of James I., for which he was rewarded with a crown charter, dated in 1451, erecting his whole lands into a free barony. He also received the honourable augmentation to his arms of a naked man manacled under the achievement, with the motto, *Virtutis gloria merces*. He was mortally wounded in the head near the village of Auchtergaven, in a conflict with Robert Forrester of Torwood, with whom he had a dispute regarding the lands of Little Dunkeld. Binding up his head with a white cloth, he rode to Perth, and obtained from the king a new grant of the lands of Strowan. On his return home, he died of his wounds. He had three sons, Alexander, Robert, and Patrick. Robert, the second son, was the ancestor of the earls of Portmore, a title now extinct, (see PORTMORE, Earl of).

The eldest son, Alexander, was twice married. By his first wife, a daughter of the third Lord Glammis, grandson of Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of Robert II., he had four sons and a daughter. The sons were, Duncan, who predeceased his father, leaving a son, William; Robert; Andrew, progenitor of the Robertsons of Ladykirk, and other families of the name; and James, ancestor of the Robertsons of Auchleeks, &c. The daughter married Moray of Ogilvy and Abercairnie. His second wife, a daughter of the earl of Atholl, bore to him two sons and one daughter. The sons were, Alexander, progenitor of the Robertsons of Faskally, and John, of whom sprung the Robertsons of Muirtown, Gladney, &c. The daughter, Margaret, married the earl of Errol.

Alexander Robertson of Strowan died in, or shortly prior to, 1507, and was succeeded by his grandson, William. This chief had some dispute with the earl of Atholl concerning the marches of their estates, and was killed by a party of the earl's followers, in 1530. Taking advantage of a wadset or mortgage which he held over the lands of Strowan, the earl seized nearly the half of the family estate, which the Robertsons could never again recover. William's son, Robert, had 2 sons, William, who died without issue, and Donald, who succeeded him.

Robert, the son of Donald, was the tenth laird of Strowan. He sold a considerable part of the estate, but the sale was reduced by a decreet of recognition, and a grant thereof given to John Robertson, merchant in Edinburgh, a near relation of the family. The latter got a charter under the great seal, dated Aug. 7, 1606, but he reconveyed the same, under a strict entail, to the said Robert Robertson of Strowan, and his heirs male. This Robert, by his wife, a daughter of Macdonald of Keppoch, had 4 sons and 1 daughter, who married Macintosh of Strone. The sons were, Alexander, Donald, tutor of Strowan, Duncan *Mor* of Drumachune, and James.

The eldest son, Alexander, married a daughter of Graham of Inchbraikie, and died in 1636, leaving an infant son, Alexander, in whose minority the government of the clan devolved upon his uncle, Donald. Devoted to the cause of Charles I., the latter raised a regiment of his name and followers, and was with the marquis of Montrose in all his battles. Montrose's commission to him as colonel of his regiment is dated June 10, 1646. From Montrose, from Charles II. in his exile, and from General Middleton and others, he received several letters which are still preserved. After the Restoration, the king settled a pension upon him.

His nephew, Alexander Robertson of Strowan, was served heir to nine of his predecessors, 22d February, 1681, namely, up to the Duncan de Atholia designed Dominus de Rannoch before mentioned. He was twice married, but his son, Robert, by his first wife, a daughter of Drummond of Machany, predeceased him. By his second wife, Marion, daughter of General Baillie of Letham, he had two sons and one daughter, and died in 1688. Duncan, the 2d son by the 2d marriage, served in Russia, with distinction, under Peter the Great.

Alexander, the elder son of the second marriage, was the celebrated Jacobite chief and poet. Born about 1670, he was destined for the church, and sent to the university of St. Andrews; but his father and brother by the first marriage dying within a few months of each other, he succeeded to the family estate and the chiefship in 1688. Soon after, he joined the Viscount Dundee, when he appeared in arms in the Highlands for the cause of King James, but though he does not appear to have been at Killiecrankie, and was still under age, he was, for his share in this rising, attainted by a decreet of parliament in absence in 1690, and his estates forfeited to the crown. He retired, in consequence, to the court of the exiled monarch at St. Germains, where he lived for several years, and served one or two campaigns in the French army. In 1703, Queen Anne granted him a remission, when he returned to Scotland, and resided unmolested on his estates, but neglecting to get the remission passed the seals, the forfeiture of 1690 was never legally repealed. With about 500 of his clan he joined the earl of Mar in 1715, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Sheriffmuir, but rescued. Soon after, however, he fell into the hands of a party of soldiers in the Highlands, and was ordered to be conducted to Edinburgh, but, with the assistance of his sister, he contrived to escape on the way, when he again took refuge in France. In 1723, the estate of Strowan was granted by the government to Margaret, the chief's sister, by a charter under the great seal, and in 1726 she disponed the same in trust for the behoof of her brother, substituting, in the event of his death without lawful heirs of his body, Duncan, son of Alexander Robertson of Drumachune, her father's cousin, and the next lawful heir male of the family. Margaret died unmarried in 1727. Her brother had returned to Scotland the previous year, and obtaining in 1731 a remission for his life, took possession of his estate. In 1745 he once more "marshalled his clan" in behalf of the Stuarts, but his age preventing him from personally taking any active part in the rebellion, his name was passed over in the list of prescriptions that followed. He died in his own house of Carie in Rannoch, April 18, 1749, in his 81st year, without lawful issue, and in him ended the direct male line. A volume of his poems was published after his death. An edition was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1785, 12mo, containing also the 'History and Martial Achievements of the Robertsons of Strowan.' He is said to have formed the prototype of the Baron of Bradwardine in Waverley.

The portion of the original estate of Strowan which remained, devolved upon Duncan Robertson of Drumachune, a pro-

perty which his great-grandfather, Duncan *Mor*, (who died in 1687,) brother of Donald the tutor, had acquired from the Atholl family. As, however, his name was not included in the last act of indemnity passed by the government, he was dispossessed of the estate in 1752, when he and his family retired to France. His son, Colonel Alexander Robertson, obtained a restitution of Strowan in 1784, and died, unmarried, in 1822. Duncan *Mor's* second son, Donald, had a son, called Robert *Bane*, whose grandson, Alexander Robertson, now succeeded to the estate.

The son of the latter, Major-general George Duncan Robertson of Strowan, C.B., passed upwards of thirty years in active service, and received the cross of the Imperial Austrian order of Leopold. He was succeeded by his son, George Duncan Robertson, born 26th July 1816, at one time an officer in the 42d Highlanders.

The force which the Robertsons could bring into the field was estimated at 800 in 1715, and 700 in 1745. The principal seat of Robertson of Strowan was formerly the castle of Invervack; it is now Mount Alexander in Rannoch. The badge of the clan is the fern or bracken.

Of the branches of the family, the Robertsons of Lude in Blair-Athol are the oldest, being of contemporary antiquity to that of Strowan.

Patrick de Atholia, eldest son of the 2d marriage of Duncan de Atholia, received from his father, at his death, about 1358, the lands of Lude. He is mentioned in 1391, by Wyntoun (Book ii. p. 367) as one of the chieftains and leaders of the clan. He had, with a daughter, married to Donald, son of Farquhar, ancestor of the Farquharsons of Invercauld, 2 sons, Donald and Alexander. The latter, known by the name of *Rua* or Red, from the colour of his hair, acquired the estate of Strathloch, for which he had a charter from James II. in 1451, and was ancestor of the Robertsons of Strathloch, Perthshire. His descendants were called the Barons Rua. The last male heir of the family was General John Reid, who left his large fortune to found a music chair in the university of Edinburgh (see page 334 of this volume).

Donald, the elder son, succeeded his father. He resigned his lands of Lude into the king's hands on Feb. 7, 1447, but died before he could receive his infeftment. He had two sons: John, who got the charter under the great seal, dated March 31, 1448, erecting the lands of Lude into a barony, proceeding on his father's resignation; and Donald, who got as his patrimony the lands of Strathgarry. This branch of Lude ended in an heiress, who married an illegitimate son of Stewart of Invermeath. About 1700, Strathgarry was sold to another family of the name of Stewart.

By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Drummond, ancestor of the earls of Perth, John Robertson of Lude had two sons, Donald, his successor, and John, ancestor of the Robertsons of Guay. "Robertson of Guay" joined the insurgents in 1715, was taken prisoner, and confined in Newgate in 1716, when the estate was forfeited.

Donald, the elder son, the next laird of Lude, died in 1476.

Charles, his son, married Lilias, daughter of Sir John Lamont of Lamont, chief of the name. This lady brought with her a curious old harp, called the "Lamont Harp," which has been in the possession of the family for several centuries, and is mentioned in Gunn's historical work on the Performance of the Harp. He had a son, John, called M'Charlick, son of Charles, and a daughter, Marion, who married Alexander Red, eldest son of Alexander Red of Strathloch.

The son, John M'Charlick, also called Tarloson, married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie of Inchmartin, of the family of Findlater.

His son, also named John, succeeded while still a minor, and was afterwards induced, by his mother and her brother, Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin, to resign the barony of Lude in favour of the latter, reserving his liferent. The estate was not entirely recovered from the Ogilvies till the time of his grandson, and then only by the payment of a large sum of money. In 1563, Queen Mary presented John's wife, Beatrix Gardyn, widow of Finla More, ancestor of the Farquharsons of Invercauld, with her own harp, which has been carefully preserved as a family heirloom. (See Gunn's work, as above.) John had, with one daughter, Marjory, married to Farquharson of Invercauld, 2 sons; Alexander, and John, of Monzie.

Alexander, the elder son, the first of the family who ceased to add the Christian name of his father to that of Robertson, the family surname, was served heir in 1565. He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie, and died in 1615. With 5 daughters he had 3 sons. 1. Alexander, his successor. 2. Donald, who got from his father the lands of Kincraigie, and was ancestor of that family. 3. John, who got the lands of Inver. The latter, with his brother, Donald, greatly assisted Montrose in bringing the Atholl men to the royal standard in 1644. By Montrose, John of Inver was made captain and keeper of Blair Castle. Numerous letters to him from the great marquis are printed in Napier's Memoirs of Montrose. His son, Donald, acquired the estate of Tullybelton, and from him descends, in a direct line, Major-general Richardson Robertson, C.B., of Tullybelton, Perthshire (1862). Isabel, 3d daughter of Alexander Robertson of Lude, married Alexander Forbes of Newe.

The eldest son, Alexander, a zealous protestant, assisted, in 1627, in raising 3,000 men for the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He married Beatrix, daughter of George Graham of Inchbraco, now Inchbraikie, and had, with a daughter, 2 sons, Alexander, his successor, and John, of Fowlis, afterwards tutor of Lude. He died, suddenly, in 1639, at Dulcaben, the seat of the earl of Portmore.

The elder son, Alexander, was a minor at his father's death, and his uncle, Patrick Graham of Inchbraikie, known as "Black Pate," became his guardian, and commanded the Atholl Highlanders under Montrose. Though quite a youth, Alexander Robertson of Lude also joined Montrose, in "Highland weed," and was with him at Tippermuir. His house was burned by Cromwell's troops, and a fine levied on the estate. He died in 1673. He was three times married. By his 1st wife, Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies of that ilk, he had a daughter, wife of Alexander Robertson of Faskally. By his 2d wife he had no issue. By his 3d wife, Catherine, sister of the first earl of Breadalbane, he had 3 sons and a daughter.

His eldest son, John, in 1716, gave up part of his lands to save the life of a brother who was taken prisoner for having been engaged in the cause of the Stuarts.

He was succeeded by his only son, also John, served heir in Nov. 1730. He was only a few years in possession, and at his death left 2 sons and a daughter.

His eldest son, James, succeeded when only 4 years old, and was served heir to his father in 1758. He *m.* his cousin german, Margaret Mercer of Aldie, eldest daughter of Hon. Robert Nairne and Jean Mercer, heiress of the ancient family of Aldie and Meikleour, in the counties of Kinross and Perth (see SUPPLEMENT), and had 6 sons, of whom five entered the army, two were killed in actions, one at Seringapatam, and the other in India, and one died in the West Indies. He himself died in 1802. This laird was 62 years in possession.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, General William Robertson of Lude. This gallant officer entered the army at 15 years of age, served in the American war, and in Holland, and also at the taking of St. Lucia, and several of the West India Islands. In 1794 he raised a regiment of infantry called the Perthshire Fencibles, and in 1804 a corps of volunteers. In 1805 he accompanied the expedition to the coast of Spain under Sir James Murray Pulteney, was subsequently appointed to the staff in Scotland, and served in that capacity, as a commanding officer in the Channel Islands and in various districts in England, until the end of 1813, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He *m.*, 1st, Margaret, eldest daughter of George Haldane of Gleneagles, Perthshire (represented by the earl of Camperdown), and Hon. Margaret Drummond, eldest daughter of James, viscount of Strathallan; issue, 2 sons, of whom the younger died in 1814, at a very early age. General Robertson married, 2dly, Miss Menzies of Culdares; without issue.

His eldest son, Colonel James Alexander Robertson, formerly of the 82d regiment, is now the representative of the family. In 1860 he printed, for private circulation, an account of the 'Comitatus de Atholia, the Earldom of Atholl. Its boundaries stated. Also, the extent therein of the Possessions of the family of De Atholia, and their Descendants, the Robertsons. With Proofs and a Map.' The estate was sold, in 1821, to a gentleman of the name of M'Inroy.

The Robertsons of Inshes, Inverness-shire, are descended from Duncan, second son of Duncan *de Atholia, dominus de Ranagh*, above mentioned. One of this family, John Robertson, burgess of Inverness, called, from his great strength and courage, "Stalwart John," was standard-bearer to Lord Lovat at the battle of Loch-Lochy in 1544. From William, his third son, sprung the Robertsons of Kindeace, Ross-shire, which branched off about 1544, and from James, William's younger brother, came the Robertsons of Shipland. Another of the family, William Robertson, the second styled of Inshes, was bred to the law, and studied at Leyden with the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh. He was employed in several confidential political negotiations by the government of his time. A letter from him to the duke of Hamilton, led, it is stated, to the terms of Union.

Arthur John Robertson of Inshes, the fifth in descent from him, possesses in Upper Canada and the United States an extensive territory, derived through marriage with a Canadian lady, his first wife. By her he had two sons and two daughters. Arthur Masterton, the elder son, was born January 9, 1826; Thomas Gilzean, the 2d son, in 1827. By a second marriage he had a daughter. His estates in Upper Canada are held under a singular old original grant, signed by the hieroglyphics of 18 Indian chiefs, March 15, 1796, and certified officially May 12, 1797. Captain A. Robertson, 4th dragoon guards, is the son of Robertson of Inshes.

The Robertsons of Kindeace descend from William Robertson, 3d son of John, ancestor of the Robertsons of Inshes, by his wife, a daughter of Fearn of Pitcullen. He obtained from his father, in patrimony, several lands about Inverness, and having acquired great riches as a merchant, purchased, in 1615, the lands of Orkney, Nairnshire, and in 1639, those of Kindeace, Ross-shire; the latter becoming the chief title of the family

Charles Robertson, Esq. of Kindeace, Greenyards, and Glencabre, born July 26, 1790, lieutenant-colonel in the army, formerly in the 78th and 96th regiments; a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of Ross-shire; succeeded his father in 1844; married, in 1816, Helen, 4th daughter and co-heir of Patrick Cruikshank, Esq. of Stracathro, Forfarshire, issue, William Cruikshank, born May 17, 1817, two other sons and two daughters.

The family of Robertson of Auchleeks, Perthshire, descend from James Robertson of Calvine, 2d son of the 5th baron of Strowan, who died in 1505, Donald, the first of Auchleeks, being his 2d son.

Charles, an ancestor of this family, called *Charlich nan Jead*, that is, "Charles of the Strings," from his great skill as a harper, married Beatrix Bobertson, of the family of Lude.

In 1661 Duncan Robertson of Auchleeks was a commissioner of supply for Perthshire.

In 1821 Duncan Robertson of Auchleeks sold the estate to his cousin, Robert Robertson, 9th proprietor, born Feb. 7, 1777. In 1827 this gentleman purchased the estate of Membland, Devonshire. In 1836 he was high sheriff of Devon. A justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant. He married, in 1816, Bridget, daughter of George Atkinson, Esq. of Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland; issue, 5 sons and 6 daughters.

The Robertsons of Kinlochmoidart, Inverness-shire, are descended from John Robertson of Muirton, Elginshire, 2d son of Alexander Robertson of Strowan, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the earl of Atholl.

The fifth in succession, the Rev. William Robertson, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was father of Principal Robertson, a memoir of whom follows, and of Mary, who married the Rev. James Syme, and had an only child, Eleonora, mother of Henry, Lord Brougham. The principal had three sons and two daughters.

William, the eldest son of Principal Robertson, was a judge of the court of session. Born in December 1754, he passed advocate in 1775. In 1779 he was chosen procurator of the Church of Scotland, and in 1805 was appointed a lord of session, when he took the title of Lord Robertson. He retired from the bench in 1826, and died Nov. 20, 1835. He was twice married, but left no children by either of his wives.

For James, the second son, a general in the army, who died unmarried, and the two daughters of Principal Robertson, see end of the memoir of the Principal's life, page 351, *post.*

David, the third son, born in 1764, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, raised the first Malay regiment in Ceylon. He married, in 1799, Margaret Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, sister and heiress of Lieutenant-colonel Donald Macdonald, governor of Tobago, and assumed the name of Macdonald. By her he had 3 sons, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William.

William Robertson of Kinlochmoidart, born May 26, 1802, the eldest son of Col. David Robertson, married, in 1828, Sarah Adams, daughter of James Beck, Esq. of Prior's Hardwick, Warwickshire, issue 3 sons. William James, the eldest, born June 10, 1829, married, in 1857, a daughter of Frederick Sydney Crawley, Esq.

The Robertsons of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, descend from a branch of the Robertsons of Strowan. David Marjoribanks, youngest son of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, Bart., married in 1834, Mary Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart. of Ellingham, Northumberland, and co-heir of her mother Margaret, only child and heir of William Robertson of Ladykirk, with issue, and assumed the name of Robertson, on succeeding to the estates of his wife's maternal grandfather. Born April 2, 1797 elected M.P. for Berwickshire in May 1859

The family of ROBERTSON-GLASGOW of Mountgreenan, Ayrshire, traditionally claims descent from the Robertsons of Strowan, Perthshire, and in the female line, represents the Setons of Monkmylne, Haddingtonshire, lineally descended from Sir Christopher Seton and Christian Bruce, sister of Robert I.

In 1624, William Robertson purchased from Alexander Meirns certain lands and heritages in the parish of Eyemouth, Berwickshire. Dying in 1638, he was succeeded by his eldest son, John Robertson. The latter died before 1668.

His eldest son died previous to Sept. 10, 1686. His son, William, married Margaret Seton, heiress of Robert Seton of Monkmylne, and was, in consequence, designated of that place. His sister, Margaret, married Andrew Home of Fairneyside, and had an only daughter, Elizabeth, of Fairneyside.

William Robertson of Monkmylne died in 1720. He had two sons, William, who succeeded him, and Robert, of whom afterwards, and a daughter, Isabella, wife of William Græme, Esq. of Jordanstown.

The elder son of William Robertson of Monkmylne, also named William, died, without issue, Aug. 7, 1738.

He was succeeded by his brother, Robert Robertson of Prenderguest and Brownsbank, born Nov. 4, 1713, married, 1st, in 1743, Margaret, daughter of Rev. George Hume of Chirnside, 2d son of Alexander Hume of Kennetsidehead, one of the martyrs of the Covenant. (See vol. ii. p. 501.) This lady was cousin-german of David Hume, the historian. He married, 2dly, in 1761, Anne Martin of Headrigg, Berwickshire, and 3dly, in 1778, his cousin-german, Elizabeth Home of Fairneyside. (See HOMES of Kimmerghame and Redhaugh, vol. ii. p. 485.) He died July 30, 1788, having had issue only by his first wife, 2 sons, Alexander, born in 1748, and William Robertson, of Eyemouth, who died July 7, 1833. The latter married in 1801 Margaret, daughter of John Jameson, Esq., sheriff-clerk of Clackmannanshire, and had issue, three sons, namely, 1. Robert, born in 1805, passed advocate in 1823; sheriff-substitute of Stirlingshire; married, in 1827, Alicia Catherine, eldest daughter of Rev. Charles Eustace of Robertstown, co. Kildare, heir-male and representative of the ancient viscounts of Baltinglass, issue, 2 sons and 2 daughters. 2. John James, of Gledswood, co. Dublin, born in 1804, issue, 4 sons and 3 daughters. 3. Rev. William, minister of New Grayfriars parish, Edinburgh, born in 1805, married, in 1834, Georgiana Touchet, daughter of John Cossins, Esq. of Weymouth, by his wife, Hon. Elizabeth Susanna, a daughter of George, 18th Lord Audley, issue, 4 sons and a daughter. Jean, the 3d daughter of Robert Robertson of Prenderguest and Brownsbank, married Thomas Potts, Esq., grandson maternally of Haig of Bemersyde (see vol. ii. p. 397), issue, a son, Thomas, of the Daison, Torquay, Devonshire.

Alexander Robertson of Prenderguest, the elder son of Robert Robertson of Prenderguest and Brownsbank, died in 1804.

The eldest of his six sons, Robert Robertson of Prenderguest, Brownsbank, and Gunsgreen, married, in 1804, Anne, daughter of Robert Glasgow, Esq. of Mountgreenan, Ayrshire, and having thereby acquired that estate, and also the property of Glenarback, Dumbartonshire, he assumed the name of Glasgow only. He died January 27, 1845.

He was succeeded by his only surviving son, Robert Robertson-Glasgow of Mountgreenan, born in 1811, died Sept. 20, 1860. By his wife, Mary Wilhelmina, daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Stonefield, Argyleshire, he had two sons and a daughter.

His elder son. Robert Bruce Robertson-Glasgow, born April 3, 1842, succeeded; an ensign in the 27th reg. of foot.

Another judge (see p. 348), who assumed the title of Lord Robertson, was Patrick Robertson, the son of James Robertson, writer to the signet. Born in Edinburgh in 1794, he passed advocate in 1815, and the clearness of his intellect, with the readiness and versatility of his powers, enabled him in a short time to attain considerable practice both in the court of session and at the bar of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. His real strength lay in his powers of wit and humour, united with acute perception and knowledge of human nature. In sheer power of ridicule no one approached him, and his convivial and social qualities were of the highest order. He was croupier at the famous Edinburgh Theatrical Fund dinner in 1827, when Sir Walter Scott announced himself the author of Waverley, and took his seat as chairman after Scott had left the room. In November 1842, Mr. Robertson was chosen dean of the faculty of advocates, and a year afterwards, on the resignation of Lord Meadowbank, he was promoted to the bench. In 1845 he astonished the literary world by the publication, at London, of a volume entitled 'Leaves from a Journal, and other Fragments, in Verse,' 8vo; and in 1847 appeared his 'Gleams of Thought, reflected from the writings of Milton; Sonnets and other Poems,' Edinburgh, 8vo. In 1848 he was elected by the students lord rector of Marischal college and university of Aberdeen, and in 1849 he published 'Sonnets, Reflective and Descriptive, and other Poems,' Edinburgh, 8vo. As a poet his attainments were not nearly so brilliant as were those he possessed as a lawyer and a judge. Lord Robertson died suddenly by a stroke of apoplexy, January 10, 1855. In Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott there will be found various interesting notices of his lordship.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., a distinguished historian, the son of the Rev. William Robertson, minister of Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian, was born in the manse of that parish, in 1721. His mother was Eleanor Pitcairn, daughter of David Pitcairn, Esq. of Dreghorn, and by his father's side he was descended from the Robertsons of Gladney in Fifeshire, a branch of the Robertsons of Strowan. He received the first rudiments of his education at the school of Dalkeith, under Mr. Leslie, then a teacher of high reputation. His father having been appointed minister of the Old Greyfriars' church, Edinburgh, he removed, in 1733, with the family to that city, and towards the close of the same year he entered on his course of academical study at the university there. From this period until 1759, when the publication of his 'History of Scotland' commenced a new era in the literary annals of his country, the habits and occurrences of his life offer but few materials for biography.

In 1741, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dalkeith; and, in 1743, he was presented by the earl of Hopetoun to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian. Not long after, his

father and mother died, within a few hours of each other, leaving six daughters, and a younger son, Mr. Patrick Robertson, afterwards a jeweller in Edinburgh, almost entirely dependent on him for subsistence. Though his stipend was small, not exceeding sixty pounds a-year, he at once took his father's family to Gladsmuir, and continued to educate and support his sisters until they were all respectably settled in the world. One of them, Mrs. Syme, was the grandmother of Henry Lord Brougham.

On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, he was induced, by the critical circumstances of the times, to lay aside his clerical character, and hasten to Edinburgh, where he joined the volunteers collected for the defence of the city. When, however, it was resolved to surrender the capital to the Highlanders, he was one of a small band who repaired to Haddington and offered their services to General Cope, who declined receiving them, on account of their not being properly disciplined. He then returned to the duties of his parish, by the faithful discharge of which he in a short time acquired the veneration and attachment of his people. He also soon became distinguished for his eloquence and good taste as a preacher, and made himself known as a powerful speaker in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. His great talents for public business soon obtained for him an ascendency in ecclesiastical matters, and he was for a long time the leader of the Moderate party in the church. In 1757 he ably defended his friend Mr. Home, the author of the tragedy of 'Douglas,' in the proceedings adopted against him in the church courts, and contributed greatly, by his persuasive eloquence, to the mildness of that sentence in which the prosecution at last terminated.

The earliest of Dr. Robertson's publications was a Sermon preached in 1755 before the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. This sermon, the only one he ever published, passed through several editions, and was translated into the German language. In 1758 he received a call to the charge of Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh, to which he was translated the same year. In February 1759 he published at London his 'History of Scotland, during the Reigns of Queen Mary and James VI.,' in two vols. 4to, which was received with such general approbation, that, before the end of the month, he was desired by his publisher to prepare for a second edition. He is said to have cleared by this work £600; and he was gratified by receiving congratulatory letters from the most eminent men of the time; among others, from David Hume, between whom and Dr. Robertson, notwithstanding religious and political differences, an uninterrupted friendship was maintained through life.

From this period the whole complexion of his fortunes was changed. The distinction which he acquired by the publication of his 'History of Scotland' led to his immediate preferment. In the same year he was appointed chaplain of Stirling castle, and in the following year one of the king's chaplains for Scotland. In 1761, on the death of Principal Goldie, he was elected principal of the university of Edinburgh, and translated to the Greyfriars' church. Two years afterwards the office of historiographer for Scotland was revived, and conferred upon him by the king, with a salary of £200 per annum.

In 1769 appeared his 'History of the Reign of Charles V.,' in three vols. 4to, which fully maintained and extended his already high reputation. For the copyright of this work he received no less than £4,500, the largest sum then known to have ever been paid for a single book. It was translated into French by M. Suard, afterwards an eminent member of the French Academy. In 1777 he published, in two volumes 4to, his 'History of America,' which was received with the same success as his former works. On its publication he was elected, August 8, 1777, an honorary member of the royal academy of history at Madrid, one of its members being at the same time appointed to translate the work into Spanish; an undertaking, however, which was interdicted by the Spanish government. In 1780 Dr. Robertson retired from the business of the Church courts, but still continued his pastoral duties. In 1781 he was elected one of the foreign members of the academy of sciences at Padua, and in 1783 one of the foreign members of the imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg. His last work came out in 1791, in quarto, under the title of 'Histo-

rical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India, and the Progress of Trade with that Country, prior to the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope;' which took its rise, as he himself informs us, from the perusal of Major Rennell's Memoir for illustrating his Map of Hindostan. It was commenced in the 68th year of his age, and concluded in less than a twelvemonth.

Towards the end of 1791, Dr. Robertson's health began to decline. Strong symptoms of jaundice suddenly displayed themselves, and laid the foundation of a lingering and fatal illness; in the concluding stage of which he removed to Grange House, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, for the advantage of the free air and sequestered scenes of the country. While he was able to walk abroad, he usually passed a part of the day in a small garden, enjoying the simple gratifications which it afforded with all his wonted relish. He died June 11, 1793, in the seventy-first year of his age. His portrait is subjoined:

He married, in 1751, his cousin Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nisbet, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son was bred to the law, and became a lord of session. (See p. 848.) The two younger sons entered the army; one of them, Lieutenant-general James Robertson, distinguished himself under Lord Cornwallis in India; and the other, having married the heiress of Kinloch-Moidart, retired to reside almost entirely on his estate. His elder daughter married Patrick Brydone, Esq. of Lennel House, author of 'A Tour through Sicily and Malta;' and the younger became the wife of John Russell, Esq., writer to the signet.

ROBERTSON, JOHN PARISH, an enterprising South American merchant, was born either at Kelso or Edinburgh, in the year 1792, and educated at the grammar school of Dalkeith. His father was at one time assistant-secretary to the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, and his mother, Juliet Parish, was the daughter of an eminent Hamburgh merchant of Scottish extraction. While he was still a boy, his father was obliged, on account of bad health, to resign his situation in the bank, and enter a commercial house at Glasgow. In 1806, on the news reaching England of a British force, under General, afterwards Viscount Beresford, having sailed up the river Plate and taken the city of Buenos Ayres, young Robertson, then fourteen years of age, became anxious, like other ardent youths, to go out to South America to push his fortune there. Accordingly, in December of that year, he sailed from Greenock in a fine ship called the Enterprise, commanded by Captain Graham. After a voyage of three months they reached the mouth of the river Plate, where they were hailed by a British ship of war, and informed that the Spaniards had regained possession of Buenos Ayres and made Beresford and his army prisoners. An expedition, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, was, however, investing Monte-Video, and Captain Graham was directed to proceed with his ship to the roadstead of the besieged city, and there to place himself under the orders of the British admiral. The Enterprise soon took its station off Monte-Video, among hundreds of ships similarly situated, and those on board of them were eye-witnesses of the bombardment of that city. When it had been taken, after an obstinate resistance, by assault, young Robertson and the rest of the passengers in the different ships landed and found

our troops in complete possession of the place. "In a week or two," he says, 'the more prominent ravages of war disappeared, and in a month after the capture, the inhabitants were getting as much confidence in their invaders as could possibly be expected, in the altered relative position in which they stood to each other."

During the voyage from Scotland he had made himself pretty well master of the principles of the Spanish language; and, by hourly intercourse with the natives of Monte-Video, he soon acquired tolerable fluency in speaking it. He was invited into society; and availed himself of every opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the habits and manners of the people. He was in Monte-Video when General Whitelock arrived from England with 8,000 men, to supersede Sir Samuel Auchmuty and attempt the recapture of Buenos Ayres. Whitelock's attack on that city was repulsed, and his expeditionary force totally defeated. By the disgraceful capitulation which he then entered into, Buenos Ayres was abandoned, and Monte-Video restored to Spain, while the British residents and the remains of the army were "permitted" to leave the country. In a few days the whole fleet, consisting of two hundred and fifty ships, sailed out of the river Plate, and the youth Robertson was obliged, among hundreds of ruined and disappointed merchants and speculators, to return to Britain.

After a sojourn at home of only a few months he once more turned his thoughts to South America, an intercourse having been opened up with Brazil, in consequence of the emigration of the royal family of Portugal to Rio de Janeiro; and he sailed in the Ajax for that capital, arriving there on the 8th October 1808.

He did not long remain in Rio, as he liked neither the climate nor the people, and the succession of political events having once more opened up a free intercourse with the river Plate, he availed himself of a favourable offer made to him to proceed to Buenos Ayres. At the latter place he was introduced to the viceroy, General Liniers, the conqueror of General Whitelock. After remaining upwards of two years at Buenos Ayres, he undertook a mercantile expedition to the isolated province of Paraguay, then but little known. The ship engaged for the purpose being equipped and stored with all things necessary, commenced, in December 1811, the laborious navigation of the river Parana. She had twelve hundred miles alternately to sail and warp, against a stream which runs at the rate of three miles an hour, and as she was not expected to make the passage in less than three months, while the distance could be performed on horseback in fifteen or sixteen days, he determined to proceed by land. Attiring himself, therefore, in the travelling costume of a South American, with a huge straw-hat, and his carving knife and pistols stuck in his girdle, he set off on horseback, accompanied by his servant, Francisca a complete Gaucho and old post-rider, and a guide, for the city of Assumption, called by the Spaniards Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. He was the first British subject who had ever visited that country, except a Scottish serjeant, a deserter from Beresford's army, whom he met with in Assumption.

The city of Assumption at this time contained only about 10,000 inhabitants. In extent, architecture, convenience, or population, it did not rank with a fifth-rate town in England. Its largest buildings were the convents, and it took him nearly a month to find a house large enough in which to accommodate his limited establishment.

On the arrival of the ship with Mr. Robertson's effects at Assumption, the government issued its edicts, imposing on him certain fiscal restrictions of a special and unusual nature. The whole cargo, contrary to general practice, was sent to the government stores; and, among other regulations, it was not only ordered that he should take out but a limited amount of property at a time, but that his supercargo, Gomez, should be sworn to deliver in a monthly account of his employer's whole transactions. Mr. Robertson was forbidden to export specie, or to import more merchandise. Every package of that which he had brought was strictly examined, before it was allowed to be conveyed to his own house. Double guards were put on board the vessel, and all the precautions taken which suspicion could suggest, but nothing was found wrong. His transactions became extensive, both with the native merchants and with the cultiva-

tors of produce. The large amount of wealth which he controlled brought, by degrees, the usual concomitants attendant upon the influence of property. He paid large duties to the state. He became intimate with the assessor, Cerda, as well as with the individual members of the government. He visited and was visited by them; and at length he was told that although, in compliance with the lingering jealousies of the people, it was necessary to keep the existing decrees against him as if in literal force, he might consider the most obnoxious of them as virtually abolished. In less than three months from the time of his arrival he tells us that he became popular among all classes. He dealt liberally with the rich, gave employment to the poor, and intermeddled not either with politics or religion. At this time he was not twenty years of age.

His principal friend in the place was the assessor, Don Gregorio de la Cerda, and, through his good offices, he was offered and took possession of spacious apartments in the country residence, at Campo Grande, of an old lady of the name of Dona Juana Ysquibel. Her numerous slaves and horses, her whole household establishment in short, with the produce of her estate, were at his command and disposal, and game of every kind abounded within a few hundred yards of the house. She was continually making him presents, and would accept of no refusal or return. As he had declared himself fond of the plaintive airs sung by the Paraguayans, especially when accompanied by the guitar, the old lady, at this time eighty-four years of age, straightway hired a master of that instrument, and set herself to learn how to play upon it. On his remonstrating with her, on her strange conduct, she acknowledged that it all proceeded through her intense love for him, and at once made him an offer of her hand and estate. He reasoned with her, and protested that he must leave her house, unless she solemnly promised to make him no more presents, and no longer to talk of love or play the guitar, and she reluctantly consented.

This incident is mentioned, as his residence at Campo Grande was the means of his first interview with Dr. Francia, then living in seclusion in a neat and unpretending cottage in the neighbourhood. He had gone out shooting one evening, and fired at a partridge, which at once fell to the ground. A voice from behind called out "Buen tiro"—"a good shot." He turned, and beheld a gentleman whom he thus describes. He was "about fifty years of age, dressed in a suit of black, with a large scarlet capote, or cloak, thrown over his shoulders. He had à mâté-cup in one hand, a cigar in the other, and a little urchin of a negro, with his arms crossed, was in attendance by the gentleman's side. The stranger's countenance was dark, and his black eyes were very penetrating, while his jet hair, combed back from a bold forehead, and hanging in natural ringlets over his shoulders, gave him a dignified and striking air. He wore on his shoes large golden buckles, and at the knees of his breeches the same."

This was the man who, when dictator of Paraguay, afterwards became terrible, the sanguinary despot, Dr. José Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia. Mr. Robertson apologised for having fired so close to his residence, but he politely assured him that his house and grounds were at his service, and he was welcome to amuse himself with his gun in that direction whenever he chose. He then invited Mr. Robertson to sit down under the corridor, and take a cigar and a cup of mâté—the Paraguay tea.

In 1813, after a good deal of private intrigue, Francia was recalled to power. No one thought that the affairs of the country were safe in other hands than his, or that anybody but he had sufficient political sagacity to frame a treaty with a foreign state. Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the odium artfully excited against it by Francia, began to be considered not only as a foreign power, but as one of which the policy was at direct variance with the best interests of Paraguay. Mora, one of the members of the junta, was civilly dismissed. Don Gregorio de la Cerda, the assessor, was arrested, and ordered to quit the country in eight days. Francia filled up the vacancies thus created in the junta, by at once naming himself a member of it, and becoming its assessor.

On being informed of his friend Cerda's arrest, Mr. Robertson immediately waited upon Francia, and requested to be allowed to visit him during the eight days of his confinement, and to furnish him with what assistance his comforts and wants

required under the adverse circumstances which had overtaken him. Francia gave him permission to do both, saying that he did not consider Don Gregorio as a formidable rival of his. "Besides," he added, "he is a Cordovez, and a charlatan; and the Paraguayans hate both. I think it proper to send him out of the way, because he had the impudence, on my leaving the government, to take the assessorship of it, knowing that I both hated and despised him. But go, in the meantime, and do what you will. Only let him beware how he ever again sets foot in Paraguay."

On the first meeting of the congress of deputies in Assumption called by Francia, he had the art to obtain the rejection of all proposals for an amicable intercourse with Buenos Ayres. Then, one of his colleagues in the government, Cavallero, was dismissed, and Francia elected first consul, with Yegros as second, for one year. This was in October 1813. In the following October Yegros retired from the government, in which latterly he had taken no part, and Francia was declared absolute dictator for three years. At the expiration of that time he took care to have his power confirmed for life. This extraordinary man died at Assumption, 20th September 1840, at the age of 83, retaining his dictatorship to the last.

In the spring of 1814, Mr. Robertson had been joined by his brother from Edinburgh, Mr. William Parish Robertson, and having long meditated a voyage to England, he resolved upon now putting his design into execution. As, however, the port of Assumption was closed against all egress, in accordance with Francia's policy of non-intercourse with the neighbouring provinces, and especially with Buenos Ayres, he sought and obtained from that personage a special license to leave the country. His motive for granting it was explained by Francia, in an interview with him, to be his desire to effect an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain. This, he thought, could be accomplished through Mr. Robertson's good offices, and for this purpose he furnished him with several large packages of the productions of the soil of Paraguay, with some beautifully embroidered cloth made from Paraguayan cotton, and, in singular ignorance of diplomatic forms and ceremonies, as well as of the usages of the British constitution, as soon as he got to London, he was directed to present them and himself at the bar of the House of Commons, and, in his name, request that a treaty of commerce and political alliance should be entered into between the two countries!

In ascending the Parana, his ship and cargo were seized, and himself carried before a lawless adventurer, named Artigas, the leader of numerous bands of brigands, who made that part of South America the theatre of continued civil war and general depredation. This brutal marauder was about to shoot him, when his brother arrived, and successfully interceded for him. He had previously been stripped of everything, even his linen, by the soldiers of Artigas, and a soldier's old coat thrown to him in place of all.

In 1815, he and his brother were compelled by Francia to leave Paraguay. Mr. Robertson, accordingly, sailed, with his property, for Buenos Ayres, but, on his way, stopped at Corrientes, whither his brother had preceded him. Although in a state of continual alarm lest at any moment a gang of Artigas' robbers should break in upon him, Mr. Robertson was induced to remain for about a year at Corrientes, from the following circumstance: He was sitting one evening under the corridor of his house, when there came up to him, on horseback, a tall, raw-boned, ferocious-looking man, in Guacho attire, with two cavalry pistols stuck in his girdle, a sabre in a rusty steel scabbard pending from a besmeared belt of half-tanned leather, red whiskers and mustaches; unkempt, unwashed, and blistered to the eyes. He wore a pair of plain ear-rings, a foraging cap, a tattered poncho, blue jacket, with tarnished red facings; a large knife in a leathern sheath; a pair of potro boots and rusty iron spurs, with rowels an inch and a half in diameter. He was followed by an attendant, whom he called Don Edwardo, the very counterpart of himself, except that the hair of the latter was jet black. He took them for two of the most ferocious of Artigas' banditti, and expecting them to be speedily followed by others, he gave himself up for lost. This, however, proved a friend, one Peter Campbell, or Don Pedro Campbell, as he was called there, one of the many deserters from Beresford's army, who had remained in the country after it had been

evacuated by the British. He had been bred a tanner in his youth, and making his way to Corrientes, had got employment there in a large tanuery; but, when the revolution broke out, he offered his services to Artigas, and, having performed many daring exploits, he soon acquired the confidence of that powerful chieftain, and at this time held a command under him. His follower, Don Edwardo, was like himself from Tipperary.

Campbell had previously seen Mr. Robertson when a prisoner in the camp of Artigas, and on his arrival at Corrientes, he conceived a plan of operations for their mutual benefit. "I know," he said, "you have the control of large property here, and that you are endeavouring to convert it into produce to take to Buenos Ayres; but, in the present disturbed state of the country, you will never get all you want till you employ my services, and command my humble abilities. There is not an estanciero that has the courage to go to his own estate, or to peep out of his own window, or slaughter one of his own animals, unless he knows that I am out to protect him; nor is there a gaucho amongst them who dares, knowing that I am out on your business, to interfere with it. Therefore, let me go out and scour the country with your money, carried by Edwardo (his follower), and I promise you that in a year the nides of fifty thousand bullocks and one hundred thousand horses shall be sent here or to Goya," (a port, or inlet of the river Parana, 150 miles nearer Buenos Ayres, where Mr. Robertson formed an establishment). "I don't want much salary," he continued; "I like the occupation. Give me twelve hundred dollars a-year (about £250 sterling), for myself and Edwardo, and I am your man. I want nothing for my expenditure either in food or horses: my friends are ever too happy to see me to admit of any remuneration for either."

After some consideration, this agreement was entered into. Money to a large amount was from time to time advanced to this man, and he always faithfully accounted for it. He made many large purchases of hides for the Robertsons, so that they soon became not only the hide merchants but the carriers of the province, and for the transport of their merchandise, they put into operation three of the best-appointed troops of waggons, drawn by bullocks, that had ever been seen in that part of the world. The purchase and outfit of these cost about £5,000, and they worked them at a monthly expense of about £500. As the country people returned to their abandoned and dilapidated farm-houses, Campbell and his men assisted them in putting them and their corrales or pens for cattle into proper repair, and, under his protection, they were not long in resuming their former occupations. With unwonted industry they applied themselves to the furnishing the Messrs. Robertson with their produce, especially hides, so that in a very short time, through Campbell's energetic exertions and the enterprise and liberality of his employers, the province of Corrientes was restored to active prosperity and to general security of life and property. After a year, however, the Robertsons were induced, by prudential considerations, to wind up their business, and retire to Buenos Ayres.

In 1817 Mr. Robertson made a voyage to Scotland, at once to revisit his native country and establish more extensive and intimate relations with it, leaving his brother and an English friend in charge of matters in Buenos Ayres. He in due time settled in Liverpool, for the purpose of forming connections there and at Manchester; to which he added Glasgow, Paisley, and London. In the end of 1820 he sailed again for Buenos Ayres, but destined for Chili and Peru. In those countries he likewise effected settlements, and thus, as he states, in the last of his 'Letters on South America,' their connection extended "from Paraguay to Corrientes, from Corrientes to Santa Fé, from Santa Fé to Buenos Ayres, and round Cape Horn, and across the Andes, to Chili and Peru."

In the autumn of 1824 Mr. Robertson returned to Scotland, landing at Greenock, whence he had originally sailed to enter upon his active and prosperous career in South America. He brought with him claims and assets to the value of £100,000, in a ship chartered for his sole use, and bearing the character of political agent and representative in this country of several of the South American republics. Soon after, he established himself in London, in connection with some of the first merchants there, and was prepared to carry on South

American business with new spirit and new means, when the wide-spread ruin of 1826 seriously involved him, and he was compelled to return to South America to attempt the recovery of some part of his fortune. In this object, however, he was unsuccessful, owing to the unsettled state of the country. Even his estate of Monte Grande was almost devastated by the savage followers of the different political parties then contending for power; the trees on it being broken down for firewood, and the walls of the gardens and houses used as fortifications. In 1830 he returned to England, comparatively an impoverished man.

Finding that he could not prosecute his usual business avocations, till he had better prospects of success, he quietly entered himself a student in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, that he might acquire some scholarship, in which he felt himself very deficient. He was, at this time, approaching forty years of age, nevertheless he pursued his new studies with characteristic enthusiasm. Though under the middle size, Mr. Robertson was of a robust frame of body; but in the course of his adventurous career in South America he had undergone much fatigue and hardship. While still a youth he had made many long journeys on horseback across the Pampas and the Cordilleras, and in various other directions, in pursuit of business objects. With his constitution thus severely tried, three years' close application to study, so different from his former course of life, soon began to affect his health, and he found it necessary to retire from college sooner than he intended, and seek for new vigour in a beautifully situated cottage in the Isle of Wight.

Here, for about a year, he was chiefly occupied with endeavours to obtain an arrangement of his business affairs. In 1834 he returned to London, where for some years more his pursuits were almost solely of a literary kind. In 1838, he and his brother published by subscription, at London, a work entitled 'Letters on Paraguay; comprising an account of a four years' residence in that Republic, under the government of the dictator Francia. By J. P. and W. P. Robertson.' 2 vols. 8vo. They subsequently issued another work of an equally interesting kind, bearing the title of 'Francia's Reign of Terror.' Besides these two works, which supplied new and valuable information on South America, as well as contained a graphically written account of his own adventures, Mr. Robertson contributed many papers on similar subjects to the magazines, and thus was enabled to realize some moderate gains. In 1843 he and his brother published 'Letters on South America; comprising Travels on the Banks of the Parana and Rio de la Plata.' 3 vols. 8vo. London. He is said to have contemplated a third series of Letters on South America, but was prevented by death from carrying his purpose into execution. He died 1st November 1843, at Calais, whither he had gone for the benefit of a mild climate. He left a widow.

ROBISON, John, LL.D., a distinguished mechanical philosopher, was born at Boghall, Stirlingshire, in 1739. His father, of the same name, a respectable merchant in Glasgow, had acquired some fortune in business, and purchased the estate of Boghall, where he resided during the latter period of his life. Young Robison received his education at the grammar school and university of Glasgow, and completed his academical studies before he was nineteen. He was originally intended for the church, but early manifested a peculiar predilection for the mathematical sciences. In 1758 he went to London, with the view of applying for the situation of mathematical instructor to the young duke of York, at that time intended for the navy; but being disappointed, as his royal highness was not going to sea, he accepted the office of tutor to the son of Admiral Knowles, who, as midshipman, was then about to accompany the expedition under General Wolfe, for the reduction of Quebec. Besides instructing his pupil in mathematics and navigation, he was employed in making surveys of the coasts and harbours on the river St. Lawrence, having been rated as a midshipman on board the Royal William, in which his pupil was soon made a lieutenant. After quitting that situation, he was, by Admiral Knowles, recommended to Lord Anson, then first lord of the admiralty, and in 1762 was appointed by the Board of Longitude to proceed to Jamaica on a trial voyage, to take charge of the chronometer recently completed by Mr. Harrison, the celebrated horologist. On his return,

finding no prospect of promotion in the navy, in 1763 he went back to Glasgow, and resumed his studies, devoting himself more particularly to mechanical philosophy. At this period he formed an intimacy with the celebrated James Watt, then employed in perfecting the steam-engine. In 1766, when Dr. Black was called to Edinburgh, Mr. Robison was, on his recommendation, appointed by the university of Glasgow to succeed him as lecturer on chemistry, without the appointment of a professor, and for about four years he accordingly read lectures on that science. In 1770 his friend Admiral Knowles having been recommended by the British government to the empress of Russia as a fit person to superintend the improvement of her navy, was appointed president of the Russian board of admiralty, and invited Mr. Robison to accompany him to St. Petersburg as his private secretary, with a salary of £250 a-year. This situation he accepted, and in 1772 he was appointed by the empress inspector-general of the marine cadet corps of nobles at Cronstadt, with the rank of colonel. He relinquished that office in 1773, on being offered by the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh the vacant chair of natural philosophy in that city. The empress parted with him reluctantly, and requested that he would undertake the charge of two or three of the cadets, promising him for his care of them a pension of 400 rubles, or £80 a-year. During three years that the young men resided in Edinburgh, the pension was regularly paid, but after their departure it was discontinued.

In the winter of 1774 he commenced the duties of his professorship at Edinburgh. His lectures were universally allowed to be distinguished for the extent and value of the information communicated, rather than for perspicuity of style or liveliness of illustration. In 1783, when the Royal Society of Edinburgh was incorporated by royal charter, Dr. Robison was elected the general secretary, and discharged the functions to their entire satisfaction. A few years before his death, bad health obliged him to resign the situation. To the Transactions of that learned body he contributed several very interesting papers. In 1798 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of New Jersey, America; and in 1799 the university of Glasgow conferred on him a similar honour. After the death of Dr. Black, he published in 1799 the lectures of that great chemical discoverer, with notes, a copy of which he sent to the emperor of Russia, and received in return a box set with diamonds, with a letter of thanks. He died January 30, 1805. His works are:

Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the Secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies; collected from good authorities. 2d edition, corrected, to which is added, a Postscript. Edin. 1797, 8vo.

Elements of Mechanical Philosophy, being the Substance of a Course of Lectures on that Science; vol. i. including Dynamics and Astronomy. Edin. 1804, 8vo. With Plates.

The Orbit and Motion of the Georgium Sidus. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1788, vol. i. Ib. 1790, vol. ii. 37.

On the Motion of Light, as affected by refracting and reflecting Substances which are in motion. Ib. 83.

Dr. Robison furnished some most valuable contributions tc the 3d edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and to the Supplement to the same work, which was superintended by his friend Dr. Gleig.

A collected edition of his works, with additions and annotations, was published in 1822, in 4 vols. 8vo, edited by Dr Brewster.

Rocheid, (pronounced Rougheid,) a surname obviously having a personal origin. The old family of Rocheid of Craigleith and Inverleith, near Edinburgh, in allusion to the name, bore a crest of the head of a man in profile all rough and hairy. In 1704 a baronetcy was conferred on this ancient family, which terminated with Sir James Rocheid, the second baronet, whose daughter and coheir, Mary, married Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, baronet, and her third son, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandfather took the name of Rocheid. His son, James Rocheid of Inverleith, an eminent agriculturist, on whose property the villas of Inverleith Row, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, are built, died in 1824.

Rodger, or Roger, a surname obviously of Norman origin. Among the immediate retainers of William the Conqueror was "a valiant captain of the name of Roger." Camden affirms that Roger was "mollified from Rodgerus or Rotgerus." The name Roger is common in Normandy to this day, and it occurs in the Russian dominions under the form of Rudiger. As a baptismal name, it appears to have been frequent both in Scotland and England previous to its being adopted as a surname.

It is of considerable antiquity in Scotland. Roger, bishop of St. Andrews, (1188—1202,) the son of the earl of Leicester, of the stock of the ancient earls of Mellent in Normandy, and a cousin of William the Lion, was appointed by that monarch lord-chancellor of Scotland, (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. i. p. 28). His seal is given in Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ*. Roger, his nephew, is witness to a charter of David I. There was also a Roger, prior of Dunfermline.

The earliest notice of any one bearing this surname in our annals is that of Sir William Roger, an English musician (A. D. 1482), one of the favourites of James III., who was hanged over the bridge of Lauder by the incensed nobles of that monarch. John Roger, a Black friar, was in

1544 confined in the castle of St. Andrews by orders of Cardinal Bethune. A number of persons of the name have, from time immemorial, been located in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire. George Roger, a native of that county, and a merchant in Glasgow, purchased in 1569, the farm of Marywell, part of the lands of Coupar Grange, belonging to the abbey of Coupar Angus. From this family was descended Ralph Roger some time minister of Ardrossan, afterwards of the inner high church, Glasgow, and lord-rector of the university of that city. He was ejected at the Restoration, but replaced at the Revolution. From the Marywell family also descended Robert Roger, provost of Glasgow in 1707, and M.P. for the Dumbarton burghs. His son, Hugh Roger, was likewise provost of Glasgow.

ALEXANDER RODGER, a minor poet, born at East Calder, Mid Lothian, July 16, 1784, was the son of a farmer at Haggs near the village of Dalmahoy, but when his son was about seven years of age, he removed to Edinburgh, in which city Alexander was apprenticed to a silversmith. On his father going the following year to Hamburgh, the young poet was taken to his mother's relations in Glasgow, where he spent the remainder of his days, and was styled "The bard of the west." In 1797 he was sent to learn the weaving business, and in 1806 he married. In 1819 he was employed upon a paper published in Glasgow, called 'The Spirit of the Union,' which advocated radical reform, and on 7th April of that year, he and several others were apprehended and confined in prison for several weeks. In 1821 he became reader and reporter for the Glasgow Chronicle. He was subsequently employed upon two other papers in Glasgow, and died in 1846. A small volume of his poems and songs was published at Glasgow in 1827. In 1838 a complete edition of his pieces appeared in the same city, and a third and last volume soon after followed. He was also the editor of 'Whistlebinkie,' a Glasgow publication of wit, humour, and song.

ROLLO, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1651, on Sir Andrew Rollo of Duncruib, knight, descended from Richard de Rollo, an Anglo-Norman baron, who settled in Scotland in the reign of David I., and witnessed several of his charters. He was the son or grandson of Eric de Rollo or Raoul, who came to England with his kinsman, William the Conqueror, in the capacity of secretary, and was sprung from a collateral branch of the family of the first duke of Normandy. The latter was a lineal descendant of Rollo, the Danish viking, who, in 912, was baptized by the archbishop of Rouen, and was acknowledged the vassal of his father-in-law, Charles the Simple, king of France, for the country called Normandy, from the northern origin of its conquerors. The above Richard de Rollo appears as a witness to a charter of Robert de Brus, grandfather of Robert I., of the manor of Ailewick before 1141, (*Douglas' Peerage.*) The name in ancient times was sometimes written Rolloche, and sometimes Rowok, and is the same as Rollock. Robert Rolloche obtained from King David II. charters of some property in Perth, and of the lands of Threepwood, Lanarkshire, and from the same monarch John de Rollo got a charter of a tenement in Edinburgh, dated 23d July 1369. This John de Rollo was notary public to the act of settlement of the crown of Scotland by King Robert II., 27th March, 1371. He was secretary to King Robert III., and got a charter of the lands of Duncruib in Perthshire from David, earl of Strathern, with consent of King Robert his father, dated 13th February 1380.

Robert Rollo of Duncruib was one of the lords of the articles and judges of causes in the parliament of James II. at Edinburgh, 9th October 1467. Robert Rollo of Duncruib, said to have been his great-grandson, got Duncruib erected into a free barony in 1512, and is supposed to have fallen at Flodden. His eldest son, Andrew, hereafter a favourite name with this family, had a charter of all his lands united into the free barony of Duncruib, 21st May 1540. It was his grandson, Sir Andrew Rollo of Duncruib, who was the first Lord Rollo. Knighted by James VI., on 25th September 1633, he was appointed by Charles I. sheriff of Perthshire, and by Charles II., when in Scotland, created Baron Rollo of Duncruib, in the Scottish peerage, by patent, dated 10th January 1651, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. In 1654, he was fined £1,000 sterling, by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died in June 1659. He had five sons and four daughters. The Hon. Andrew Rollo, the fourth son, was minister of Dunning, the parish in which Duncruib is situated. The Hon. Sir William Rollo, the fifth and youngest son, on the breaking out of the civil wars, espoused the cause of Charles I. He joined the marquis of Montrose, on his declaring for the king in 1644, and accompanied that chivalrous nobleman, when he entered Scotland, disguised as a groom, to erect the royal standard. He was with Montrose in all his battles, and at Alford in 1645, with Viscount Aboyne he had the command of the left wing of the royal army. He was among the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh, and was executed at the market cross of Glasgow, 28th October, 1645. Wishart (p. 223) says that the chief crime laid to Sir William's charge was that he had not assassinated Montrose after having agreed to do so; for, having been sent by the marquis, after the battle of Aberdeen, with some despatches to the king, he was apprehended by the Covenanters, and would have been immediately executed, but for Argyle, who used all his endeavours to engage him to cut off Montrose, and by alternately threatening him with immediate death and promising him very high rewards, prevailed upon him at length seemingly to comply. Having thereby obtained his life and liberty, he returned straight to Montrose, and disclosed the whole matter to him, entreating him at the same time to look more carefully to his own safety, as some person would undoubtedly be found who would not scruple to commit such a crime for the promised reward.

James, the eldest son, second Lord Rollo, was in his father's lifetime knighted by Charles I. He, nevertheless, joined the party of Argyle, and previously to the battle of Inverlochy in 1644, was one of the persons who accompanied that nobleman on board his galley on the loch, that he might avoid the risk of the battle. He survived the Restoration, and died in 1669. Andrew, his son, third Lord Rollo, died 1st March 1700. He had two sons and four daughters. John, master of Rollo, the elder son, was killed by Patrick

Graham, younger of Inchbraco, with the sword of James Edmonston of Newton, 20th May 1691. They were visiting at Invermay, and going home on horseback after supper, some words passed between them, and an encounter ensued in the dark, which proved fatal to the master. Edmonston was tried before the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh, 5th August 1695, for being accessory to his murder. At the trial one of the witnesses swore that he found the master of Rollo lying on the ground mortally wounded, supported by a person of the name of Clevedge, and on the latter crying out that such a horrid murder was never seen, Edmonston said, "I think not; I think it was fairly done," and he assisted Graham to make his escape. Edmonston was found guilty, and sentenced to banishment for life. Graham was outlawed for the murder in 1696. The Hon. Susan Rollo, the third daughter, became the wife of Robert Gillespie of Cherryvalley, Ireland, and her grandson, Major-general Robert Rollo Gillespie, distinguished himself by his services in India, particularly in the reduction of Java in 1811.

Robert, the second son, fourth Lord Rollo, supported the treaty of Union in the last Scots parliament. He was one of the Jacobite noblemen who attended the pretended great hunting match at Aboyne in Aberdeenshire, 27th August 1715, at which the earl of Mar explained his plans in favour of the Pretender, but the following year he surrendered himself, with the marquis of Huntly, to Brigadier-general Grant, and obtained the full benefit of the act of grace passed in 1717. He died at Duncruib, 8th March 1758, in his 78th year. By his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Harry Rollo of Woodside, Stirlingshire, he had four sons and three daughters.

Andrew, the eldest son, fifth Lord Rollo, was a distinguished officer during the American war. Like Lord Lynedoch, he was upwards of forty before he entered the army. For his gallant conduct at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, he was promoted to a company in the 22d foot, of which regiment he was appointed major 1st June 1750, and lieutenant-colonel, 26th October 1756. In 1758 he commanded the 22d in the expedition to Louisburg, and was afterwards sent to take possession of the French island of St. John's. He was next employed in assisting General Murray in his attack upon Montreal, the surrender of which terminated a series of successful operations which secured Canada to the British crown. In June of the following year, with 2,600 men, he landed in Dominica, and immediately attacked and drove the French from their batteries and entrenchments. Next day the whole island submitted to him. He became colonel 19th February 1760, obtaining also the rank of brigadier-general in America. An armament having been sent out for the purpose of operating against Martinique and the Havannah, Lord Rollo, in December 1761, joined General Monckton in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, and the 16th of the following month arrived at Martinique, which island surrendered on the 4th February. The general in his despatches spoke in high praise of his lordship and his officers. At the siege of Havannah in June 1762, he commanded 2,400 men, but his health being affected by the climate, he sailed for England before the surrender of Cuba. His lordship died at Leicester, 2d June 1765, and was buried in that place.

John, master of Rollo, his only son, captain 77th foot, having predeceased him, his lordship was succeeded by his brother John, sixth Lord Rollo. The latter died in 1783, when his only son, James, became seventh Lord Rollo. This baron was an officer of marines, and served at the taking of Pondicherry and Manilla. He died in 1784, having had two sons and five daughters. The Hon. Roger Rollo, the second son, was an officer in the royal regiment of artillery, and afterwards collector of customs at Ayr.

The elder son, John, eighth Lord Rollo, served on the Continent during the campaigns of 1793, 1794, and 1795, and quitted the army in 1796. He had three sons and two daughters, and died Dec. 24, 1846. His son, William, 9th Lord Rollo, born in 1809, married in 1834, the only daughter of Dr John Rogerson o Wamphray, Dumfries-shire, and died Oct. 8, 1852, leaving an only son, John Rogerson, tenth Lord Rollo, born Oct. 24, 1835. On 15th Nov. 1860, he was elected one of the 16 Scottish representative peers. He *m.* in 1857 his cousin Agnes Bruce, eldest daughter of Capt. Robert Knox Trotter of Ballendean. He was made a British peer as Baron Dunning, June 29, 1869. His eldest son, Wm. Charles-Wordsworth, Master of Rollo, was born Jan. 8, 1860.

ROLLOCK, Robert, an eminent scholar and divine, son of David Rollock of Powis, was born not far from Stirling in 1555. At the grammar school of Stirling, he commenced his education under Thomas Buchanan, the nephew of the historian. From this seminary he was removed to St. Salvador's college, St. Andrews, and went through the regular course of four years' study, and so eminently distinguished himself, that he had no sooner taken the degree of M.A. than he was chosen regent or professor of philosophy in that college. During the four years that he discharged the duties of this office his reputation was greater than that of any of his contemporaries. In 1582, while still under twenty-eight years of age, he was chosen by the magistrates of Edinburgh the first teacher of the university lately founded by James VI. in that city; and for some time was the sole professor in that institution. In the winter of 1583 he entered upon his new duties, and his high character soon attracted numerous students to the infant university. In February 1585 he was created principal, and after the first laureation had taken place, was also appointed professor of theology, for which, and preaching every Sunday morning in the High church, he was allowed 400 merks yearly.

In the settlement of the ecclesiastical affairs of the period, Principal Rollock was thought to be too complying, and is styled by Calderwood "a man simple in church matters." In 1597 he was chosen moderator of the Assembly held at Dundee, which passed several acts favourable to Episcopacy. He wrote several commentaries in Latin on different portions of the Scripture, which were published between 1602 and 1610. Though tinged with the scholastic theology of the times,

they discover great natural acuteness, with very extensive learning. He died January 8, 1599, in the 43d year of his age. His works are:

Comm. in Epistolam ad Epheseos. Edin. 1590, 4to. And, Genevæ, 1593, 8vo

Comm. in Librum Danielis. Edin. 1591, 4to. Sanctandreanæ, 1594, 4to.

Comm. in Epist. ad Romanos. Edin. 1594, 12mo. Genevæ, 1596, 8vo.

Quæstiones et Responsiones aliquot, de Fœdere Dei et de Sacramentis. Edin. 1596, 8vo.

Tractatus de Vocatione efficaci, que inter locos theologie communissimos recensetur, deque locis specialioribus, qui sub vocatione comprehenduntur, &c. Edin. 1597, 8vo.

Certain Sermons on several places of St. Paul's Epistles. Edin. 1599, 8vo.

Comm. in Joannis Evangelium, una cum Harmonia ex iv. Evangelistis in Mortem, Resurrectionem, et Ascensionem Dni. Genevæ, 1599, 8vo. Edin. 1599, 8vo.

Comm. in selectos aliquot Psalmos. Genevæ, 1598, 1599, 8vo. An Exposition of some select Psalms of David; containing great store of most excellent and comfortable doctrine, &c. Translated out of Latin into English by C. L. Edin. 1600, 8vo.

Comm. in utramque Epistolam ad Thessalonicenses, et Analysis in Epist. ad Philemonem, cum Notis Joan. Piscatoris. Edin. 1598, 12mo. Herborn. Nass. 1601.

Analysis in Epist. ad Galatas. Lond. 1602, 8vo.

Prolegomena in Primum librum Quæstionum Theodori Bezæ.

Tractatus Brevis, de Providentia Dei, et tractatus de Excommunicatione. Genev. 1602, 8vo. Lond. 1604.

Comm. in Epistolam ad Colossenses. Edin. 1600. Genevæ, 1602, 8vo.

Comm. in Epistolam ad Hebræos. Edin. 1605, 12mo.

Comm. in Epistolas ad Corinthios. Herborn. Nass. 1600, 12mo.

A Treatise of God's Effectual Calling, translated by H. Holland. Lond. 1603, 4to.

Lectures upon the History of the Passion, &c. Edinburgh, 1616, 8vo.

Episcopal Government instituted by Christ, and confirmed by Scripture and Reason. Lond. 1641, 4to.

His elder brother, Hercules Rollock, was for a short time one of the professors of King's college, Old Aberdeen. His Latin poems, published in his lifetime, are preserved in the 'Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum,' edited by Dr. Arthur Johnston, at the expense of Scott of Scotstarvet, in 1637. He also wrote several epitaphs on the principal, his brother, which will be found in the same collection.

Rose, the name of a Nairnshire sept, the chief of which is Rose of Kilravock, pronounced Kilraik. The name is obviously derived from the British word Ros, a promontory. According to a tradition at one period prevalent among the clan Donald, the first of the Kilravock family came from Ireland, with one of the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles. There does not seem, however, to be any foundation for this, except, perhaps, that as vassals of the earls of Ross, the clan Rose were connected for about half a century with the lordship of the Isles. Mr. Hugh Rose, the genealogist of the Kilravock family, is of opinion that they were originally from England, and from their having three water bouggets in their coat armour, like the English family of Roos, it has been conjectured that they were of the same stock. But these figures were carried by other families than those of the name of Rose, or Roos. Four water bouggets with a cross in the middle were the arms of the Counts D'Eu in Normandy, and of the ancient earls of Essex in England of the surname of Bourchier. They were indicative of an ancestor of the respective families who bore them having been engaged in the crusades, and forced, in the deserts of Palestine, to fight for and carry water in the leathern vessels called bouggets, budgets, or buckets, which were usually slung across the horse or camel's back.

The family of Rose of Kilravock appear to have been settled in the county of Nairn in the reign of David I., their first designation being of Geddes. In the beginning of the reign of Alexander II., that is, about 1219, Hugh Rose of Geddes was witness to the foundation charter of the priory of Beauly by Sir John Bisset of Lovat. His son, also named Hugh Rose of Geddes, acquired the lands of Kilravock, which became the chief title of the family, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir Andrew de Bosco, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Bisset of Lovat; which Elizabeth, designed Lady Kilravock, in her widowhood, disponed the lands of Kilravock to her son-in-law, Hugh Rose, and her daughter, Mary, his wife, and their heirs. The charter granted by her was confirmed by King John Baliol. This Hugh Rose, first of Kilravock, died about 1306.

His son, Sir William Rose of Kilravock, married Muriella, daughter of Andrew de Doune, and had two sons, Hugh and Andrew, the latter progenitor of the Roses of Auchlossen. The next three lairds of Kilravock were all named Hugh, the succession continuing in a direct line from father to son. The second of these, by his wife Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Chisholm, constable of the castle of Urquhart, got a considerable accession to his estate in Strathnairn. In 1390, in the time of their son Hugh, the fifth Rose of Kilravock, the whole writs and evidents of the family were burnt in the cathedral church of Elgin, in which they had been placed for preservation and security. He died about 1420. His son, John Rose of Kilravock, was served heir to his father 11th April 1431, and obtained a confirmation of his estates both from the king, James I., May 30, 1433, and Alexander, earl of Ross, lord of the Isles, his immediate superior of Kilravock and Geddes, 22d June 1440, and from John Chisholm of that ilk, his grand-uncle, in the lands of Strathnairn. By his wife, Isobel Cheyne, a daughter of the ancient family of Esslemont in Buchan, he had four sons; Lachlan, a churchman, who never married; Hugh, his father's heir; Alexander Rose of Dunearn, of whom several of the Roses, provosts of Nairn, were descended; and William, progenitor of some families of the name in Mar.

The second son, Hugh Rose of Kilravock, built in 1460 the old tower of Kilravock. The family genealogist says: "I heard by tradition that the towers of Calder, Kilravock, Ironsyde, and Spynie, were built about the same time, the architect of them all being that Cochran, the great minion of James III., and by him created earl of Mar, remembered for his being hanged over the bridge of Lauder, in his own scarf, by the ancient nobility." Amongst the writs inserted by Mr. Cosmo Innes, advocate, in the history of the Kilravock family, published for the Spalding Club, are the following: A contract of friendship between William, Lord Forbes and others,

on the one part; and Duncan Macintosh, chief and captain of the clan Chattan, Hugh Rose of Kilravock and others, on the other part, dated in 1467; and a Bond of maintenance by Farquhar Macintosh, son and apparent heir of Duncan Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan, to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, dated in 1481. This Hugh Rose of Kilravock was keeper, under the earl of Huntly, of the castle of Ardmanach in Ross, the lands of which, after the battle of Blairepark, in 1491, were ravaged by the Mackenzies, because Kilravock's son, Hugh Rose the younger, was the only crown vassal of the earldom of Ross who had joined Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh, the nephew of the aged lord of the Isles, in his attempt to recover its possession. (*Gregory's Western Highlands and Isles*, pp. 56, 57.) On the forfeiture of John, earl of Ross, in 1474, this Hugh Rose of Kilravock got himself confirmed by James III. in his lands of Kilravock and Geddes, to be holden immediately of the king, which originally they did, by charter under the great seal, dated 2d March 1475. Although he was in bands of amity and friendship with the Macintoshes, Lachlan Macintosh of Galloway and Donald Macintosh Angusson upon one occasion surprised and seized the tower of Kilravock, but did not keep it long. By his wife, Moir, daughter of Malcolm Beg Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan, he had three sons: Hugh, his heir; Alexander, progenitor of the Roses of Holme; and William, who, on being taken by William, thane of Calder, and put in irons, the king ordered the earl of Huntly to set him at liberty in 1488. This Hugh having had some differences with Andrew, bishop of Moray, about the marches of the lands of Kilravock, Kildrummie, &c., they were in 1492 compromised and settled, by the mediation of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. He died the following year.

His eldest son, Hugh Rose of Kilravock, was four times married, and by his second wife, Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of the first earl of Huntly, had three sons: Hugh, his heir; John, of whom came the Roses of Bellivat; Alexander, progenitor of the Roses of Inch. He had also daughters, who were married into the families of (the thane of) Calder, Gordon, and Stewart. He died March 17th, 1517. His eldest son, Hugh Rose, seventh of that name and ninth of Kilravock, was long a prisoner in the castle of Dumbarton, as appears by discharges for his maintenance granted by George Stirling of Glorat, captain of the castle, in 1536. His offence is supposed to have been seizing upon the abbot of Kinloss, and keeping him prisoner. "This Hugh Rose of Kilravock," says the family genealogist, "appears to have been skilled in the laws, acting for himself and friends. Being a grandchild of the family of Macintosh, he concurred with them, to his great loss, especially in the depredation of Cromarty, and demolishing of the house of Hallhill, a castle in Petty, where the Macintoshes inhumanly murdered a great many gentlemen of the Ogilvies."

His son, also Hugh Rose, tenth laird of Kilravock, was taken prisoner at Pinkiefield in 1547. His ransom was a hundred angels nobles, his cautioners being Pringle of Smailholm, Pringle of Torwoodlee, and Pringle of Wowhousebyre, the English generally requiring securities within their reach. He was sheriff of Ross, constable of the castle of Inverness, and appointed justice-depute from the eastmost part of the shire of Nairn to Badenoch and Ross, by commission from Archibald, earl of Argyle, justice-general of Scotland, October 9th, 1556, constituted sheriff-principal of Inverness, by letters signed by Henrie and Marie, king and queen of Scotland, September 22d, 1565, and bailie of the lordship of Strathnairn and Cardel, by the regent Moray, October 7, 1566. He died June 10th, 1597, in his 90th year. This baron of Kilravock, known traditionally as "the black baron," is described as a very discreet and peaceable person. He contrived to stand well with all parties during the stormy period that followed the Reformation in Scotland. He corresponded with them all, and kept all their letters, and no one could tell which side he favoured. "He lived under the regents Moray, Lennox, and Morton. His own country and immediate neighbourhood were especially subject to continual convulsions, as Huntly or Moray, the queen's party or the king's, obtained the ascendency,—not to mention the usual elements of native disturbance on the Highland border, yet, through all he lived in peace, attending to his own affairs. He settled amicably several complicated lines of marches with his neighbours, while parliament was settling the Reformation. Each party reposed confidence in him, and employed him in the administration of his own district." A debate having arisen betwixt him and two neighbours, he subscribed himself "Hucheon Rose of Kilravock, ane honest man, ill guided betwixt them both." King James VI. being in Kilravock, in his progress to the north in 1589, inquired how he could live amongst such ill turbulent neighbours, when he replied that they were the best neighbours he could have, for they made him thrice a-day go upon his knees, when, perhaps, otherwise he would not have gone once. The king is traditionally said to have addressed him as Father, and ordered him to be covered in his presence. His youngest brother, John Rose, provost of Inverness, was progenitor of the Roses of Wester Drakes.

The black baron's son, William, got a charter under the great seal, containing an entail to his heirs male of the barony of Kilravock, Easter Geddes, Culmores, &c., in the shires of Nairn, Ross, and Inverness, annexed to the barony of Kilravock, dated 8th March 1600. He was involved in much trouble by his kinsmen the Roses of Bellivat, who are described as having been a bold, daring, and headstrong race, while the Kilravock lairds, on the other hand, were of a peaceable and conciliatory disposition. With the Dunbars of Moyness the former had a feud, on account of one David Rose MacWilliam of the Bellivat family, who resided at Clune, claiming that place, which was a pendicle of the barony of Moyness. Being, in October 1598, outlawed for paying no attention to an ejection which had been served upon him, this David Rose MacWilliam, as related by Shaw in his 'History of Moray,' associated with him a bold and desperate band of his own name, the MacWilliams, with the MacWatties, and MacDonachies, and burned and spoiled the lands of Moyness and others belonging to the Dunbars. The latter, on their part, burned the house and destroyed the lands of Geddes, besides laying waste the lands of Bellivat. In 1600, David Rose MacWilliam was betrayed into the hands of the Dunbars by a MacGregor and put to death. In revenge his associates attacked and slew Alexander Dunbar of Tarbet. The Dunbars called to their aid the clan Ranald from Lochaber, while the Roses obtained the assistance of a band of the ruthless MacGregors. The peace of the country being in this manner quite broken, the privy council interposed, and required Kilravock to apprehend and bring to justice all those of his clan that were concerned in these tumults, in terms of the general band engrossed in an act of parliament of 1594. Being unable to do so, both he and his eldest son, Hugh, were imprisoned in Edinburgh, and fined in a large sum. By his majesty's special warrant to the privy council, dated 24th August 1603, they were liberated and obtained a remission. On account of these disturbances John Rose of Bellivat was obliged to sell his lands and retire beyond the Spey. William Rose of Kilravock died

April 8, 1611. With three daughters, he had five sons, namely, Hugh, his heir; William, the first of the family of Clava; Alexander, designed of Cantray; John of Bradley; and David of Earlsmilne.

The eldest son, Hugh, ninth of that name and twelfth laird of Kilravock, was, from some resemblance in his character to that of his grandfather, also called 'the black baron.' In the beginning of the civil wars in Scotland, the nobility who supported the covenant, by their letter, dated March 26th, 1638, desired Rose of Kilravock to meet at Inverness, in April, the commissioners whom they had appointed to meet there with the earl of Sutherland, Lord Lovat, the master of Berriedale, and others. After the "Trot of Turreff," as it was called, May 14, when the Gordons drove the Forbeses and Frasers out of Turreff, 4,000 men met at Elgin, under the command of the earl of Seaforth and other gentlemen, among whom was the baron of Kilravock. Encamping at Speyside, to prevent the Gordons and their friends from entering Moray, they remained there till the pacification, which was signed June 18. By act of council July 28, 1643, the broken men of the name of Rose were bound upon Macintosh, who was ordained to be accountable for them. The laird of Kilravock died of a dropsy, June 10th, 1643. He is described as being very hospitable and generous, and yet frugal and provident, and very successful in reconciling differences among his friends and neighbours. Shaw says of him that "he might truly be called the father of his clan and tenants."

His only son, Hugh, thirteenth laird, like his father, supported the covenant, and in 1645 commanded a battalion of his clan in the battle of Auldearn. In 1647 he was appointed sheriff principal of Inverness. The following year he was colonel of a regiment of dragoons in the duke of Hamilton's 'Engagement' for the rescue of Charles I. This regiment he raised himself, and the expense incurred in levying and paying it, involved him in debt, and at his death, in March 1649, at the age of 29, he left his estate heavily burdened.

His eldest son, Hugh, was only eight years old when he succeeded his father. He had a brother, John Rose of Rarichies. The young laird's tutor in his minority was his granduncle, William Rose of Clava. He was educated at King's college, Old Aberdeen, and contributed 216 merks towards the expense of the edifice of the new work, in return for which the masters and members of that university allotted to him, his heirs and nearest relations, or their representatives, a chamber and study in the college. He died in 1687. He was twice married, first, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of Innes, and by her had five sons and two daughters; and secondly, to Mary, daughter of Alexander, Lord Forbes, lieutenant-general in the Swedish service. By this lady, a native of Stadt in Germany, he had six sons. Alexander, the eldest of these, entered the army young, and served for some years with great honour under the duke of Marlborough. When the rebellion of 1715 broke out, he was a lieutenant-colonel, and at the battle of Sheriffmuir, when the colonel of his regiment, the earl of Forfar, was mortally wounded, Colonel Rose took the command, and made a safe retreat to Dunblane. In 1740 he was colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and died unmarried. The fifth son, Arthur Rose, a merchant, in a voyage to the Levant, in 1706, was taken by the Algerine corsairs, and after being detained in captivity for some time, was purchased by the British consul at Grand Cairo in Egypt, and ransomed in 1714. In the rebellion of the following year he held the rank of captain in the service of the government, and was killed m an attack on Inverness, as afterwards related.

The eldest son, Hugh, the twelfth of that name, and fifteenth laird of Kilravock, was twenty-four years old when he succeeded his father, in 1687. He was sheriff of Ross, and in the last Scots parliament was one of the 82 members who voted against the incorporating union with England. He voted, however, for the Protestant succession in the family of Hanover. He was one of the commissioners named to represent Scotland in the first British parliament. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he and about 200 of his clan preserved the peace of his district, and having garrisoned his house of Kilravock, it proved an asylum to many of his neighbours at that disturbed time. He afterwards joined Lord Lovat, who at that period took a decided part on the side of the government, and having collected a body of Frasers and Grants, had invested Inverness. A detachment, under the command of Captain Arthur Rose, above mentioned, the brother of Kilravock, was sent into the town to surprise it, but it was repulsed, and the captain killed. It was then resolved to surround the town, preparatory to a general assault, but Sir John Mackenzie of Coul, the Jacobite governor, who was Kilravock's son-in-law, evacuated the castle and left the town. This happened on the night of the 13th November, the day of the battle of Sheriffmuir, and also of the surrender of the rebels at Preston. This laird of Kilravock died 23d July 1732. He was five times married. One of his daughters, Mary, was the wife of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, lord president of the court of session, but died young, leaving a son, John. The country people still point out the trysting stone under an old oak tree at Kilravock where they used to meet when courting.

The eldest son of the fifteenth laird, also Hugh Rose of Kilravock, was in 1734 elected M.P. for Ross-shire. According to the family history, two days before the battle of Culloden, Prince Charles, on leaving Inverness, for the scene of his last fight, dined at the house of Kilravock, and made himself very agreeable. After dinner he walked in the garden with the laird, and said to him, "How happy must you be, living here quietly with your family!" The following day the duke of Cumberland arrived at the house, and remarked to Kilravock, "You have had my cousin here." The laird said he had no means of preventing his coming. The duke replied that he had done quite right; that he could not refuse to receive Charles Edward and treat him as a prince. A daughter of this laird, Margaret, married Dr. Joshua Mackenzie, a physician in Edinburgh, and was the mother of Henry Mackenzie, the author of the 'Man of Feeling,' several of whose letters are given in the History of the Family of Kilravock, edited by Cosmo Innes, advocate, and printed in 1847 for the Spalding Club.

Hugh, the seventeenth laird and fourteenth of that name, succeeded his father in 1755. Born July 12, 1705, he was admitted advocate, January 18, 1729. In his father's lifetime he was called Hugh Rose of Geddes. In 1748 he was appointed sheriff-depute of Ross and Cromarty. He died November 26th, 1772. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Clephan, of the family of Carslogie, he had several children.

Hugh, the eldest son, eighteenth laird and fifteenth named Hugh, was educated at the university of Glasgow, and, like his father, passed advocate but did not practise. He married Anne Fraser, a girl of low birth but great beauty, and died 21st August 1782. His widow survived him till 1837. He is described as of a gentle, amiable disposition, fond of music and theatricals, and a writer of verses. He was succeeded by his sister, Elizabeth, who died in 1815. She married her kinsman, Hugh Rose, son of Rose of Brea and her

son, Hugh Rose, was twentieth laird of Kilravock. The latter died in 1827. He was twice married, and had issue by both marriages. Isabella, his eldest daughter, married Cosmo Innes, Esq., advocate, editor of the family papers.

Hugh Rose, twenty-first laird of Kilravock, the eldest son, having obtained an appointment in the civil service of the East India Company, went to Bengal immediately after his father's death, and died in 1847, of the effects of fever, on his way to the coast. His brother, John Baillie Rose, at one time an officer in the army, succeeded him as 22d laird. The badge of the clan Rose is the wild rosemary. In 1724 they are said to have been able to muster 500 fighting men, but in 1725 Marshal Wade estimated their force at only 300. They were always well affected to the government.

ROSE, GEORGE, an eminent statesman, son of Rev. David Rose, an Episcopal clergyman at Lethnot in Forfarshire, was born at Brechin, June 11, 1744. His mother, daughter of Donald Rose of Waterclunie, was, like his father, descended from the Roses of Kilravock. Owing to the poverty of his father, who from his adherence to Prince Charles had lost his all, George, when little more than five years of age, was sent to the care of an uncle, near Hampstead, where he obtained his education. Young Rose went into the navy, where he remained a short time. Soon after leaving it, he was appointed, through the kindness of some friends of his uncle, keeper of the public records, which he found in a state of great confusion, and in consequence arranged and classed them in alphabetical order. His punctuality, dispatch, and aptitude for business having recommended him to the notice of Lord North, then premier, in 1767 he was selected to superintend the completion of the Journals of the House of Lords, in thirty-one folio volumes. From this period he was constantly employed by nearly all succeeding ministers, except Mr. Fox.

When the Pitt and Dundas administration came into power, he was appointed, in 1784, joint secretary to the treasury, and readily obtained a seat in parliament as member for Christ-church, in Hampshire. In all matters connected with the trade of the country, he was allowed to possess great practical information, and he gave the most important assistance to Mr. Pitt in all his financial measures. In 1801, on the elevation of Mr. Addington to the premiership, he retired with Mr. Pitt, and became an active member of the opposition. When Mr. Pitt returned once more to power, he was admitted into the privy council, and thus became entitled to be addressed as right honourable. He was likewise nominated first vice-president, and afterwards president, of the Board of Trade and treasurer of the navy.

After the death of Mr. Pitt in 1806, Mr. Rose was again for a short time forced into the opposition, but when the coalition ministry of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox retired, he resumed his former office, which he retained during the remainder of his life. To enumerate all the speeches made, and the various occasions on which he came before the notice of the public, in the course of his political career, would be to detail all the important occurrences in parliament for nearly forty years. He was a great encourager of friendly societies and savings' banks, and introduced laws for the protection of the property of such associations. He published several pamphlets, principally on commercial and financial subjects; and the manuscript translation of a History of Poland, which he presented to the king, is now in the Royal Library. In 1767, when the House of Lords passed a vote for publishing a superb engraved edition of 'Domesday Book,' Mr. Rose was appointed to superintend this great national work, and executed his task with due care and undeviating fidelity.

He married Miss Duer, the daughter of a gentleman who had property in Devonshire and the island of Dominica. He died in 1818 at Cuffnells, his seat in Hampshire, where King George III. visited him twice. Mr. Rose left two sons and one daughter. His elder son, the Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, who married Frances, daughter of T. Duncombe, Esq. of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, succeeded his father as clerk of the parliament. He was M.P. for Southampton and Christchurch, and minister at the courts of Munich and Berlin. He published, in 1831, a Selection from the papers of the Earls of Marchmont, and later, in 1852, The Affghans, The Ten Tribes and The Kings of the East, and other works principally religious. He died in 1855, leaving several children. His third surviving son, General Sir Hugh H. Rose, G.C.B. and K.S.I., distinguished himself very much in India, and succeeded Lord Clyde as commander-in-chief in June 1860. The works of The Right Hon. George Rose are:

The proposed System of Trade with Ireland explained. 1785, 8vo.

Considerations on the Debt of the Civil List. 1802, 8vo.

Observations on the Poor Laws, and on the Management of the Poor in Great Britain. Lond. 1805, 8vo.

A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain during the administration of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, with a Sketch of Mr. Pitt's Character. Lond. 1806, 8vo.

Observations on the Historical Work of the late Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox; with a narrative of Events which occurred in the enterprise of the Earl of Argyle in 1685, by Sir Patrick Hume. Lond. 1809, 4to.

Observations with respect to the Public Expenditure and the Influence of the Crown. Lond. 1810, 8vo.

Letter to Lord Melville respecting a Naval Arsenal at Northfleet. 1810, 8vo.

Substance of his Speech in the House of Commons on the Report of the Bullion Committee. Lond. 1811, 8vo.

Speech on the Corn Laws. Lond. 1814, 8vo.

Speech on the Property-Tax. Lond. 1815, 8vo.

ROSE, J. A., one of the most extraordinary actors in the first French Revolution, was born in Scotland in 1757, and went early to Paris. Named usher of the National Assembly, Rose, by his conduct, raised himself above his position, and became the friend of the most distinguished men of that eventful epoch. Mirabeau was particularly attached to him, and when dying appointed him, by will, to execute his wishes. On the eve of the 10th of August 1792, he found means to warn the unfortunate Louis XVI. of the evils which threatened him. During the time the king's trial lasted, Rose paid every attention to the monarch, and he rendered the same services to the queen on her arraignment. Those good actions, as well as many others, were unknown to the world. The friends of Rose alone were acquainted with the number of persons whose lives he had saved. Rabaut St. Etienne owed his life to him, but lost it at a later period. The duke de Montesquieu, more fortunate, awaited the end of the "reign of terror" in the asylum which Rose had procured for him. As usher of the Convention, it was Rose who arrested Robespierre. Having then gone with Courvoi to carry the decree of accusation to the commune, he was pursued by a furious multitude, and was only indebted for his safety to his physical strength and his intrepidity. This circumstance made an impression upon him which was never effaced. "It was this fist," he used to say with strong emotion, at the same time holding up his large hand, "it was this fist which arrested the monster." He preserved his functions at the Council of Ancients, who voted him a sword of honour for the firmness he displayed during a stormy debate.

In 1814 M. de Semonville attached him to the chamber of peers. The duke de Choiseul having met Rose in the lobby of the chamber, threw himself on his neck, exclaiming, "This is one of the happiest days of my life." He only resigned his situation when weighed down by the infirmities of old age. From that period he led a retired life, devoted to literature and the practice of all Christian virtues. He was a Protestant in religion He died at Paris, March 19, 1841, at the age of 84. The Abbé Coquerel accompanied his remains to the grave, and in an eloquent oration recapitulated the principal events of his history. He died, he said, with the tranquil conscience of a man who had concluded a well-spent life.

ROSEBERY, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1703 on Archibald Primrose of Carrington, descended from Duncan Primrose, who was settled at Culross in Perthshire, in the reign of Queen Mary. The surname of Primrose was originally derived from lands of that name in Fife. The said Duncan had two sons, Gilbert and Archibald, the former principal surgeon to James VI. and his queen, and father of Gilbert Primrose, D.D., one of the ministers of the Protestant church of Bordeaux in France, afterwards of the French Church in London, chaplain in ordinary to James VI. and Charles I., dean of Windsor, 1628, and author of several works on religious subjects. The second son, Archibald, was father of James Primrose, who, in 1602, was appointed clerk of the privy council, and on 17th August 1623, clerk of the council for the prince's revenues in Scotland. This James was twice married, and had nineteen children. His eldest daughter, Alison, was the second wife of the celebrated George Heriot, jeweller to King James VI. On his death in 1641, he was succeeded in his office of clerk to the privy council by his eldest son by the second marriage, afterwards Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, appointed thereto, 2d September that year.

A steady royalist, after the battle of Kilsyth, 15th August 1645, Sir Archibald, then Mr. Primrose, joined the marquis of Montrose, and was taken prisoner at the rout of Philiphaugh, 13th September following. In 1646 he was tried by the parliament at St. Andrews, and found guilty of high treason, but by the interposition of the marquis of Argyle his life was spared. He was, however, detained in prison till the capitulation of Montrose in the end of that year. On obtaining his release, he repaired to the king, who was then at Newcastle with the Scots army, and received from him the honour of knighthood. In 1648 he was one of the promoters of the 'Engagement' for the rescue of his captive sovereign. He attended Charles II. when he marched into England in 1651, and was created a baronet 1st August of that year. After the battle of Worcester, his estates were sequestrated, and all sums of money due to him ordered not to be paid.

After the Restoration, Sir Archibald was, in August 1660,

appointed lord-clerk-register of Scotland, and on 1st June following constituted one of the lords of session, by the title of Lord Carrington. The Records of Scotland having been carried to London by Cromwell, Sir Archibald, in his capacity of lord-register, applied to have them returned. They were accordingly packed up in eighteen casks or hogsheads, when Lord Clarendon, the English chancellor, fancying that the original Covenant signed in 1651 by Charles II., was amongst them, and being anxious to keep it out of the hands of the Scots, had the casks reopened to search for it. The document was not found, but in this way, so much time was lost that the records were sent down in winter, and the vessel, a trader belonging to Kirkcaldy, which conveyed them, being cast away near the Fern Islands, they were irrecoverably lost. (*Douglas' Peerage*, Wood's ed. vol. ii. p. 403.)

His opposition to Lauderdale rendered him so obnoxious to the court that, with the duke of Hamilton and others, he was in 1676 dismissed from the council, and on 11th June of that year, deprived of his offices of lord-clerk-register and a lord of session. He was, however, appointed lord-justice-general, and as such, he presided at the trial of James Mitchell, 7th January 1678, for the attempted assassination of Archbishop Sharp. According to Burnet, (*History of his Own Times*, vol. ii. p. 129,) "the judge, as he hated Sharp, as he went up to the bench, passing by the prisoner, said to him, 'Confess nothing, unless you are sure of your limbs as well as your life.' Upon this hint he, apprehending the danger, refused to confess." Mitchell, it is well known, had previously made a confession on the promise of his life, which was inserted in the records of council. Burnet states that Primrose "fancied orders had been given to raze the act that the council had made, so he turned the books and found the act still on record. He took a copy of it and sent it to Mitchell's counsel." When the prisoner prayed that the books of council should be sent for, the lord-justice-general and another judge were for granting the request, but the majority of the court were against them, and the prisoner was condemned. Burnet declares that Primrose said to him his conscience led him to give Duke Lauderdale this warning of the matter, but that he was not sorry to see him thus reject it; and upon it, he said within himself, "I have you now!" He adds, "Primrose did most inhumanly triumph in this matter, and said it was the greatest glory of his life that the four greatest enemies he had should come and consign the damnation of their souls in his hands." (*Ibid.* vol. ii. pages 130 and 134.)

In consequence of his continued opposition to Lauderdale's administration, he was removed from office soon after. In July 1679, at the urgent request of the country party, he hastened to London, to support the duke of Hamilton and his friends in their complaints against Lauderdale, but the king approved of the measures of his minister, which became more oppressive than ever. Soon after his return to Scotland, Sir Archibald died 21st November the same year. Having acquired a large fortune, he bought, in 1662, the barony of Barnbougle and Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, from the fourth earl of Haddington. He was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of the Hon. Sir James Keith of Benholm, second son of the fifth earl Marischal, and by her had three daughters and five sons; and, secondly, to Agnes, daughter of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, widow of Sir James Dundas of Newliston, and by her he had two daughters and a son, Archibald, first earl of Rosebery. Margaret, his eldest daughter, became the wife of Sir John Fowlis of Ravelston, and their son, George Fowlis, assumed the name and arms of Primrose, his grandfather. Sir Archibald, having settled upon him the estate of Dunipace, in Stirlingshire, on that condition. He was the father of Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, baronet, who was executed at Carlisle, 13th November 1746, for his share in the rebellion of the preceding year.

Sir William Primrose of Carrington, eldest son of the lord-justice-general, was admitted clerk of notaries 1st November 1666, and succeeded his father, as second baronet, in 1679. He died 23d September 1687. His son, Sir James Primrose of Carrington, third baronet, elected M.P. for the county of Edinburgh in 1703, was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Viscount Primrose, Lord Primrose and Castlefield, by patent dated at St. James', 30th November that year, with remainder, in default of the heirs male of his own body, to those of his father, Sir William Primrose. His lordship died 13th June 1706. His eldest son, Archibald, second Viscount Primrose, died, unmarried, in June 1716, when his brother, Hugh, became third viscount. This nobleman served as a volunteer with the earl of Crawford in the Imperial army on the Rhine, and being out on a reconnoitring party, 17th October 1735, he was severely wounded with a musket-ball, which broke his jawbone, and came out a little below one of his eyes. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 33d foot in December 1738, and died 8th May 1741, without issue, when his title became extinct, the remainder being to the heirs male of the body of the first viscount's father.

The first earl of Rosebery, Archibald Primrose, only son by the second marriage of Sir Archibald Primrose, lord-justice-general, was born 18th December 1661, and in his youth served in the Imperial army in Hungary. Before he was raised to the peerage, he opposed the arbitrary measures of James VII., and on 26th June 1688, was cited before the privy council on a charge of leasing-making on the lord-chancellor, the earl of Perth, and sowing discord among the officers of state, but by the friendly offices of the duke of Berwick, King James' natural son, he obtained a countermand of the process. At the Revolution he went up to London, and was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, on whose death his salary of £600 a-year was continued to him for life. In 1695 he was chosen one of the members of parliament for the county of Edinburgh, and by patent, dated at Kensington, 1st April 1700, he was created Viscount Rosebery, Lord Primrose and Dalmeny, with remainder, first to the heirs male of his body, and then to the heirs female, and, in default of them, to his heirs of entail in the lands of Rosebery. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was sworn a privy councillor, and created earl of Rosebery, viscount of Inverkeithing, and Lord Dalmeny and Primrose, in the Scottish peerage, by patent, dated at St. James', 10th April 1703, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, and failing them to the heirs female. He was one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, and afterwards one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland. He died 20th October 1723, in his 59th year. By his countess, Dorothea, only child and heiress of Everingham Cressy of Birkin, Yorkshire, representative of the ancient English families of Cressy, Everingham, &c., he had six sons and six daughters.

The eldest son, James, second earl of Rosebery, born in 1690, on the death in 1741, of his kinsman Hugh, Viscount Primrose, inherited the family estate and the title of baronet. He died 26th November 1755, aged 65. He married Mary, daughter of the Hon. Lieutenant-general John Campbell, sister of the fourth duke of Argyle. Three of his sons having predeceased him, his fourth son, Neil, born in 1728, became third earl of Rosebery. He was one of the sixteen

Scots representative peers, and in March 1771 he was made a knight of the Thistle. He died 25th March 1814. He was twice married, and by his second wife, Mary, only daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, baronet, he had, with four daughters, two sons, Archibald John, fourth earl, and the Hon. Francis Ward Primrose, barrister at law.

Archibald John Primrose, D.C.L., fourth earl of Rosebery, born 14th October 1783, studied at Cambridge, and was M.P., first for Helston, and afterwards for Carlisle. He was created a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Lord Rosebery, 17th January, 1828. He became a privy councillor in 1831, and a knight of the Thistle in 1840, and in 1843 was appointed lord-lieutenant of Linlithgowshire. He married, 1st, in 1808, Henrietta, second daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, which marriage was dissolved in 1815, and she died in 1834; 2dly, in 1819, Anne Margaret, daughter of the first Viscount Anson. By his first wife he had two sons and a daughter, viz., Archibald, Lord Dalmeny, born in 1809, M.P. for the Stirling burghs from 1832 to 1847, was a lord of the admiralty from April 1835 till August 1841, married in 1843, Lady Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina, only daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope, and died 23d January 1851, leaving, besides another son and two daughters, Archibald Philip, Lord Dalmeny, who s. his grandfather as 5th Earl, Mar. 4, 1868, born 7th May 1847; Lady Harriet, born in 1810, married in 1835, Sir John Dunlop of Dunlop, baronet; the Hon. Bouverie Francis, born in 1813, receiver-general of the post-office in Scotland, married in 1838, Frederica Sophia, sister of the first earl of Lichfield, with issue. The offspring of the second marriage were Lady Anne, born in 1820, married in 1848, the Right Hon. Henry Tuffnell, with issue; and Lady Louisa, born in 1822.

Rosehill, Lord, the courtesy title of the eldest son of the earl of Northesk.

Ross, the name of a clan, called in Gaelic *Clan Rosich na Gille Anrias*, or the offspring of the followers of St. Andrew, one of the early chiefs having devoted himself to that saint. The badge of the clan Ross was the juniper, and in former times, when its chiefs were earls of Ross, they possessed a large portion of the county of that name in the north of Scotland. Ross of Pitcalnie is the representative of the ancient earls. The clan Ross was one of the eighteen Highland clans that fought on Bruce's side at Bannockburn. In 1427 they could muster 2,000 fighting men; in 1715 only 300 and in 1745, 500.

Ross, Earl of, an ancient territorial title in Scotland, the first who bore it being Malcolm, in the reign of Malcolm the Maiden (1153—1165). Ferquhard, the second earl, called *Fearchar Mac an t-Sagairt*, or son of the priest, at the head of the tribes of Moray, repulsed Donald M'William, the son of Donald Bane, when, soon after the accession of Alexander II. in 1214, that restless chief made an inroad from Ireland into that province. In 1235 the earl of Ross marched against the Gallowegians, who had appeared in arms in support of the claims of Thomas, the illegitimate son of Alan the last lord of Galloway, and defeated them with great slaughter. In September 1237 he witnessed the treaty entered into by Alexander II. with Henry III. of England at York. This earl was the founder of the abbey of Fearn in Ross-shire.

In the time of William, third earl of Ross, about 1250, an insurrection broke out against him of some of the people of his own province, and having apprehended their leader, he imprisoned him at Dingwall. In retaliation, the Highlanders seized upon the earl's second son at Balnagowan, but were pursued by the Monroes and the Dingwalls, and after a sanguinary conflict the youth was rescued. In requital, the earl made various grants of land to those who had so bravely assisted him, (see page 213 of this volume). He was one of the Scots nobles who entered into an agreement, 8th March 1258, with Lewellyn, prince of Wales, that the Scots and Welsh should only make peace with England by mutual consent. He sat in the parliament at Scone, 5th February 1283-4, when the succession to the throne of Scotland was settled on Margaret of Norway.

His son, William, fourth earl, was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, and was present in the convention of Brigham, 12th March 1290, when the marriage of Queen Margaret with Prince Edward of England was proposed. In 1292 he was one of the nominees on the part of Baliol in his competition for the crown, and he swore fealty to Edward I., at Berwick, 3d August of the same year. He was in the Scots army at the battle of Dunbar, 28th April 1296, and on its defeat he took refuge in Dunbar castle, which, at that period, was considered the key of Scotland on the south-east border. The day following, King Edward, with the main body of the English army, arrived before the castle, and compelled the garrison to surrender. The earl of Ross was sent a prisoner to London, but soon obtained his release. He was one of the witnesses to the treaty of Bruce with Haco, king of Norway, 28th October 1312. With his clan he was at the battle of Bannockburn, and he signed the memorable letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. He had two sons, Hugh, his successor, and John, who with his wife, Margaret, second daughter of Alexander Comyn, fourth earl of Buchan, got the half of her father's whole lands in Scotland. He had also a daughter, Isabel, who became the wife of Edward Bruce, earl of Carrick and king of Ireland, brother of Robert the Bruce, 1st June 1317.

Hugh, the next earl of Ross, fell, in 1333, at Halidonhill, the holy hill or mount, (the additional word hill is superfluous,) so called from the supernatural aid which Oswald king of Northumbria is said to have received in battle with Cedwall, a noble British chief, and it was, in consequence, long known by the name of Heaven-field. Hugh's successor, William, left no male heir. His eldest daughter, Euphemia, married Sir Walter Lesley of Lesley, Aberdeenshire, and had a son, Alexander, earl of Ross, and a daughter, Margaret. Earl Alexander married a daughter of the regent Albany, and his only child, Euphemia, countess of Ross, becoming a nun, she resigned the earldom to her uncle John, earl of Buchan, Albany's second son. Her aunt Margaret had married Donald, second lord of the Isles, and that potent chief assumed in her right the title of earl of Ross, and took possession of the earldom. This led to a contest with the regent Albany, and as Donald asserted his claim with all the clans of the Hebrides to back it, the battle of Harlaw in 1411 was the result. (See vol. i. of this work, pp. 37 and 38, and vol. ii. p. 546.)

On the death of the earl of Buchan and Ross at the battle of Verneuil in France in 1424, the earldom of Ross reverted to the crown. James I., on his return from his long captivity in England, restored it to the heiress of line, the mother of Alexander lord of the Isles, who, in 1420, had succeeded his father, Donald, above mentioned. In 1425, Alexander, lord of the Isles and master of Ross, was one of the jury on the trial of Murdoch, duke of Albany, and his sons, and the aged earl of Lennox. Having become embroiled with his kinsmen, the descendants of the first lord of the Isles by his first wife, (see vol. ii. p. 546,) and been a participator in various feuds and disturbances which had thrown the Hebrides

into confusion, he was, in 1427, summoned, with other Highland chiefs, to a parliament held at Inverness by James I. On his arrival there, however, he and the other chiefs were, to the number of forty, by a stratagem of the king, arrested and confined in separate prisons. The countess of Ross, his mother, was also apprehended, and imprisoned at the same time, on a charge of encouraging her son in his lawless proceedings. Some of the imprisoned chiefs were executed, but the greater part, and among them the lord of the Isles, were soon set at liberty. In 1429 he summoned together his vassals, both of Ross and the Isles, and at the head of 10,000 men, wasted the crown lands in the vicinity of Inverness, and burned the town itself to the ground. At the head of some troops, which he had promptly collected, the king hastened, by forced marches, to Lochaber, and surprised the earl. The mere display of the royal banner won over the clan Chattan and the clan Cameron from his support, and he himself, suddenly attacked and hotly pursued, was compelled to sue, but in vain, for peace. Driven to despair, he resolved to cast himself on the royal mercy, and on Easter Sunday, on the eve of a solemn festival, with his legs and arms quite bare and covered only with a plaid, he rushed into the king's presence, amidst his assembled court in the church of Holyrood, and surrendering his sword, which he held by the point in his hand, fell upon his knees, and abjectly implored his sovereign's clemency. His life was spared, but he was committed to close ward for two years in the castle of Tantallon. His mother, the countess, was also kept in close confinement in the ancient monastery of Inchcolm, on the small island of the name in the Frith of Forth. (*Fordun*, vol. iv. p. 1286.) They were both released after about fourteen months' imprisonment, and about the same time he succeeded his mother as earl of Ross. In 1431, he received a free pardon in parliament for all his crimes, and for some time afterwards he conducted himself peaceably, and even rose into favour. During the minority of James II. he held the office of justiciary of Scotland north of the Forth, and to punish the chief of the clan Cameron for deserting him in his conflict with the Crown in 1427, he forced him to fly to Ireland, and bestowed his forfeited lands upon another. In 1445, the earl entered into a treasonable league with the earls of Douglas and Crawford against the infant possessor of the throne, but before his designs could be carried into effect, he died in 1449, at his castle of Dingwall. From this stronghold the charters, by which many of the ancient families in Ross-shire held their lands from the earls of Ross, were dated, "apud castrum nostrum de Dingwall."

Alexander's son, John, the next earl of Ross and lord of the Isles, having joined the earl of Douglas in his rebellion against James II., sent in 1455, to the western coast of Scotland, an expedition of 5,000 men, under the command of his near kinsman, Donald Balloch, lord of Isla. With this force he desolated the whole coast from Innerkip to Bute, the Cumbrays, and the island of Arran, but from the prudent precautions taken by the king to repel the invaders, the loss was not very considerable. The summary of the damage sustained is thus related in a contemporary record: "There was slain of good men, fifteen; of women, two or three; of children, three or four. The plunder included five or six hundred horse, ten thousand oxen and kine, and more than a thousand sheep and goats. At the same time, they burnt down several mansions in Innerkip around the church; harried all Arran; stormed and levelled with the ground the castle of Brodick; and wasted, with fire and sword, the islands of the Cumbrays. They also levied tribute upon Bute, carrying away a hundred bolls of malt, a hundred marts, and a hundred marks of silver." (*Auchinleck Chronicle*, p. 55.) The earl of Ross, on his part, with about 500 followers, made an incursion into Sutherland, and encamped before the castle of Skibo. He was, however, compelled to retreat into Ross, whence he sent a party of his men to Strathfleet in Sutherland, to lay waste the country. The earl of Sutherland's brother, at the head of a strong force, attacked them on the sands of Strathfleet, and overthrew them with great slaughter. The earl of Ross afterwards made his submission, and was received into the royal favour. We find him in 1457 one of the wardens of the marches. In 1460, previous to the siege of Roxburgh castle, he offered, at the head of 3,000 armed vassals, to march in the van of the royal army, so as to sustain the first shock of conflict from an expected invasion of the English, and was ordered, with his followers, to remain, as a sort of body-guard, near the king's person. On the accession of James III., however, his rebellious disposition again showed itself. Edward IV. of England having entered into a negotiation with him to detach him from his allegiance, on the 19th October 1461, the earl of Ross, Donald Balloch, and his son, John of Isla, held a council of their vassals and dependents at Astornish, at which it was agreed to send ambassadors to England to treat with Edward, for assistance to effect the entire conquest of Scotland. The result has already been related, (see vol. ii. of this work, pp. 546, 547. Article, The Lord of the Isles). On the forfeiture of the lord of the Isles in 1476, the earldom of Ross became vested in the crown.

Hugh Ross of Rarichies, brother of the last earl of Ross, obtained a charter of the lands of Balnagowan in 1374, and on him by clan law the chiefship devolved. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, Donald Ross of Balnagowan, the last of his race, sold that estate to the Hon. General Ross, of whom afterwards, the brother of the twelfth Lord Ross of Hawkhead, who, although bearing the same surname, was not in any way related to him.

In February 1778, Munro Ross of Pitcalnie presented a petition to the king, claiming the earldom of Ross, as male descendant of the above-named Hugh Ross of Rarichies. This petition was sent to the House of Lords, but no decision appears to have followed upon it.

Ross, Duke of, a title possessed by Prince James, second son of James III. By royal charter dated 23d January 1480-1, when he was only in his fifth year, the whole lands of the earldom were conferred on him, and on 29th January 1487-8, he was created duke of Ross, marquis of Ormond, earl of Edirdale, and lord of Brechin and Navar. Entering into holy orders, he became in 1497 archbishop of St. Andrews, and went to Rome, where he was confirmed by the Pope. On his return, he received from his brother, James IV., the abbacies of Holyrood and Dunfermline *in commendam*. He also held, in the same way, the monastery of Arbroath. In 1502 he was appointed lord-high-chancellor of the kingdom, but died in the beginning of 1504, aged twenty-eight, and was interred in the chancel of the cathedral of St. Andrews. He is celebrated by Ariosto (*Orlando Furioso*, canto x.) in some lines, which Hoole has translated thus:

No form so graceful can our eyes behold,
For Nature made him and destroy'd the mould;
The title of the Duke of Ross he bears,
No chief like him in dauntless mind compares.

The next who bore the title of duke of Ross was Alexan-

der, the posthumous son of James IV., born 30th April 1514, died December 18, 1515.

Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, was by her created earl of Ross, by charter dated 15th May 1565. One of the titles conferred on Charles I., at his baptism, 23d December 1600, was earl of Ross, and the lands of the earldom which were possessed by his mother, Anne, queen of James VI., were conferred upon him, after her death, by charter, dated 20th June 1619.

Ross, lord of Hawkhead, a title of the earl of Glasgow, (see vol. ii. p. 308), by which he holds his seat in the house of lords. The title had been previously held, for nearly three centuries, by a differen family, originally from England, the first of whom, Godfrey de Ros, came into Scotland in the twelfth century. He belonged to a Norman family which took their designation from the lordship of Ros in Yorkshire. From Richard de Morville he received the lands of Stewarton in Ayrshire, and many of that potent baron's charters were witnessed by him and his sons, James, Reginald, and Peter de Ros. His descendant, Sir John Ross of Hawkhead, was that Sir John Ross who, in 1449, with James Douglas, brother of the earl of Douglas, and James Douglas, brother of Douglas of Lochleven, formed one of the combatants against three Burgundian knights, in presence of James II. and his court, and who, in 1673, was one of the ambassadors to England.

The son of this doughty knight, Sir John Ross, first Lord Ross of Hawkhead, was one of the barons of parliament, 3d February 1489-90, and Ross de Halkhead is inserted among the *domini barones* in the parliament, 11th March 1503-4. He appears to have died in 1506. His son, John, second Lord Ross of Hawkhead, fell at Flodden, leaving a son, Ninian, third Lord Ross. The latter was one of the Scots nobles who, in 1515, were sent ambassadors to France, to endeavour to get Scotland included in the pacification with England, and in 1584 he ratified a treaty with the English. By a first wife, a daughter of John, earl of Lennox, he had a son, Robert, master of Ross, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, in the lifetime of his father. By a second wife, Elizabeth, the widowed countess of Errol, daughter of the first Lord Ruthven, he had another son, James, fourth Lord Ross, who was one of the jury on the mock trial of the earl of Bothwell in April 1567, and entered into the association in support of Queen Mary at Hamilton, 8th May 1568. He was one of the lords of the queen's party who subscribed the letter to Queen Elizabeth on Mary's behalf. in March 1570. He died in April 1581. The fourth lord had, with two daughters, two sons, Robert, fifth lord, who died in October 1595, and Sir William Ross of Muiriston, who carried on the line of the family.

The fifth lord's son, James, sixth Lord Ross, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter, first Lord Scott of Buccleuch, afterwards countess of Eglinton, and had, with three daughters, three sons, James, seventh Lord Ross, who voted against the five articles of Perth in the parliament of 1621; William, eighth Lord Ross; and Robert, ninth Lord Ross, who all died unmarried: the first in March 1636, the second in 1640, and the third in August 1648. On the death of the ninth lord, the title and estates devolved on the heir male, Sir William Ross of Muiriston, appointed sheriff principal of Renfrewshire in 1646, son of Sir William Ross of Muiriston, above mentioned.

William, tenth lord, was colonel of foot in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew in 1648, and one of the committee of the Estates in 1649. In 1654 he was fined by Cromwell £3,000 sterling, and died in 1656. His son, George, eleventh Lord Ross, was, at the Restoration, sworn a privy councillor, and appointed lieutenant-colonel of the royal regiment of guards. He died in 1682. He married first, Lady Grizel Cochrane, only daughter of the first earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a son, William, twelfth lord, and a daughter, the Hon. Grizel Ross, the wife of Sir Alexander Gilmour of Craigmillar, baronet, with issue. By a second wife, Lady Jean Ramsay, eldest daughter of the second earl of Dalhousie, afterwards viscountess of Oxfurd, he had a son, the Hon. Charles Ross, who purchased Balnagowan. This gentleman, an officer in the army, entered heartily into the Revolution, but engaged in the plot of Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie in 1690, for the restoration of the abdicated family, for which he was committed to the Tower of London. In 1693 he was one of the lessees of the poll tax, and in 1695 he became colonel of the 5th, or Royal Irish regiment of dragoons. Elected M.P. for Ross-shire, in 1707, he took an active part in the debates of the House of Commons, in support of the Tory administration. In 1712 he was promoted to the rank of general in the army. On the accession of George I. in 1714, he was deprived of the command of the Royal Irish regiment of dragoons. In 1720 he was one of the secret committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the conduct of the South Sea directors, and having made a complaint against Mr. Vernon, M.P. for Whitchurch, for making corrupt application to him on behalf of Mr. Aislabie, one of the directors, that gentleman was expelled parliament, 12th May 1721, and General Ross received the thanks of the house. In 1729, soon after the accession of George II., he was restored to the command of his regiment. He died unmarried at Bath, 5th August 1732. He had a sister, the Hon. Jean Ross, who married the sixth earl of Dalhousie, with issue.

William, the twelfth lord, born about 1656, succeeded his father in 1682, and entered zealously into the Revolution of 1689. He was a privy councillor to King William and afterwards to Queen Anne, and in 1704 was lord-high-commissioner to the Church of Scotland. He was also one of the lords of the treasury, and a commissioner for the Union, of which treaty he was a staunch promoter. At the general election in 1715 he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and the same year was appointed lord-lieutenant of Renfrewshire. He died 15th March 1738. He was four times married. By his first wife, Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir John Wilkie of Fouldean, Berwickshire, he had a son, George, thirteenth Lord Ross, and three daughters. 1st, Euphemia, countess of Kilmarnock, mother of that earl of Kilmarnock, who was beheaded on Towerhill for his share in the rebellion of 1745. 2d, Mary, duchess of Athol; and 3d, the Hon. Grizel Ross, wife of James Lockhart of Carstairs, Lanarkshire, baronet, with issue. None of his lordship's other wives had issue, except Lady Anne Hay, eldest daughter of the second marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had a daughter, Anne, who died unmarried.

George, thirteenth lord, was appointed one of the commissioners of excise in Scotland, 24th November 1726, and one of the commissioners of the customs, 21st September 1730. He succeeded his father in 1738, and made a settlement of his estates, 17th June 1751, on his son and the heirs male of his body, and failing them on his daughters, Jane, the wife of John Mackye of Polgowan, advocate, and M.P., who took the name of Ross, but had no issue; Elizabeth, who married the third earl of Glasgow, with issue; and Mary, who died unmarried, and the heirs male of their bodies, remainder to his nearest heirs and assigns. He died 17th June 1754, in

his 73d year. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Kerr, third daughter of the second marquis of Lothian, he had, with the three daughters already mentioned, three sons: 1. William, fourteenth Lord Ross; 2. The Hon. Charles Ross, who, on the death of his grand-uncle, General Ross, in August 1732, inherited the estate of Balnagowan. In 1741 he was elected M.P. for Ross-shire. He was an officer in the army, and fell at the battle of Fontenoy, 30th April 1745, unmarried. His untimely fate was commemorated by Collins in one of his beautiful odes. Balnagowan devolved on his father. 3. The Hon. George Ross, who died without issue.

William, 14th lord, was, when master of Ross, an officer in the royal army, commanded by the earl of Loudoun at Inverness in 1745. In the attempt to surprise Prince Charles Edward at Moy in February 1746, he was thrown down by the cavalry in their flight, and much hurt. He declared that he had been in many perils, but never found himself in such a grievous condition as on that day. He succeeded his father in June 1754, but possessed the title little more than two months, as he died 19th August the same year, aged 34, unmarried, when the title became extinct.

The estate of Balnagowan, after an ineffectual opposition from Sir Alexander Gilmour, went to his lordship's cousin, Sir James Lockhart, second baronet of Carstairs. The fifth baronet of the Lockhart family, Admiral Sir John Lockhart, assumed the name of Ross, (see vol. ii. p. 685,) and the estate of Carstairs being sold in 1762, he adopted the designation of Balnagowan, by which the family is now known. The admiral's eldest son, Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Ross, sixth baronet, married, first, Matilda Theresa, a countess of the Holy Roman empire, the daughter and heiress of General Count James Lockhart of Carnwath, and by her had a son, who died in childhood, and a daughter, Matilda. He married, secondly, Mary, eldest daughter of the second duchess of Leinster, with issue. His brother, Lieutenant-colonel John Ross of the Coldstream Guards, was killed at the battle of Talavera. The sixth baronet's eldest son, Sir Charles William Augustus Ross, seventh baronet, born in 1812, succeeded his father 8th February 1814. He married his cousin, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Robert Ross of the 4th dragoon guards.

The family of Ross of Dalton, Dumfries-shire, and Ross House, Shropshire, are descended from Randolph Ross, second son of John, second Lord Ross, who fell at Flodden, and brother of Ninian, third Lord Ross.

The ancient family of Ross of Craigie, Perthshire, were hereditary governors of Spey castle in Perth, till the Reformation, when the keys of the fortress were surrendered, under protest, to the provost and council, by John Ross of Craigie. This gentleman, one of the chief favourites of King James V., was taken prisoner by the English at the rout of Solway. On the 11th September 1618, Mr. Thomas Ross, some time a minister, a son of the laird of Craigie, was executed at the Cross of Edinburgh, for that while studying at Oxford, he affixed upon the principal gate of one of the colleges a libel against his own countrymen in England, likening them to the seven lean kine of Egypt, and using many opprobrious terms against them. The vice-chancellor of Oxford sent him to the king, who ordered him down to Scotland. At his examination, he said that necessity drove him to it, that he might procure some benefit from the king. He confessed at his execution that he was a man of a proud spirit, but thought the punishment greater than the fault. (*Calderwood's Historie*, vol. vii. p. 336.)

III.

General Patrick Ross of Innernethie, descended from the Craigie line, by his wife Mary Clara Maule, related to the Panmure family, had, with other issue, Major-general Sir Patrick Ross, born 26th January 1778. He entered the army in 1794, and served in India for nine years, as captain of the 22d light dragoons. During the Peninsular war, he was lieutenant-colonel of the 48th foot, and served in the Ionian islands for seven years as lieutenant-colonel of the 75th foot. After being resident and commandant of St. Maura and Zante, he served as major-general on the staff at Corfu, and in 1819 was created a knight grand commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George. He was afterwards governor and commander-in-chief of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda, and on his return to England in 1834 he was made a knight commander of the royal order of the Guelphs of Hanover. In 1821 he attained the rank of major-general, and in 1846 was appointed governor of St. Helena.

The family of Ross of Netherley in Kincardineshire, formerly of Rossie, Forfarshire, is a branch of the Rosses, Lord Ross of Hawkhead, and therefore of Norman lineage. In February 1853, Mr. Horatio Ross, at one period M.P. for Aberdeen, having sold Rossie, purchased the estate of Netherley for £33,000. He married a Miss MacRae of Inverness-shire, with issue. Rossie castle, a handsome pile near Montrose, was erected by his father, Hercules Ross of Rossie, in 1805.

ROSS, Alexander, a voluminous miscellaneous writer, the author of about thirty different works, in prose and poetry, most of which are now forgotten, was born at Aberdeen, in 1590. After being episcopally ordained, he left Scotland some time in the reign of Charles I., and was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains, and master of the free school of Southampton. He retired from the latter a short time before his death, and passed the remainder of his days in the family of the Henleys of Hampshire, to whom he left his library and a sum of money concealed among his books. Very little is recorded concerning him, except that, notwithstanding the troubles of the times, he contrived to accumulate much wealth, and died in 1654, leaving, among numerous other benefactions, £200 to the town council of Aberdeen, for the foundation of two bursaries, £50 to the poor of Southampton, £50 to the poor of the parish of All-Saints, and £50 to the Bodleian Library. Ross appears to have enjoyed considerable reputation in his day, and is alluded to by Butler, in his Hudibras, in the well-known lines:

> "There was an ancient sage Philosopher,
> And he had read Alexander Ross over."

His works are:

Rerum Judaicarum, Libri 2. Carmine. Lond. 1617, 8vo. Lib. Tertius. Lond. 1619. Liber quartus. Lond. 1632, 4to.

Questions and Answers on the first vi. Chapters of Genesis, the first book. Lond. 1620, 8vo.

Tonsor and Cutem Rasus. Lond. 1627, 8vo.

Three Decads of Divine Meditations, whereof each one containeth three parts; 1. History; 2. An Allegory; 3. A Prayer; with a commendation of a priuate countrey life. Lond. (without date, but about 1630,) 4to.

Commentum de Terræ motu circulari, refutatum, 2 libris, contra Lansbergum et Carpentarium. Lond. 1634, fol.

Virgilii Evangelizantis Christiadus, libri xiii. Lond. 1634, 1638, 8vo. A work much admired in its time, being a Cento on the Life of Christ, collected from Virgil.

The New Planet no Planet; or, the Earth no wandering Star, against Galilæus and Copernicus. London, 1640, 1646, 4to.

Mel Heliconium; or, Poeticall Honey gathered out of the weeds of Parnassus. The first book is divided into vii. Chapters, according to the first vii. letters of the alphabet, containing xlviii. Fictions; out of which are extracted many historicall, naturall, morall, politicall and theologicall observations, both delightfull and usefull, with xlviii. Meditations in verse. Lond. 1642, 12mo.

God's House, or the House of Prayer vindicated from Profaneness; a Sermon. Lond. 1642, 4to.

God's House made a Den of Thieves; a Sermon. Lond. 1642, 4to.

Medicus Medicatus; or, the Physician's Religion cured. Lond. 1645, 8vo.

Philosophical Touchstone; or, Observations on Sir Kenelm Digby's Discourse on the Nature of Bodies and of the reasonable Soul; and Spinoza's opinion of the Mortality of the Soul briefly confuted. Lond. 1645, 4to.

The Picture of the Conscience. Lond. 1646, 12mo.

Mystagogus Poëticus, or the Muses' Interpreter. Lond. 1647, 8vo. Of this work the 6th edition was printed at London, 1675, 8vo.

Enchiridium Oratorium et Poeticum. Lond. 1650, 8vo.

Arcana Microcosmi; or the Hid Secrets of Man's Body discovered in Anatomical Duel between Aristotle and Galen; with a refutation of Thomas Browne's vulgar errors from Bacon's Natural History, and W. Harvey's book De Generatione, &c. Lond. 1651, 12mo. 1652, 8vo.

View of all the Religions in the World, with the Lives of certain notorious Heretics. Lond. 1652, 12mo. 1672, 1675. sixth edit. 1683, 8vo.

The History of the World, the second Part, in six Books, being a Continuation of Sir Walter Raleigh's. Lond. 1652, folio.

Observations upon Hobbes's Leviathan. Lond. 1653, 12mo.

Animadversions and Observations upon Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, wherein his mistakes are noted, and some doubtful passages cleared. Lond. 1653, 8vo.

Abridgement and Translation of John Wollebius's Christian Divinity. Lond. 1657, 8vo.

Chymera Pythagoria.

Meditations upon Predestination.

Melissomachia.

Four Books of Epigrams in Latin Elegiacs.

Colloquia Plautina.

Chronology in English.

There was another Alexander Ross, an episcopal divine at Aberdeen, and author of 'A Consolatorie Sermon, preached, April 15, 1635, upon the Death of Patrick Forbes, late Bishop of Aberdene,' who is frequently confounded with the preceding. He was the son of James Ross, minister of Strachan, in Kincardineshire, and afterwards at Aberdeen. He is supposed to have been born between 1570 and 1580, and was minister first of Insch, then, in 1631, of Footdee, and lastly, in 1636, of St. Nicholas church, Aberdeen. He died August 11, 1639.

ROSS, Alexander, an eminent poet, the son of a farmer in the parish of Kincardine-O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, was born there, April 13, 1699. He studied at Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he obtained a bursary, and took the degree of M.A. in 1718. Soon after he was engaged as tutor in the family of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, baronet, and, on quitting this situation, he became for some time teacher first at the parish school of Aboyne, and subsequently at that of Laurencekirk. In 1726 he married Jane Cattanach, the daughter of a farmer in Aberdeenshire, by whom he had a numerous family. In 1732, through the interest of Mr. Garden of Troup, he was appointed schoolmaster of Lochlee, in Forfarshire, where he spent the remainder of his simple and unvaried life in the discharge of the duties of his humble office. His beautiful pastoral poem, entitled 'Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess,' was published at Aberdeen in 1768, together with a few Scottish songs, among which are the favourite ditties of 'Woo'd and Married and a';' 'The Rock and the wee Pickle Tow;' 'The Bride's Breast Knot;' 'To the Begging we will go,' &c. A second edition appeared in 1778, dedicated to the duchess of Gordon, and the work has since been frequently reprinted. A fifth edition of 'The Fortunate Shepherdess' was published at Dundee in 1812, with a Life of the author, prefixed by his grandson, the Rev. Alexander Thomson, minister of Lentrathen, in Forfarshire. On the first publication of the poem, a letter, highly laudatory of it, appeared in the Aberdeen Journal, under the fictitious signature of Oliver Old Style, accompanied by an epistle in verse to the author, from the pen, it is understood, of Dr. Beattie, being the latter's only attempt in the Scots vernacular. In the north of Scotland, where the Buchan dialect is spoken, 'The Fortunate Shepherdess' continues to be as

popular as the productions of Burns or Ramsay. Ross died May 20, 1784. He left in manuscript eight small volumes of poems and other compositions, an account of which is given in Campbell's Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland.

ROSS, Sir John, a celebrated arctic voyager, was the fourth son of the Rev. Andrew Ross, minister of Inch, Wigtonshire, where he was born in 1777. His mother, Elizabeth Corsan, was a descendant of the Corsans of Mickleknox, who, for seventeen generations, were provosts of Dumfries. He entered the navy in 1786, and after being a midshipman for fifteen years, was promoted to be lieutenant in 1801. In 1806, when lieutenant of the Surinam, he was wounded in cutting out a Spanish vessel from under the batteries of Bilboa. In 1812 he was appointed commander of the Briseis, on the Baltic station. With his lieutenant, a midshipman, and 18 men, he gallantly attacked and recaptured an English merchant ship, armed with six guns and four swivels, and defended by a party of French troops. Subsequently, he captured also a French privateer, and drove on shore three other vessels of the same description. In 1814, Captain Ross was appointed to the Actæon, 16 guns, and in 1815 to the Driver sloop.

In 1818, the year which was distinguished as the commencement of his Arctic career, he became a post-captain. The extraordinary changes reported to have taken place in the state of the Polar sea, determined the government to send out an expedition for Arctic discovery, the command of which was given to Captain Ross. In his instructions, he was directed to explore Baffin's Bay, and search for a north-west passage from it into the Frozen Ocean, and thence into the Pacific. Parliament offered a premium of £20,000 sterling to the first vessel which should reach the North Pole, and pass it. The vessels employed were the Isabella of 368 tons, commanded by Ross himself, and the brig Alexander, of 252 tons, under Lieutenant, afterwards Sir Edward Parry. The chief geographical result of his voyage was the more accurate determination of the situation of Baffin's Bay, which, until then, was believed to extend ten degrees farther to the east than it actually does, and the re-discovery of Lancaster Sound, up which, however, he did not continue his progress far enough to find that it was open. He was obliged to leave the coast on account of danger from the ice, and, on his return, he published an account of his expedition under the title of 'Voyage of Discovery for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay.' London, 1819, 4to.

In 1829, Captain Ross was enabled, through the munificent aid of his friend, Mr., afterwards Sir Felix Booth, an eminent distiller, then serving the office of sheriff of London, to undertake another expedition into the Arctic seas, with a view to determine the practicability of a new passage which had been confidently said to exist, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet. In May of the year mentioned he set sail from London in the Victory steamer, with his nephew, Commander Ross, R.N., as second in command. The latter, afterwards Sir James Clark Ross, had the departments of astronomy, natural history, and surveying, in the expedition. He was the third son of George Ross of Balsarroch, county of Galloway, and had accompanied his uncle in his first expedition. Between 1819 and 1825 he was engaged, under Sir Edward Parry, in three other voyages to the Arctic regions, and again in 1827 he was the companion of Parry in his attempt to reach the Pole from the northern shores of Spitzbergen, by travelling with sledge-boats over the ice.

Captain Ross fixed 1832 as the period of his return, but from the 27th day of July 1829, when he left the port of Wideford in Greenland, where he had been obliged to refit,—his vessel, the Victory, having lost her mainmast,—till August 1833, nothing was heard of him. In that month he and his crew were picked up in a most miserable condition by Captain R. W. Humphreys of the Isabella of Hull, his own old ship, and brought safely to England. A public subscription had been set on foot for sending out a ship in search of him. The sum of £7,000 was raised, the Treasury contributing liberally, and Captain Back, whose experience had eminently qualified him for the service, was appointed to command it. He sailed in the spring of 1833, but received intelligence of Captain Ross's return, in time to prevent him from encountering any dangers in the prosecution of the search for him.

The sufferings of Captain Ross and his crew, during their protracted stay in the Arctic regions, were of the severest description. After passing three winters of unparalleled rigour, finding their provisions nearly consumed, they were obliged, in May 1832, to abandon the Victory, and set out upon a journey of nearly 300 miles over the ice, which proved one of uncommon hardship and difficulty. In the month of July they reached Fury Beach. "During this journey," we are told, "they had not only to carry their provisions and sick, but also a supply of fuel. Without melting snow they could not procure even a drink of water. Winter set in, and no choice was left but to retrace their steps, and spend another inclement season in canvas, covered with snow." In August 1833, they fell in with the Isabella, and were taken on board, "after having been for four years lost to the civilized world."

The narrative of this second expedition was published in 1835, in a quarto volume of 350 pages. Its great results were the discovery of Boothia Felix, a country larger than Great Britain, and so called after Sir Felix Booth, and that of the true position of the north magnetic Pole. The latter was discovered by Captain Ross's nephew, who had the honour of placing thereon the British flag. This intrepid officer, whose whole life may almost be said to have been passed in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, commanded the expedition to the South Polar regions from 1839 to 1843, and attained the highest latitude ever reached (78 deg. 10 min.). He approached within 160 miles of the south magnetic Pole, and discovered a southern continent which he named 'Victoria Land,' and an active volcano of nearly 13,000 feet elevation, which he called Mount Erebus, after his ship. For these services he was knighted in 1844. In 1847 he published at London, in 2 vols. 8vo, 'A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions during the years 1839–43, by Captain Sir James Clark Ross.'

In consequence of his Arctic voyages, Captain Ross received numerous marks of public approbation. In 1834 he was knighted and made a companion of the order of the Bath. The freedom of the cities of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and other towns, was bestowed upon him. He was presented with gold medals from the Geographical Society of London, the Geographical Institute of Paris, the Royal Societies of Sweden, Austria, Denmark, &c. Foreign powers also marked their sense of his discoveries. He was appointed a commander of the Sword of Sweden; a knight of the second class of St. Anne of Russia (in diamonds); the second class of the legion of honour of France; the second class of the Red Eagle of Prussia; and the second class of Leopold of Belgium. He also got six gold snuff-boxes from Russia, Holland, Denmark, Austria, London, and Baden; a sword of the value of £100 from the Patriotic Fund; and one of the value of £200 from the king of Sweden, for service in the Baltic and White Seas, and various other acknowledgments.

In 1838 Sir John Ross was appointed British consul at Stockholm, and he held that office till 1844. The following year, when Sir John Franklin went out on his last fatal expedition to the Polar seas, his friend, Sir John Ross, made him a promise, that if he should be lost, he would sail for the Arctic regions and look for him. This promise he kept. In 1850, at the age of seventy-three, Sir John went out in the Felix, a small vessel of no more than 90 tons, and remained a winter in the ice. He relinquished his half-pay and his pensions for the cause he had so much at heart, yet the admiralty refused to contribute even a portion of the necessary stores. Though the first of our Arctic voyagers, he was excluded from the Arctic councils, at which his experience and advice would have been very valuable. In the spring of 1855, he published a pamphlet on his ill treatment. At the time of his death he was a rear-admiral. He died in London, Aug. 31, 1856. He was twice married: first, in 1816, to the daughter of T. Adair, Esq., writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and, 2dly, in 1834, to a daughter of T. Jones, Esq. of London. His works are:

Voyage of Discovery in H. M. S. Isabella and Alexander, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and enquiring into the possibility of a North-west passage. London, 1819, 4to.

A Treatise on Navigation by Steam, comprising a History of the Steam Engine. London, 1828, 4to.

Narrative of a Second Voyage to the Arctic Regions. London, 1834, 12mo.

Narrative of a Second Voyage by Capt. Ross, R.N., in

search of a North-west passage, including the Reports of his nephew, Capt. James Clark Ross. London, 1835, 4to.

Appendix. London, 1835, 4to.

Letters to young Sea Officers.

Memoirs of Lord de Saumarez.

A pamphlet on his ill treatment by the Admiralty. London, 1855.

His nephew, Sir James Clark Ross, the son of George Ross, Esq. of Balsarroch, was also a distinguished Arctic navigator. Born in London, April 15, 1800, he entered the navy in April 1812, on board the Briseis, commanded by his uncle, Captain Ross, and accompanied him, as a midshipman, in his first voyage in search of a North-west passage. From 1819 to 1825, he was engaged with Captain Parry in his three voyages, and during his absence, in 1822, he was made lieutenant. He again accompanied Captain Parry in 1827, and on his return to England he was appointed commander. He also joined his uncle, Captain John Ross, from 1829 to 1833, on his second voyage in search of a North-west passage, and in Oct. 1834, became post-captain. In 1839 he was appointed to the command of an expedition in the Erebus and Terror, to the Antarctic seas. After his return in 1843 he married, and received the honour of knighthood in 1844. In 1847 he publised the results of his discoveries and Researches in the Southern and Antarctic regions in two volumes. In Jan. 1848 he made a voyage in the Enterprise to Baffin's Bay, in search of Sir John Franklin, but was unsuccessful. He died April 3, 1862.

ROSSLYN, a title in the peerage of Great Britain, now possessed by the family of Erskine, but originally, in 1801, conferred on Alexander Wedderburn (see WEDDERBURN, surname of), Lord-high-chancellor of England. This distinguished lawyer, the eldest son of Peter Wedderburn, Lord Chesterhall, one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, was born in East Lothian, February 13, 1733. His great-grandfather, Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, descended from an old family in Forfarshire, was an eminent lawyer and judge during the reign of Charles II.

Young Wedderburn studied at the university of Edinburgh. He was educated for the law of Scotland, and was admitted advocate in 1752, at the early age of nineteen. He soon obtained a respectable share of practice, but having gained a cause in which the celebrated Lockhart was the opposing counsel, that eminent barrister, in his chagrin at being defeated, styled him "a presumptuous boy." The young advocate's reply was so very sarcastic, that it called down upon him a severe rebuke from one of the judges, on which Wedderburn indignantly threw off his gown, and declared that he would never again plead in a place where he was subjected to insult. Removing to London, he entered himself a member of the Inner Temple, May 8, 1753, by which society he was called to the English bar November 23d, 1757. In 1763, he obtained a silk gown as king's counsel, and became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He rapidly acquired reputation and practice, and was eminently successful as counsel for the celebrated Lord Clive. In 1768–9 he was one of the barristers engaged in the great Douglas cause, and his eloquent pleading on this occasion not only attracted the favourable notice of Lord Camden, but secured for him the friendship and patronage of the earls of Bute and Mansfield. He was subsequently called to the degree of sergeant-at-law, and, in January 1771, he was appointed solicitor-general. In June 1773 he was made attorney-general. The year following, the offensive nature of his language towards Franklin, when arguing before the privy council on American affairs, drew upon him, at the time, some severe though well-merited censure. He first sat in parliament as member for Richmond; in 1774 he was chosen both for Castle Rising and Oakhampton, but preferred the latter; and, in 1778, he was elected for Bishop's Castle. In 1764 he distinguished himself by a spirited opposition to the expulsion of John Wilkes. In the course of the next year he married the daughter and heiress of John Dawson, Esq. of Morley, Yorkshire. He joined Mr. George Grenville in opposition to the administration, and was most eloquent and animated in his speeches against their policy with regard to the American colonies, predicting that by the measures of ministers, these colonies would, "in the reign of George III., be dissevered from the British empire." Towards the end of 1770, however, his opposition to the government appears to have cooled, and his patriotic views to have undergone a change. After he became solicitor-general, he defended all the acts of government in regard to America,—conduct which brought upon him the resentment of his former political friends. "It is at least candid to believe," says one impartial writer, "that Mr. Wedderburn, upon this occasion, was actuated by the purest motives, and that a change so sudden, a conversion so instantaneous, originated in the most profound conviction. His enemies, however, were bitter in their resentment, and so illiberal in their animosity, that they would not allow the intervention of any one honourable principle. They carried their hatred to such a length, that they attacked his principles, his profession, and even his country." In respect to his profession, it was observed, "that the patriotism of a lawyer is always problematical," and that, "having been accustomed, in the courts below, to plead for or against, according to his brief, he had carried the same facility of disposition up stairs with him."

In Trinity Term, 1778, he was again made attorney-general, in consequence of the elevation of Lord Thurlow to the Chancery bench. In this situation it does not appear that he exercised the office of prosecutor for the crown with any degree of asperity. On the contrary, his official conduct, as compared with that of any of his predecessors, was mild and meritorious. In the meantime, he persevered in supporting the measures of Lord North, which were intended to reduce America to a state of unconditional submission. So strenuous was the zeal of some individuals at this period, that they offered to subscribe money and raise regiments for the purpose of coercing the colonies. Wedderburn's arguments, it was said, were full of confident assertions and predictions, never meant to be fulfilled, but merely to answer the temporary purposes of debate.

In June 1780 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and appointed chief justice of the common pleas, being raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester. In April 1783

he united with Lord North in forming the celebrated coalition ministry, in which he held the appointment of first commissioner for keeping the great seal. On its dissolution he was thrown out of office, and joined the opposition under Mr. Fox; but in January 1793, under the alarm produced by the French Revolution, with many others, he gave in his accession to Pitt's administration, and on the 27th of that month he succeeded Lord Thurlow as lord-high-chancellor. He retired from that office in April 1801, when he was created earl of Rosslyn, in Mid-Lothian, with remainder to his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine of Alva, leaving no children of his own. He had been twice married, his second wife being the Hon. Charlotte Courtney. He died at Bayles, in Berkshire, January 3, 1805, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Lord Rosslyn was an able lawyer, and an eloquent speaker, and "appeared," says Sir Egerton Bridges, "to be a man of subtle and plausible, rather than solid talents. His ambition was great, and his desire of office unlimited. He could argue with great ingenuity on either side, so that it was difficult to anticipate his future by his past opinions. These qualities made him a valuable partizan, and a useful and efficient member of any administration." In 1755 he contributed to the first Edinburgh Review, Critiques on Barclay's Greek Grammar, the Decisions of the Court of Session, and the Abridgment of the Public Statutes; and in 1793 he published "Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the means of improving them."

Sir James St. Clair Erskine, sixth baronet of Alva, second earl of Rosslyn, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Erskine, fifth baronet of that family (see vol. ii. page 145), by his wife, Janet Wedderburn, daughter of the above-named Lord Chesterhall and sister of the first earl of Rosslyn. Born in 1762, he succeeded his father in the baronetcy the following year, and in 1778 entered the army as cornet in the 1st horse-guards. In 1782 he served on the staff in Ireland, as aide-de-camp to the lord-lieutenant, and was subsequently appointed assistant-adjutant-general in that country. In 1783 he became major in the 8th light dragoons. In 1789 he succeeded Colonel Paterson, son of the Hon. Grizzel St. Clair and John Paterson of Prestonhall, in the St. Clair estates, parish of Dysart, Fifeshire, and in consequence assumed the name and arms of St. Clair. These estates at one period belonged to the Lords Sinclair, and had been settled on the Hon. James St. Clair, second son of the seventh Lord Sinclair, John, master of Sinclair, the eldest son, having been attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1715. On the latter receiving a pardon in 1726, his brother, who was afterwards a general in the army, generously gave the estates up to him, but succeeded him in them in 1750. On General St. Clair's death in 1762, without issue, he was succeeded in his heritable property by his nephew, Colonel Paterson, who assumed the name of St. Clair, and died unmarried. In 1792 Sir James Erskine received the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons. The following year he served with his regiment at Toulon, and afterwards as adjutant-general to the forces in the Mediterranean. In 1795 he obtained the rank of colonel, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the king. From November 1796 to the end of 1797 he was employed as brigadier-general and adjutant-general to the British army in Portugal. In 1798 he attained the rank of major-general, and was present at the reduction of Minorca. In January 1805 he succeeded his uncle as second earl of Rosslyn. The same year he became lieutenant-general, and was placed on the staff in Ireland. Before his accession to the peerage he had been for 23 years a member of the House of Commons. In 1806 he again served in Portugal. In 1807 he was at the siege of Copenhagen, and in 1809 in the Zealand expedition. In June 1814 he attained the full rank of general. In 1829 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal, and sworn a member of the privy council, and in December 1834 he was lord-president of the council in Sir Robert Peel's brief administration. He was a knight grand cross of the Bath, and lord-lieutenant of Fifeshire. He died 18th January 1837.

His eldest son, James Alexander St. Clair, Lord Loughborough, born 15th February 1802, succeeded as third earl of Rosslyn. In 1841 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and from September of that year to July 1846 he was master of the buckhounds to the queen. In 1854 he became a major-general in the army. He married, 10th Oct. 1826, Frances, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Wemyss of Wemyss; issue, Lady Harriet Elizabeth, and two sons, James Alexander, born 10th May 1830, who died, unmarried, 28th December 1851, and Robert Francis, Lord Loughborough, born 2d March 1833, who succeeded his father as 4th Earl, June 16, 1866, and has issue.

ROTHES, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred, before 20th March, 1457-8, on George de Lesley of Rothes, Fifeshire, the ninth in descent from Bartholomew, a Flemish baron, ancestor of the family in Scotland, (see vol. ii. p. 655). The first earl died about 1488, and having been predeceased by his only son, Andrew, master of Rothes, was succeeded by his grandson, George, second earl, who, with his younger brother, William, was killed at Flodden. The latter had two sons: George, who succeeded as third earl, and John, one of the prisoners taken by the English at the rout of Solway in 1542. He has obtained an historical name as being one of the chief conspirators in the assassination of Cardinal Bethune. After the martyrdom of George Wishart, March 1, 1546, he declared in all companies, holding his dagger in his hand, that "that same dagger and that same hand shall be priest to the cardinal," and he kept his word.

George, third earl, was in 1529 appointed sheriff of Fife. He attended King James V., on his matrimonial expedition to France in 1536. He was admitted a lord of session, Nov. 16, 1532, and on Dec. 7, 1541, he had a charter of the office of sheriff of Fife to himself in liferent, and to Norman his son in fee, on his own resignation. In 1543 he fell under the suspicion of the governor Arran and Cardinal Bethune, and in Nov. of that year was apprehended at Dundee, with Lord Gray and Balnaves of Halhill. The following year he was set at liberty, and on Nov. 7 was appointed a lord of the articles. In June 1546, after the murder of Cardinal Bethune, in which his brother John and his son Norman were the two principal actors (see vol. i. pp. 293, 294), the friends of the cardinal prevailed on the governor to have him tried for accession to the murder, while the Scots army was on its way to repel an invasion on the western borders, when he was acquitted. In June 1550, he was sent ambassador to Denmark, and on Dec. 18, 1557, he was one of the eight commissioners elected by the estates to represent the Scots nation at the nuptials of Queen Mary and Francis the dauphin in Paris, April 24, 1558. The firm conduct of these commissioners in refusing the crown matrimonial to that prince, gave great offence to the French court, and it was thought that poison was administered to them, as the earls of Rothes and Cassillis, and Reid, bishop of Orkney, three of their number, died at Dieppe, on their way home, in November.

The earl was four times married. By his 1st wife, and his 4th, he had no issue. His 2d wife, (according to Douglas' Peerage) was Agnes, daughter of Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, and by her he had 4 sons and 2 if not 3 daugh-

ters. The sons were, 1. Andrew, who succeeded as 4th earl of Rothes; 2. Peter; 3. James; 4. John. In 1517, previous to his nuptials with Agnes Somerville, he had contracted a marriage with Margaret, only daughter of William, 3d Lord Crichton, and granddaughter of James II. This marriage was declared, before 1524, to be uncanonical. By this lady, "his affidate spouse," and whom, after the death of Agnes Somerville, he married regularly, he had four sons born previously to his marriage with the latter. 1. George, who died unmarried; 2. Norman, called the Master of Rothes, of whom afterwards; 3. William; 4. Robert of Findrassie, ancestor of the Leslies of Wardes and Findrassie.

The above-named Norman Leslie, master of Rothes, is well known in Scottish history. He distinguished himself at the battle of Ancrum Moor against the English in Feb. 1545, but was forfeited in parliament, Aug. 1546, for his share in the death of Cardinal Bethune. After the surrender of the castle of St. Andrews to the French in June following, he was carried, with the other prisoners, to France. He afterwards entered into the king of France's service, and gained great reputation in the wars between that monarch and the emperor of Germany. He was killed in an engagement fought between their armies near Cambray in 1554. Referring to his two younger brothers, Mr. David Laing, in his edition of 'Knox's History of the Reformation,' says in a note:—"The reader may be referred to the appendix of Nisbet's 'Heraldry,' to explain the grounds upon which they, as heirs-male, were passed over in the succession at their father's death in 1558, when Andrew Leslie, the eldest son by a subsequent marriage, and who had married a niece of the governor, the Earl of Arran, became Earl of Rothes." Of these two brothers, William is understood, died without issue, as Norman also had previously done. Robert, the other brother, settled in Morayshire, in the parish of Spynie, and became founder of the Findrassie family. He married Janet Elphinstone, a daughter of Robert Lord Elphinstone, and left three sons and two daughters. The representative of this family in the direct line is Sir Charles Henry Leslie, of Wardes and Findrassie, baronet, a minor (1862), who, as descended from an elder son of the third Earl of Rothes, is the undoubted representative of the Leslies. (See vol. ii. p. 655.)

Andrew, eldest son of George, third earl of Rothes, by Agnes Somerville, succeeded his father as 4th earl in Nov. 1558. In June of the following year, he joined the lords of the Congregation at Cupar, "with a goodly company," when threatened by the troops of the queen regent, and as he was hereditary sheriff of Fife, his prompt accession at that time, greatly strengthened their cause. He was one of the protestant noblemen who signed the ratification of the contract of Berwick, 10th May 1560, for the assistance of the English against the party of the queen regent. In September 1561, when the youthful Queen Mary, after her return from France, made a tour through some of the principal towns of the kingdom, she spent a night at Leslie house, Fife, the seat of the earl of Rothes. Randolph, the English ambassador, wrote to Cecil, Queen Elizabeth's minister, that the plate and some other articles belonging to the earl, disappeared during this short visit, but he does not insinuate who among the queen's followers, many of them Frenchmen, were supposed to have taken them. On the marriage of the queen with Lord Darnley, 27th July 1565, he was one of the noblemen engaged in the "Chase-about Raid," and with the other malcontent lords was forced to take refuge in England. He was afterwards pardoned by the queen. He joined the association on her behalf at Hamilton, 9th May 1568, and fought on her side at Langside. In 1581 he was one of the jury on the trial of the regent Morton, and as he had also been on the jury at the mock trial of the earl of Bothwell, it was afterwards alleged against him and the laird of Lochinvar, who had likewise been on both assizes, that they had found Morton guilty of that whereof they had cleared Bothwell. In 1583, he was appointed temporary keeper of the castle of Lochleven. He married, first, Grizzel, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, and, with other issue, had, James, master of Rothes, who was engaged in the raid of Ruthven in August 1582, but died before his father, leaving a son, John, fifth earl of Rothes; and Patrick, commendator of Lindores, ancestor of the first four Lords Lindores and of the Lords Newark. By his second countess, Jean, daughter of Patrick, Lord Ruthven, the widowed Lady Methven, he had two daughters; and by his third wife, Janet, daughter of David Durie of Durie, Fife, he had three sons and a daughter. The second son, Sir John Leslie of Newton, was the ancestor of the fifth and subsequent Lords Lindores.

John, fifth earl, the great Covenanter, born in 1600, was served heir to his grandfather, earl Andrew, in 1621. In that year he was one of the few noblemen who had the courage to oppose the act of confirmation in parliament of the five articles of Perth. In 1626 he was one of the commissioners sent to London with a petition against the king's measures in relation to the church, at which Charles is said to have "storm'd as if too high a straine for subjects and petitioners." (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 153.) He carried the sceptre in the procession of the 18th June 1633, when the king, on his visit to Scotland that year, went in state from the castle of Edinburgh to the chapel royal of Holyrood-House. In the parliament which met two days after, at which the king was present, he opposed, with great spirit, the act "anent his majesty's royal prerogative and apparel of kirkmen," insisting that it should be divided, but the king said that it was now one act, and he must either vote for it, or against it. The earl said he was for the prerogative as much as any man, but that addition relative to the apparel of kirkmen, was contrary to the liberties of the church, and should not be agreed to, until they were heard. The votes were declared to be in favour of the act, when his lordship challenged their correctness. Clarendon says that, after this, Charles was so highly offended with Rothes that he would not speak to him; and in his progress to Falkland palace, in July, he is said purposely to have changed his route, to avoid the gentlemen of Fife, who had been collected by the earl of Rothes, for his reception. His lordship was one of the chief preparers of the Covenant, and when the marquis of Hamilton, the king's commissioner, attempted to dissolve the famous Glasgow Assembly of 1638, Lord Rothes presented a protest against the dissolution, as he did also against the marquis' proclamation thereanent. From that period till the conclusion of the treaty at Ripon in June 1641, he took a very active share in public matters, and was the author of 'A Relation of proceedings concerning the affairs of the Kirk of Scotland, from August 1637 to July 1638,' which was printed for the Bannatyne Club in 1830, in one volume 4to, with a full-length portrait of the earl. Various public letters written by him during 1637 and 1641 are contained in Mr. Thomson's edition of the Acts of parliament (Acts 1641, vol. v.); in Balcanquhall's Large Declaration, 1639; in Baillie's Letters and Journals; in Balfour's Annals; in Burnet's Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton; and in different manuscript collections. In 1639 he was one of the commissioners deputed by the Scottish army, then encamped on Dunse Law, to treat with the king, who, with his forces, was stationed at the Birks, a plain on the English

side of the Tweed, about three miles from Berwick. In Hardwicke's State Papers (vol. ii. pp. 130—139), is printed an interesting account of a conference held between the king and Rothes and the other Scottish commissioners, in the tent of the lord-general, the earl of Arundel, 11th June 1639, which led to the pacification of Berwick. So keen was he at this time in the cause of the Covenant, that in one of his letters to the earl of Pembroke, then lord-chamberlain, dated Edinburgh, 29th January 1639-40, "he threatens the English nation with war, if the hierarchy of the church was not new-molded, to the minds of the Scottish commissioners." The same year (1640) he was nominated chief of the commissioners sent to London to treat with the king. His residence there and his intercourse with the court appear to have had some influence in moderating his views, if not of gaining him entirely over to the king's party. Clarendon says: "Certain it is, that he had not been long in England before he liked both the kingdom and the court so well, that he was not willing to part with either. He was of a pleasant and jovial humour, without any of those constraints which the formality of that time made that party subject themselves to." He was to have been appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber and a privy councillor, and he had the prospect of a marriage with Lady Devonshire, "a very wise lady," says Baillie, "with £4,000 sterling a-year." A life-pension of £10,000 Scots (£833 6s. 8d. sterling) had been settled on him, and was confirmed by parliament in August 1641, in which month he was to have accompanied the king to Scotland, had not illness prevented him. He died at Richmond upon Thames on the 23d of the same month, and his death was considered a great blow to the king's hopes of accommodation with the Scots, happening as it did so suddenly, just at that particular time. By his countess, Lady Ann Erskine, second daughter of John, earl of Mar, he had a son, John, created duke of Rothes, who was as much opposed to the Covenant as his father had been for it, and two daughters, Lady Margaret, who was thrice married, being successively Lady Balgonie, countess of Buccleuch, and countess of Wemyss, and had issue to all her husbands, and Lady Mary, countess of Eglinton.

John, sixth earl, was the duke of Rothes of Charles the Second's reign. Born in 1630, he was eleven years of age when he succeeded his father. On the arrival of Charles II. in Scotland, in 1650, he waited on the king, and carried the sword of state at his coronation at Scone, 1st January 1651. The following month he was appointed colonel of one of the two regiments of horse levied in Fife for the king's service, and was taken at the battle of Worcester, 3d September the same year. He was confined in the Tower of London till 1654, when he was removed to Newcastle. By the interest of the countess of Dysart, afterwards duchess of Lauderdale, with Cromwell, he obtained his liberty in July 1655. In January 1658, he was committed to Edinburgh castle, by order of Cromwell, in order to prevent a duel between him and Viscount Howard, on account of the earl's supposed gallantry to the viscount's wife. His estate was sequestrated in April the same year, and through the good offices of General Monk, he was liberated the first of December following. He afterwards went to Breda, to wait on Charles II. At the Restoration he was appointed lord-president of the council of Scotland "by the joint consent of all the opposite parties, for his youth had as yet suffered him to have no enemies, and the subtlety of his wit obliged all to court his friendship." (*Mackenzie's Memoirs*, p. 8). He was also named a lord of session, 1st June 1661, and at the same time was appointed one of the commissioners of exchequer. On the fall of the earl of Middleton, he was constituted lord-high-commissioner to the parliament which met at Edinburgh, 18th June 1663, and the same year he received the staff of high-treasurer of Scotland, in room of his father-in-law, the earl of Crawford. He was also appointed captain of the troop of life-guards and general of the forces, and sworn a privy councillor of England. The following year, on the death of the earl of Glencairn, he was appointed keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, so that he held the three highest offices in the kingdom. In all matters relating to the church the earl of Rothes followed the violent counsels of Archbishop Sharp, and his conduct in reference to the oppressed Presbyterians was in consequence of the most persecuting kind.

In 1667, Lauderdale supplanted him in the royal favour, and on 16th April that year, he was stripped of all his employments, except the chancellorship. He had been represented to the king, and that not by the Presbyterians, but by some of his own colleagues in the government, as unfit to hold such high offices, on account of his dissolute and lascivious life, which it was said was wholly given up to debauchery He afterwards joined the party of the duke of York, through whose influence he was, by patent, dated at Windsor, 29th May 1680, created duke of Rothes, marquis of Ballenbreich, earl of Lesley, viscount of Lugton, Lord Auchmutie and Caskiebery, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He did not long enjoy his new titles, as he died of jaundice at Holyrood-house, Edinburgh, 27th July 1681, aged 51. As he had no male issue, his ducal titles became extinct at his death. He had two daughters, Lady Margaret, on whom the earldom devolved, and Lady Christian, marchioness of Montrose, mother of the first duke of Montrose.

The duke of Rothes does not bear an enviable characte among the Scots statesmen of his time. His talents were o no mean order, though he was totally devoid of learning. Lord Fountainhall says, he gave himself "great libertie in all sorts of pleasures and debaucheries, particularly with Lady Anne, sister to the first duke of Gordon, whom he took along with him in his progress through the country in hat and feather, and by his bad example infected many of the nobility and gentry." He is said to have excused his gallantries on the ground that, as Charles' commissioner, it became him in all things to represent the royal person. The following passage, suppressed in the earlier editions of Burnet's history, gives a singular account of his intemperance: "He was unhappily made for drunkenness. For as he drank all his friends dead, and was able to subdue two or three sets of drunkards, one after another, so it scarce ever appeared that he was disordered, and after the greatest excesses, an hour or two of sleep carried them all off so entirely that no sign of them remained. He would go about his business without any uneasiness, or discovering any heat either in body or mind. This had a terrible conclusion; for, after he had killed all his friends, he fell at last under such a weakness of stomach that he had perpetual cholics, when he was not hot within and full of strong liquor, of which he was presently seized; so that he was always either sick or drunk."

His elder daughter, Margaret, countess of Rothes, married Charles, fifth earl of Haddington, and died 20th August 1700. They had three sons, viz., John, seventh earl of Rothes; Thomas, sixth earl of Haddington, and the Hon. Charles Hamilton, who died young.

John, seventh earl of Rothes, the eldest son, was appointed keeper of the privy seal of Scotland in 1704, but the following year he was removed from that office. At the general election of 1708, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and subsequently was twice re-elected.

After the accession of George I., he was, in November 1714, appointed vice-admiral of Scotland, and in 1715, governor of Stirling castle. He was lord-high-commissioner to the Church of Scotland from 1715 to 1721, both inclusive. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he rendered himself very active on the side of the government. With 500 men of the Fife militia he marched to seize Perth, but was prevented obtaining possession of that town by the rebels being beforehand with him. On 26th September, when a party of the rebels had assembled at Kinross, for the purpose of proclaiming the Pretender, Lord Rothes entered the town, sword in hand, with a detachment of the Scots Greys, put them to flight, and seizing Sir Thomas Bruce of Kinross, carried him prisoner to Stirling. In the following month a party of the rebels went to his seat of Leslie, and searched it for arms. Forcing the church doors, they broke into the family burial place, and having dug up the coffins, tore them open. On the 17th October, his lordship and Lord Torphichen, with 300 volunteers and 200 horse, marched from Edinburgh to Seton House, Haddingtonshire, then garrisoned by the rebels, but found them so strongly entrenched within the gates that it was impossible to dislodge them without artillery. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, on the 13th November, he commanded the horse volunteers, and behaved with great gallantry. On 2d January 1716, he attempted to possess himself of the royal palace of Falkland, but was repulsed with loss by the rebels. Besides being heritable sheriff of Fife, he was lord-lieutenant of the counties of Fife, Kinross, and Aberdeen. He died 9th May 1722. By his countess, Lady Jean Hay, daughter of the second marquis of Tweeddale, high-chancellor of Scotland, he had eight sons and four daughters.

The eldest son, John, eighth earl, entered the army, and at the battle of Dettingen, 16th June 1743, acted as major-general. He was one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and in June 1744, was appointed chamberlain of Fife and Strathern. At the battle of Rocoux, 1st October 1746, betwixt the British and the French, the latter commanded by Marshal Saxe, his lordship was at the head of the first line of cavalry, and behaved with great bravery. Under the heritable jurisdictions abolition act of 1747, he received for the hereditary sheriffship of Fife, £6,268 16s. In 1751, he was appointed governor of Duncannon fort, and a lieutenant-general on the staff in Ireland. In March 1753, he was invested with the order of the Thistle. He was subsequently commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, a general in the army, colonel of the third regiment of foot-guards, and a member of the privy council in Ireland. He died 10th December 1767. He married, first, Hannah, daughter and heiress of Matthew Howard of Thorpe, county of Norfolk, and by her had two sons and two daughters; secondly, Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mary, countess of Haddington, by her first husband, but by her had no issue. This countess of Rothes, after the death of the earl her husband, became the wife of Bennet Langton of Langton, Lincolnshire, the friend of Dr. Johnson, and to Mr. Langton she had a large family.

John, ninth earl of Rothes, an officer in the army, died 18th April 1773, in his 29th year, without issue, when, his brother having predeceased him, his elder sister, Lady Jane Elizabeth, became countess of Rothes. Her right to the succession was contested by her uncle, the Hon. Andrew Leslie, equery to the princess dowager of Wales, but both the court of session and the House of Lords on appeal, decided against him. Her ladyship died June 2d, 1810, in her 61st year. She married, first, George Raymond Evelyn, youngest son of William Evelyn Glanville of St. Clere in Kent, by whom she had three sons, the two eldest of whom died infants, and the third, George William, was tenth earl of Rothes. She married, secondly, in 1772, Lucas Pepys, M.D., physician to George III., and physician general to the army, created a baronet of Great Britain, 10th December, 1783, and had to him two sons and a daughter, who assumed their mother's maiden name of Leslie instead of that of Pepys. The elder son, Sir Charles Leslie, second baronet, died in 1833, and was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, third baronet. The daughter, Harriet, countess of Devon, died in 1839.

George William, 10th earl, born March 28, 1768, married, 1st, Lady Henrietta Anne Pelham, eldest daughter of the 1st earl of Chichester, and had two daughters, Lady Henrietta Anne, and Lady Mary. He married, 2dly, Charlotte Julia, daughter of Colonel John Campbell of Dunoon, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth-Jane, married to Major Wathen 13th light dragoons. His lordship died in 1817.

His eldest daughter, Henrietta Anne, 3d countess of Rothes in her own right, born in 1790, married in 1806 George Gwyther, who assumed the surname and arms of Leslie, and had two sons and four daughters.

The elder son, George William Evelyn Leslie, 11th earl, succeeded his mother, Jan. 30, 1819. Born Nov. 8, 1809, he married, May 7, 1831, Louisa, 3d daughter of Colonel Anderson-Morshead, colonel-commandant of engineers, and, with a daughter, Lady Hannah Anderson Morshead, had an only son, George William Evelyn Leslie, born Feb. 4, 1835. The latter succeeded him, on his death March 10, 1841, as 12th earl, and died at Edinburgh, unmarried, Jan. 2, 1859, succeeded by his sister, Henrietta Anderson Morshead Leslie, countess in her own right. Born in 1832, she married, Jan. 22, 1861, Hon. George Waldegrave, 3d son of William, 8th earl of Waldegrave.

ROTHESAY, Duke of, one of the titles which was vested from his birth in the eldest son of the possessor of the Scottish throne. The first who bore it was the unfortunate David, earl of Carrick, and prince and steward of Scotland, eldest son of King Robert III. In a solemn council held at Scone 28th April 1398, he was created duke of Rothesay in the Isle of Bute, his uncle the earl of Fife, regent of Scotland, being at the same time created duke of Albany. This was the first introduction of the ducal dignity into Scotland. The duke of Rothesay has continued from that time the title of the king's eldest son as a collateral for Scotland to that of prince of Wales for England. David, first duke of Rothesay, then in his 29th year, is currently said to have fallen a victim to the ambition of his uncle the regent Albany, on 27th March 1402, but it is more likely that he died from weakness and dysentery, the consequence of his dissipated life. (See vol. i. p. 35.) The dukedom was transferred by charter, dated at Perth 10th December 1404, to his brother, James, afterwards James I. of Scotland. By an act of parliament passed 27th November 1409, it was declared that "the lordship of Bute, with the castle of Rothesay, the lordship of Cowal, with the castle of Dunoon, the earldom of Carrick, the lands of Dundonald, with the castle of the same, the barony of Renfrew, with the lands and tenandries of the same, the lordship of Stewarton, the lordship of Kilmarnock, with the castle of the same, the lordship of Dalry; the lands of Nodisdale, Kilbryde, Narristown, and Cavirton; also the lands of Frarynzan, Drumcall, Trebrauch, with the fortalice of the same, 'principibus primogenitis Regum Scotiæ successorum nostrorum, perpetuis futuris temporibus, uniantur, incorporentur, et annexantur.'" Since that period, the dukedom of Rothesay, in common with the principality and stewartry of

Scotland, the earldom of Carrick, the lordship of the Isles, and the barony of Renfrew, has been vested in the first-born son and heir apparent of the sovereign, with all the privileges of a peer of Scotland. In the event of the death of the eldest son, these titles pass to the king's next surviving son, to the exclusion of a grandson, the son of the eldest prince; and when the king has no son or heir apparent, they vest in himself, as the representative of the prince who ought to possess them. He can neither give them nor withhold them.

In the Union roll of the peerage of Scotland, that is, the list of Scottish peers as it stood on 1st May 1707, laid before the House of Lords, the title of duke of Rothesay is not inserted, as the then sovereign, Queen Anne, had no son in existence at the time. On the accession of George I. in 1714, his eldest son and heir apparent, George, prince of Wales, afterwards George II., became of course duke of Rothesay, and that title was accordingly placed at the head of the roll of the peers of Scotland. His Royal highness as duke of Rothesay, voted twice by proxy at the election of Scots peers, the first time on 3d March 1715, and the second time on 28th February 1716. When he succeeded as king, his eldest son, Frederick, prince of Wales, became duke of Rothesay of right, but he never exercised his privilege of voting for a Scottish peer. He predeceased his father, 20th March 1751, and on 20th April following, his eldest son, George, afterwards George III., was created, by patent, prince of Wales and earl of Chester in England. In this patent the titles of prince and steward of Scotland, duke of Rothesay, earl of Carrick, lord of the Isles, and baron of Renfrew, in Scotland, as well as that of duke of Cornwall in England, were omitted, these honours being annexed to estates limited by law to the eldest son and heir apparent of the sovereign. In 1751, a signature being presented to the barons of Exchequer in Scotland, for expediting a charter by the king as prince and steward of Scotland, a doubt arose as to whether the principality did not belong to Prince George, the eldest son of the late prince as heir apparent of the crown. In December of the same year, the question became the subject of a conference between the whole judges of the courts of session and exchequer, but they differed in opinion, and the point was not then determined. Subsequently a temporary act of parliament was passed, entitled an act to obviate doubts that had arisen with regard to the admission of vassals within the principality of Scotland until the prince became of age, and authorizing the king to possess the principality and to exercise all acts connected with it. The prince of Wales attained majority 4th June 1759, but no farther steps were adopted for ascertaining the right to the principality. On his accession to the throne, 25th October 1760, that right became vested in his majesty, and so continued till 12th August 1762, when his eldest son, afterwards George IV., was born. His Royal highness exercised his privilege as a peer of Scotland by voting by proxy for two representatives of the Scottish peerage 28th March 1787, and at several subsequent elections. The Prince of Wales succeeded to the title at his birth, Nov. 9, 1841.

ROW, JOHN, a celebrated Reformer, and the first Protestant minister of Perth, was born in the neighbourhood of Stirling, about 1525. At that period there were in Scotland several families of the name, supposed to have come originally from England, but to which of them he belonged is not known His parents were in good circumstances, and he received a liberal education. After being taught Latin at the grammar school of Stirling, he was sent to the university of St. Andrews, where he particularly addicted himself to the study of the civil and canon laws. Soon after taking the degree of M.A. he entered as an advocate in the diocesan court of St. Andrews, in which he is supposed to have commenced practising about two years before the death of Cardinal Bethune. In 1550 his reputation as a pleader, and superior knowledge of the canon law, induced the Scottish Popish clergy to send him to Rome as their agent and representative there; and on his arrival in the papal city, he was graciously received by Pope Julius III. While he remained in Italy, his most intimate friend was Guido Ascanius Sforza, created by Paul III. cardinal of Sancta Flora, at the early age of fifteen; and, at his desire, Mr. Row took the degree of doctor of laws in the university of Padua, of which the youthful cardinal was chancellor. He returned to Scotland in September 1558, in the character of nuncio or legate from the then reigning pontiff, Paul IV., with the view of opposing the progress of the Reformation. A wicked fraud practised by the Popish priests on the credulity of the populace, whereby they pretended to have restored the sight of a supposed blind boy at Our Lady's Chapel of Loretto, Musselburgh, in the beginning of 1559, was the means of directing Mr. Row's mind to an impartial consideration of the new doctrines, the result of which, and his attending the preaching of John Knox, led to his conversion soon after to the Reformed religion, of which he became a zealous and influential minister.

For some time, like the rest of the Protestant clergy, he visited different parts of the country as an itinerant preacher, but especially Perth and the neighbourhood. In April 1560 he was one of the six ministers appointed to compile the old Confession of Faith, and the First Book of Discipline. In July of the same year he was nominated by the committee of parliament minister of Perth, where he was finally settled, after officiating for some time at Kennoway, in Fife. As minister of Perth, he was present in the first general assembly of the Church of Scotland, which

met at Edinburgh, December 20, 1560. After this he took a prominent part in all the ecclesiastical transactions of the period, being almost constantly elected a member of the Assembly, and was at least four times chosen its moderator.

In July 1568 Mr. Row was appointed by the Assembly commissioner or ecclesiastical superintendent of Galloway; and in August 1569 he received from the Regent Moray the first foundation charter of King James VI.'s Hospital at Perth.

On the arrival of Andrew Melville from Geneva, in July 1575, a debate, of two days' continuance, took place in a committee of the Assembly, on a question proposed by Mr. John Durie, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, as to "whether bishops, as now allowed in Scotland, had their function from the word of God," when Mr. Row was chosen, with three others, to argue on the side of episcopacy. On the point being decided against him, however, he, with all that took part with him in the argument, yielded, and afterwards, says his manuscript history, "he preached down prelacy all his days." That he fully approved of Presbyterianism is sufficiently evident, as is shrewdly remarked by Mr. James Scott, in his History of the Lives of the Reformers, from his being one of the compilers of the Second Book of Discipline, the eleventh chapter of which decidedly condemns the office of bishops. He died at Perth, October 16th, 1580. He is said to have been the first who introduced the study of the Hebrew language into Scotland, a knowledge of which he had acquired on the Continent. He married, about 1560, Margaret Bethune, daughter of the laird of Balfour in Fife, and by her he is said to have had eight sons and two daughters. Three of the sons became eminent ministers of the Church of Scotland.

The eldest, James Row, born in 1562, was, in 1587, ordained minister of Kilspindy, in the Presbytery of Perth, and died suddenly in bed, December 29, 1614.

ROW, William, the second son of John Row, the Reformer, is supposed to have been born at Perth, about 1563, although his name does not appear in the parish register. About 1590 he was appointed minister of Forgandenny, in the presbytery of Perth, in which he succeeded a person of the same name with his father, probably a relative of the family. Some writers state that he was at one time minister of Strathmiglo, in Fife; but this is evidently a mistake. For his declared disbelief of the truth of the Gowrie Conspiracy, in 1600, he was prosecuted by the king. In 1606 he joined, with his brother James and some other ministers, in a remonstrance to parliament against bishops; and in Calderwood's History, [vol. vi., pp. 645–651,] will be found related at length his intrepid behaviour in a meeting of the Synod of Perth in April 1607, of which he was moderator, in opposition to the king's wish for a constant moderator. We are told that as old moderator, "being commanded by the Assembly to proceed, and gather the votes for the choice of a new moderator, he took the catalogue in his hand. The comptroller, (Sir David Murray, one of the three commissioners appointed by the king to be present), raged, and began to rise out of his chair, and take the catalogue out of the moderator's hand per force; but he held it in his left hand, the comptroller sitting on his righ, hand. He held the comptroller with his right hand in his chair, till he called all the names." For his contumacy on this occasion he was summoned to take his trial; but, not appearing, was put to the horn, and obliged for a time to keep himself concealed. By the favour of Alexander Lindsay, bishop of Dunkeld, patron of his parish, his son William was, June 29, 1624, ordained his assistant and successor in Forgandenny. He died in the beginning of October 1634. William, his son and successor, distinguished himself in the time of the civil wars, as a zealous Covenanter, and attended the Scots army into England as one of its chaplains. He died in 1660.

ROW, John, a well-known ecclesiastical historian, third surviving son of John Row, the Reformer, was born at Perth, about the end of December 1568. He was a twin, but his brother of the same birth was still-born. Being very weakly in his earlier years, he was at first instructed at home, and when only seven years of age he had acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew language. Subsequently put to the grammar school at Perth, he taught his master to read the Hebrew. After his father's death, both he and

his brother, William, enjoyed a friar's pension from King's Hospital, Perth. He was first employed as tutor to his uncle's children, Bethune of Balfour, and in 1586 was enrolled a student in the then newly created college of Edinburgh. He took the degree of M.A. in August 1590, and was for two years schoolmaster at Aberdour. In the end of 1592 he was ordained minister of Carnock in Fife, and three years afterwards he married Grissel, a daughter of the Rev. David Fergusson, minister of Dunfermline, and by her had a numerous family. In 1619 he was summoned before the court of high commission at St. Andrews for nonconformity and opposition to prelacy, and on 6th February 1622, he was charged by the council to keep within his own parish bounds. (*Calderwood*, vol. vii. p. 543.) He was a member of the famous Glasgow Assembly of November 1638, and was one of the four oldest of the ministers present put in nomination with Alexander Henderson, as a mark of respect to their years, for the moderatorship. At this assembly he was appointed one of the committee to report upon the state of the church registers, and upon their report, which is contained in the printed acts of the assembly, these volumes were received as authentic registers. In this and subsequent assemblies he took an active interest. He died 26th June 1646, having been for 54 years minister of Carnock. His 'Historie of the Kirk of Scotland from the year 1558 to August 1637, with a continuation to July 1639, by his son, John Row, principal of King's College, Aberdeen,' was printed in 1842, for the Wodrow Society. In compiling it, he made use of the papers of his father-in-law, Mr. David Fergusson, minister of Dunfermline. An edition of Row's History has also been printed for the Maitland Club of Glasgow.

ROW, JOHN, a learned and eminent divine, grandson of John Row the Reformer, and second son of the preceding, was born about the year 1598. He studied at the university of St. Andrews, and on leaving it, became tutor to George Hay, afterwards second earl of Kinnoul. He was subsequently for some time master of the grammar school of Kirkcaldy. On the recommendation of the father of his pupil, who was then lord-chancellor of Scotland, he was, in 1632, appointed rector of the grammar school of Perth. In 1634 he published the first edition of his Hebrew Grammar, to which were prefixed some commendatory verses from Alexander Henderson, Samuel Rutherford, and others of his friends. In 1641 he was persuaded by the celebrated Andrew Cant to remove to Aberdeen, and become minister of the church of St. Nicholas in that city. In 1643 he published a vocabulary of the Hebrew language, which he dedicated to the Town Council of Aberdeen, for which he received, "for his paines, four hundred merk Scotts money." In 1644 he brought out, at Glasgow, the second edition of his Hebrew Grammar, under the title of 'Hebreæ Linguæ Institutiones Compendiosissimæ,' &c.; the work being dedicated to George, earl of Kinnoul. About the same period he wrote some other books, relating chiefly to the political controversies of the times. In 1645, on the approach to Aberdeen of the marquis of Montrose with the royalist forces, Row, with Cant, and others of the Presbyterian party, took refuge in the castle of Dunnottar. In 1651 he was appointed principal of King's college, Old Aberdeen, in the room of Dr. Guild, deposed by Monk's military commission, for his opposition to the Covenants. It has been incorrectly stated in some of the biographies of him, that on October 8, 1656, Principal Row preached before the parliament in Westminster Abbey, on a day appointed for a public thanksgiving, but the John Row who preached on that occasion was an Independent minister in London.

At the Restoration, with the view of ingratiating himself with the new authorities, he published at Aberdeen, in small quarto, a poetical address in Latin to the king, which was no less laudatory of his majesty than abusive of Cromwell, whom he characterized as "Trux vilis vermis," being the anagram of "O vile cruel worm," (Oliver Cromwell,) latinised. This truckling, however, did not save him, as some of his works, which reflected severely on the royal family, were taken from the college and burnt at the cross of Aberdeen, by the common hangman. In 1661 he resigned his office of principal, and removed to New Aberdeen, where he endeavoured to maintain himself by keeping a school, being occasionally assisted by donations from charitable persons. In his latter years he took up his residence with his

son-in-law, Mr. John Mercer, minister of Kinellar, where he died about 1672. He enlarged his father's History of the Church already referred to; his continuation bearing the following quaint title: 'Supplement to the Historie of the Kirk of Scotland, from August, anno 1637, and thenceforward to July 1639; or ane Handfull of Goate's Haire for the furthering of the Building of the Tabernacle; a Short Table of Principall Things for the promoving of the most excellent Historie of this late blessed work of Reformation; written by John Row, Minister at Aberdene.' His younger brother, James Row, minister of Monivaird and Strowan, in Perthshire, was the author of the famous 'Pockmanty Sermon,' preached in St. Giles' church, Edinburgh, on the last Sunday of July 1638, first printed at London in 1642, as 'The Red-Shanke's Sermon,' and reprinted from an original manuscript in the library of David Laing, Esq., in 1828, under the title of 'A Cupp of Bon Accord,' with, prefixed, 'Memorials of the Family of Row,' taken from a manuscript account by Robert Milne, jun., a descendant of the family.

ROXBURGH, a surname derived from the ancient town of that name, in Lower Teviotdale. The word is of Norman origin. In Kelham's Dictionary it is thus given, "*Rokeboruth, Roxburgh;*" from *roke*, a rock, and *boruth*,—perhaps originally written *boruch*,—evidently the same with the Anglo-Saxon *borh*, *burgh*, 'a borough.' In charters of David I., the orthography is *Rokesburg*. It also appears as *Roksburg*, *Rocesburg*, *Rochelburc*, *Rokesburch*, *Rosburg*, or *Roseburgh*, which is the vulgar pronunciation, and *Rousburge*. Some have urged that this is the proper appellation of the place, being most expressive of its beautiful situation; as in the supposed etymon of Montrose from *Mons rosarum*.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Underwood, in the parish of Craigie, Ayrshire, June 29, 1759. After receiving the usual education at the parish school, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the medical classes; and, before he was eighteen years of age, was appointed surgeon's mate on board of an East Indiaman. In this vessel he made two voyages to the East, after which he was induced to settle at Madras. Having early directed his attention to the study of botany, he communicated several interesting papers, on subjects in natural history, to the Royal Society, which were inserted in their Transactions; and occasionally transmitted to England some curious seeds and other productions of Asia, suspending the finer specimens in a mucilage of gum arabic, to preserve them from the effects of the heat and moisture. In 1781 he was stationed at Samulcottah, where he paid particular attention to the cultivation of pepper, and various other plants, and also endeavoured to introduce the culture of silk, as well as to improve the manufacture of sugar. Some large collections of plants which he had made in the Carnatic he had the misfortune to lose, with his books and papers, in an inundation at Ingeram; but, with characteristic ardour, he recommenced making a fresh collection, and the Court of Directors sent him out a present of botanical books. In the autumn of 1793 he was appointed by the government of Bengal superintendent of the botanical garden recently established at Calcutta. On the formation of the Asiatic Society, he became one of its original members, and contributed several papers to their Researches; particularly one on the colouring matter of the lacca insect. In 1797 he visited England, on which occasion he married his first wife, and took his degree of M.D.

On his return to Calcutta, he sent several valuable communications to the Society for the Promotion of Arts, particularly as to the cultivation of hemp in Bengal, the growth of trees in India, &c., for which he received, at different times, three gold medals from that society. He also wrote several dissertations on the Hindoo method of cultivating the sugar-cane, which, together with remarks on the copper coins of the northern circars, were afterwards published in Dalrymple's Oriental Repertory. During the time that he held the office of superintendent, he had made three different voyages for the benefit of his health, once to the Cape, and twice to Europe. In the summer of 1813 he left India for the last time, and, after some stay in London, he repaired to Edinburgh, where he died, April 10, 1815, in the 57th year of his age. He was twice married, and had children by both his wives. His collection of drawings of Indian plants, amounting to nearly 3,000, was sent to the Court of Directors, and published under the title of 'Plants of the Coast of Coromandel,' London, 1795, 1802, 2 vols. folio His works are·

Plants of the Coast of Coromandel; selected from Drawings and Descriptions presented to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Lond. 1795, 1802, 2 vols. folio.

Botanical Description of a new species of Swietenia, or Mahogany; with Experiments and Observations on the Bark thereof, in order to determine and compare its powers with those of Peruvian Bark, for which it is proposed as a substitute. London, 1793, 4to.

An Essay upon the Natural Order of the Scitamineæ. Calcutta, 4to.

A Meteorological Diary, &c., kept at Fort George in the East Indies. Phil. Trans. 1778, Abr. xiv. 322. Continuation, Ib. 1780, 681.

An Account of the Trigonometrical Operation, by which the Distance between the Meridians of the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Paris has been determined. Ib. 1790. xvi. 649.

Chermes Lacca. Ib. 1791, xvii. 62.

Account of the Tusseh and Arrindy Silk-Worms of Bengal. Trans. Linn. Soc. 1802, vol. vii. p. 33.

A Botanical Description of Urseola Elastica, or Caoutchouc Vine of Sumatra and Pulo Pinang; with an Account of the Properties of its inspissated Juice, compared with those of the American Caoutchouc. Nicholson's Journal, iii., 435, 1799.

On the Culture, Properties, and Comparative Strength of Hemp, and other Vegetable Fibres, the Growth of the East Indies. Ib. xi. 32, 1805.

The Botanical and Economical Account of the Bassia Butyracea, or the East India Butter Tree. Ib. xix. 372, 1808.

On various Natural Productions of the East Indies. Ib. xxvii. 69, 1810.

Some Account of the Teak Tree of the East Indies. Ib. xxxiii. 348, 1812.

His general descriptive work of the plants of India, called 'Flora Indica,' did not appear till some years after his death. A complete edition, in three volumes, was published by his sons in 1832.

ROXBURGHE, Duke of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, possessed by the noble family of Ker of Cessford, date of creation, 1707. The Kers of Cessford and of Fernihirst, the former the Roxburghe, and the latter the Lothian branch (see vol. ii. p. 601, article KERR, and p. 690, article LOTHIAN), sprang from the same Anglo-Norman ancestor; and are regarded as in common the head of the sept of Ker, Kerr, or Carr, a name derived from the British word Car, a fortalice or strength. The surname abounds in the south of Scotland, particularly in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick. Robert Ker got from David II. the lands of Oltonburn or Auldtounburn, lying upon the water of Bowmont, Teviotdale. John Ker of Oltonburn had two charters of the same, dated in 1357 and 1358. Andrew Ker of Oltonburn, the third in succession from John, had several charters from Archibald Douglas, duke of Touraine, among others of the barony of Cessford, in 1446. His eldest son, Andrew Ker of Oltonburn and Cessford, was one of those selected to accompany the earl of Douglas to Rome in 1450. He had a charter of the king's lands of the barony of Auld Roxburghe, 6th February 1451-2. He was concerned with the Boyds in carrying off James III. from Linlithgow, for which he received a remission, 13th October 1466.

His son, Walter Ker of Cessford, a powerful border baron, was, under the name of Wat Carre, one of the commissioners for settling border disputes with the English, 18th October, 1484. In 1499 he received from James IV. a grant of the site of the ruined town and castle of Roxburgh, and died 25th November 1501. With one daughter, he had two sons, Sir Robert Ker, his successor, and Mark Ker of Dolphingston and Littledean, from whom was descended Major-general Walter Ker of Littledean, who, on 18th June 1804, was served nearest lawful heir male of Robert, first earl of Roxburghe, and his son, Hary, Lord Ker.

Sir Robert Ker of Cavertoun, the elder son, was in great favour with James IV., being his chief cupbearer. He was also master of the king's artillery, and warden of the middle marches. He died before 6th November 1500. Pinkerton (vol. ii. p. 71) states that having shown great severity as warden on the borders, he was slain, in 1511, by the bastard Heron, Lilburn, and Starked, three Englishmen, and that his son, Andrew Ker, having sent two of his adherents after his assailants, they brought him the head of Starked, which was exposed on one of the most public places in Edinburgh. The date, 1511, is however erroneous. By his wife, Christian, daughter of James Rutherford of Rutherford, he had two sons, Sir Andrew Ker, and George Ker of Fawdonside.

Sir Andrew, the elder son, was one of those who signed the letter to the king of France about comprehending Scotland in his treaty with England, 15th May 1515. Like his father, he was guardian of the middle marches, and in the summer of 1526 was in the expedition to the borders, under the earl of Angus, which, on its return by Melrose to Edinburgh, was, on 18th July, intercepted by his brother-in-law, Scott of Buccleuch, with a thousand men, assembled to free King James V. from the power of the Douglases. In the engagement that ensued, Ker of Cessford was the only person of note killed on the side of Angus. His death was lamented by both parties, and occasioned a deadly feud between the Scotts and the Kers, which led to much blood being shed on the borders. His two daughters, Catherine and Margaret, were married to two powerful border chiefs. Sir John Ker of Fernihirst, and Sir John Home of Coldingknows. He had, besides, three sons, Sir Walter, his successor; Mark Ker, commendator of Newbottle, father of the first earl of Lothian (see vol. ii. p. 690), and Andrew.

Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, the eldest son, had a letter of remission under the great seal to himself and John Ker of Fernihirst, for being art and part in the cruel murder of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, committed in October 1552. He was one of the commissioners of Francis and Mary to treat with the English, 28th August, 1559. He promoted the reformation, and in 1567, after the marriage of Queen Mary with Bothwell, he was among the border chiefs commanded to enter the castle of Edinburgh, during Bothwell's intended excursion against the thieves of Liddesdale. All of them, "suspecting some other thing, went home in the night, except Sir Andrew Ker of Fernihirst, who was judged not ignorant of the murder of the king, and Walter Ker, laird of Cessford, a well meaning man, suspecting nothing." (*Calderwood*, vol. ii. p 360.) When the queen and Bothwell were in Borthwick castle, from which they were forthwith obliged to flee, "Lord Hume came, with eight hundred men armed with jack and spear, of which number a hundred gentlemen came with young Cessford, to assist him." (*Ibid.* p. 361.) Sir Walter Ker of Cessford was one of the chief leaders against the queen and Bothwell at Carbery hill. He entered into the association in support of the young king, James VI., and fought on the side of the regent Moray at the battle of Langside. When the queen's faction in 1571 had possession of Edinburgh castle, the laird of Cessford was with the party in arms for the king at Leith, and took part in some of the conflicts of that unhappy time. In a parliament held by the

queen's partisans at Edinburgh in August the same year, Sir Walter Ker of Cessford was among the parties, to the number of 200, forfeited by them. Soon after, when Ker of Fernihirst and Scott of Buccleuch, at the head of their own followers and "the thieves of Liddesdale, Eusdale, Eskdale, West Teviotdale, and some also out of the English borders," in all 3,000 men, advanced to plunder Jedburgh, the inhabitants sent for Sir Walter Ker of Cessford to assist them, and with the aid of Lord Ruthven, who had arrived "with 120 shot and some horsemen," and their own proud warcry of "Jeddart's here," soon put them to flight. He died in 1584 or 1585. By Isabel, a daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Fernihirst, he had, with two daughters, two sons, Andrew, who predeceased him, and William, warden of the middle marches. The latter also had, with two daughters, two sons, Sir Robert Ker, first Lord Roxburghe, and Sir Mark Ker of Ormiston, died in September 1603.

Sir Robert Ker, first Lord Roxburghe, born about 1570, in 1585 joined the banished lords in their successful attempt to drive from court the king's infamous favourite, Captain James Stuart, some time earl of Arran. Two years afterwards, he and Buccleuch were committed to ward, for making incursions on the borders, their warding being urged by Lord Hunsdon, the English representative in Scotland. At the coronation of Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI., in 1590, he was one of the twelve gentlemen selected to be dubbed knights. The same year, he was engaged in the murder of William Ker of Ancrum, for which he had a remission under the great seal, 18th November 1591. Having failed to give up some English prisoners, taken on the borders, in contravention of an agreement entered into by commissioners on both sides, in December 1596, whereby there was to be an exchange of prisoners, he, the following year, surrendered himself to Sir Robert Cary, the English warden. That knight, who in his Memoirs (p. 67) describes him as a brave and active young man, after courteously entertaining him for some time, delivered him, by order of Queen Elizabeth, to the archbishop of York. The latter wrote thus of him to the treasurer: "I understand that the gentleman is wise and valiant, but somewhat haughty and resolute." He was soon, however, released and allowed to return to Scotland. He was created a peer, by the title of Lord Roxburghe, about the end of 1599. The date of the creation does not appear, but in the ranking of the nobility in 1606, he was placed before Lord Lindores, so created 31st March 1600. As one of James' principal courtiers, he accompanied him to London in 1603, on his accession to the English throne. A union with England being a favourite scheme of James VI., Lord Roxburghe was by the parliament, holden at Perth 11th July 1604, appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English commissioners about it, but the project did not take effect till a full century afterwards. In 1607 he was present as king's commissioner, at the meeting of the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, with the view of urging on them the admission of one of the constant moderators of the presbyteries to be moderator of the synod, but as honest Calderwood says, "he got a flat *Nolumus*." He was created earl of Roxburghe and Lord Ker of Cessford and Cavertoun, 18th September 1616. In the parliament which met 25th July 1621, he was chosen one of the lords of the articles, and in the same parliament he voted for the confirmation of the five articles of Perth, so obnoxious to the great body of the Scots people. In 1623, a commission was appointed to hear grievances in Scotland, of which the earl of Roxburghe was a member, but it never was intended that it should take effect, and accordingly nothing followed on the proclamation regarding it. In 1637, he was appointed lord privy seal. In the riot which took place at Edinburgh, July 23d, that year, on occasion of the new liturgy being introduced at St. Giles' church, his lordship was the means of saving the bishop of Edinburgh, by taking him into his coach, and driving him off to Holyrood-house, his servants being obliged to draw their swords against the populace. On the breaking out of the civil war in Scotland in 1639, he joined the king, but returned home on the pacification of Berwick. In consequence of his having supported the 'Engagement' for the rescue of the ill-fated Charles, in 1648, he was deprived of his office of privy seal by order of the Estates, 13th February 1649. He died 18th January 1650, in his 80th year. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Margaret, only daughter of Sir William Maitland of Lethington, he had a son, William, Lord Ker, who died in France, before 19th August 1618, and three daughters, Lady Jean, married to the second earl of Perth, with issue; Lady Isabel, married to James Scrimgeour, second viscount of Dundee, killed at Marston Moor in 1644; and Lady Mary, married, first, to James Halyburton of Pitcur, and, after his death, to the second earl of Southesk. He married, secondly, Jane, third daughter of the third Lord Drummond, and sister of his son-in-law the earl of Perth. This countess of Roxburghe was governess of the children of James VI., and died in 1643. In the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1799, is an autograph of her ladyship, Jane Roxburghe, said therein to be the signature of Jane, duchess (in mistake for countess) of Roxburghe, to a receipt, dated 10th May 1617, for £500, part of the sum of £3,000, a gift from his majesty to her, in consideration of her long and faithful service to the queen, as one of the ladies of her bedchamber. They had one son, Hary, styled Lord Ker, after his brother's death. The earl married, thirdly, Lady Isobel Douglas, fifth daughter of the second earl of Morton, without issue. This lady married a second time, James, second marquis of Montrose, called the good marquis, a nobleman sixty years younger than her first husband.

Hary, Lord Ker, was, with his father, in the king's forces in 1639, but quitted the royal army and joined the Covenanters at Dunse Law, it is thought, with his father's connivance. When the association in behalf of Charles I. was formed at Cumbernauld by the marquis of Montrose in January 1641, Lord Ker joined it, and continued faithful to the royal cause. He predeceased his father in January 1643. By his wife, Lady Margaret Hay, only daughter of William, tenth earl of Errol, and after Lord Ker's death, countess of Cassillis, he had four daughters, namely, Lady Jane, countess of Roxburghe; Lady Anne; Lady Margaret, married in 1666, to Sir James Innes of Innes, baronet, with issue, whose representative ultimately succeeded to the honours of the family; and Lady Sophia, who died unmarried.

Lady Jane Ker, the earl's eldest daughter, married her cousin-german, the Hon. Sir William Drummond, fourth son of the second earl of Perth, by his countess, Lady Jean Ker, and on him the earldom of Roxburghe devolved, in accordance with a new destination of the same, obtained by the first earl, in 1643, renewed by charter under the great seal, dated 31st July 1646, and nominated under his hand as authorised by the latter, and executed by him on 23d February 1648, one of the conditions of the said Sir William Drummond's succession to the title being that he should marry the earl's eldest daughter, or one of her younger sisters in their order. This charter was ratified by act of parliament, 10th June, 1648, and their marriage contract is dated 17th May 1655. When a young man, Sir William Drummond had the command of a regiment in the Dutch service, but on the

breaking out of the civil war, he returned to Scotland, and joined the royalists, for which he was fined £6,000 by Cromwell in 1654. On his marriage with Lady Jean Ker, he became second earl of Roxburghe. In 1661, he obtained a parliamentary confirmation of the deed of nomination executed by the first earl in his favour in 1648; and in 1663, he procured a ratification of the same deed from Sir Walter Ker of Fawdonside, then the nearest male heir of the Cessford family. He died 2d July 1675. The new line introduced by this marriage retained the name of Ker, and carried on the peerage as if the succession had been direct by male descent. With a daughter, Jane, countess of Balcarres, he had four sons, viz., Robert, third earl; the Hon. Hary Ker, and the Hon. William Ker, sheriff of Tweeddale, both of whom died without issue; and John, second Lord Bellenden. His grand-aunt, Margaret, sister of the first earl of Roxburghe, having married Sir James Bellenden of Broughton, father of the first Lord Bellenden, he succeeded the latter in his title and estates. (See vol. i., page 283.)

Robert, third earl, was a privy councillor of King Charles II. He was one of the retinue of the duke of York when he embarked in the Gloucester frigate for Leith, on 3d May 1682. On the night of the 5th the Gloucester struck on a sandbank about 16 leagues from the mouth of the Humber, and was wrecked. The duke escaped by going out at the large window of the cabin into a small boat. He and those who went with him were forced to draw their swords to keep the people off. Before going he inquired for Lord Roxburghe and Lord O'Brien, but the confusion was so great that they could not be found. The earl of Roxburghe was drowned, and about 200 other persons. By his countess, Lady Margaret Hay, eldest daughter of John, first marquis of Tweeddale, lord-high-chancellor of Scotland, he had three sons, Robert, fourth earl, who died, unmarried, at Brussels, 13th June, 1696, in his 19th year; John, fifth earl, and the Hon. William Ker, a lieutenant-general in the army. The latter served with reputation on the continent under the duke of Marlborough. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November 1715, he was wounded in the thigh, and had his horse shot under him. He died, unmarried, 7th January 1741. The third earl's countess survived her husband in constant widowhood for the long period of 71 years, and died at Broomlands, near Kelso, in January 1753, in her 96th year. She is said to have been the heroine of the Scottish song called "John Hay's Bonnie Lassie." Her walking-stick is still preserved at Fleurs castle, the family seat in Roxburghshire.

John, fifth earl, a most accomplished nobleman, was, in 1704, appointed one of the secretaries of state in Scotland. He heartily promoted the union with England; nor was he without his reward, for, by patent, dated at Kensington, 25th April 1707, he was created, in the Scots peerage, duke of Roxburghe, marquis of Bowmont and Cessford, earl of Kelso, viscount of Broxmouth, and Lord Ker of Cessford and Cavertoun, to himself and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the other heirs destined by the former patents to succeed to the title and dignity of earl of Roxburghe. His grace was one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and one of the lords of the regency before the arrival of George I. in England. By that monarch he was appointed keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, 24th September 1714, and, on 1st October, sworn a privy councillor at St. James'. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he accompanied the duke of Argyle to Scotland, and served under him as a volunteer at the battle of Sheriffmuir. The following year he was constituted secretary of state for Scotland. During the king's absence in Hanover the same year, and again in 1716, 1720, 1723, and 1725, he was one of the lords justices of the kingdom. On 10th October 1722, he was invested with the order of the garter. He joined Lords Carteret and Cadogan in their attempt to remove Sir Robert Walpole and his brother-in-law, Lord Townshend, from the government, for which he was dismissed from his place as secretary of state 25th August 1725. At the coronation of George II. he officiated as deputy to the countess of Errol, high constable of Scotland. His latter years were spent on his estates. He died at Fleurs, 24th February 1741.

His only son, Robert, second duke of Roxburghe, was, in early youth, created a British peer, as earl and baron Ker of Wakefield, county of York, 24th May 1722. He died at Bath, 23d August 1755. He had four sons and three daughters. His two youngest daughters, Lady Essex Ker, and Lady Mary Ker, were two of the bridesmaids to Queen Charlotte, on her nuptials with George III. in 1761.

His eldest son, John, third duke of Roxburghe, was the celebrated bibliomanist, of whom a memoir is given, in larger type, in another part of this work. (See vol. ii., p. 601.) On his death, unmarried, in 1804, he left a vast accumulation of wealth, as well as an extensive library of rare books, the sale of which realized a prodigious sum. While travelling on the continent, he and Christiana, eldest daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, formed a mutual attachment, and were on the eve of being married, when Charlotte, her younger sister, became espoused to George III., and German etiquette forbade that the elder sister should assume a station which would render her the subject of the younger. The duke and the princess, in consequence, broke off their match, but testified the warmth of their mutual affection and esteem by remaining single, during their lives.

The direct line having again failed, the heir of entail, William, seventh Lord Bellenden, a descendant of the second earl, succeeded as fourth duke of Roxburghe. The Lords Bellenden held the office of usher of exchequer, with a salary of about £250 sterling a-year, and appear not to have been in opulent circumstances. John Ker, second Lord Bellenden, fourth son of the second earl of Roxburghe, (see previous column, and vol. i. p. 283,) died in March 1707. He had five sons and a daughter. The sons were, 1. John, third Lord Bellenden, died 16th March 1740. 2. The Hon. Robert Bellenden, died unmarried. 3. The Hon. William Bellenden, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, who died in 1759, leaving a son, William, who succeeded as seventh Lord Bellenden and fourth duke of Roxburghe. 4. The Hon. James Bellenden, a captain in the army; and 5. The Hon. Sir Henry Bellenden, gentleman usher of the Black Rod of the order of the Garter, who died without issue at London, 7th April 1761. Both Sir Henry and his sister, the Hon. Mary Bellenden, one of the maids of honour of Caroline, princess of Wales, and afterwards duchess of Argyle, are mentioned by Horace Walpole. For the latter particularly, see Lord Orford's Works (vol. iv. p. 300). With six daughters the third Lord Bellenden had two sons, Ker and Robert. Ker, fourth Lord Bellenden, an officer in the royal navy, died 23d May 1754, leaving an only son, John Ker, fifth Lord Bellenden, who died, insolvent, at Edinburgh, without issue, 20th October 1796, and was succeeded by his uncle, Robert, sixth Lord Bellenden. The latter died, unmarried, 14th October 1797, when the title devolved on the above-mentioned William Bellenden.

William, seventh Lord Bellenden, for some time an officer in the army, succeeded in 1804 as fourth duke of Roxburghe, being then in his 76th year. He enjoyed his new honours only about a year, dying at Fleurs castle 22d October 1805.

His widow, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Bechenoe, Esq., captain R.N., married, a second time, John Manners, Esq., afterwards Talmash, second son of the countess of Dysart.

As the fourth duke died without surviving issue, the whole male line of the second earl of Roxburghe failed with him. The title of Lord Bellenden became dormant, and the English titles extinct. For the Scottish honours and the estates a lengthened contest arose between Lady Essex Ker, as heir of line; Sir James Norcliffe Innes, afterwards designed Sir James Innes Ker, baronet, as heir male of Margaret, daughter of Hary, Lord Ker; Major-general Walter Ker of Littledean, as heir male of the first earl; and the Right Hon. William Drummond of Logie-Almond, as heir male of the second earl. The fourth duke had executed an entail of the estates in favour of Mr. Bellenden Ker Bellenden, nephew of the fifth Lord Bellenden, and others, but the court of session set aside the entail, and decided in favour of Sir James Innes Ker. On appeals, the whole decisions in his favour were affirmed by the House of Lords, and on 11th May 1812, he was declared duke and earl of Roxburghe.

James, fifth duke and ninth earl of Roxburghe, born about 1738, son of Sir Hary Innes, fifth baronet of Innes (see vol. ii. p. 536), was in his youth an officer in the army. He died 19th July 1823. He married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Wray of Glentworth, county of Lincoln, baronet, and assumed the additional surname of Norcliffe, upon Lady Innes' inheriting the estate of her maternal ancestors at Langton, Yorkshire. He afterwards dropped that surname on assuming the name of Ker. He married, secondly, Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Charlewood of Windlesham, Esq., and by her had an only son, James Henry Robert, sixth duke. The duchess survived him till 19th January 1855, having taken for her second husband, Lieutenant-colonel Walter Frederick O'Reilly, C.B. 41st foot, who died 4th March 1844.

James Henry Robert Innes Ker, 6th duke of Roxburghe, K.T., born July 12, 1816, created Earl Innes in 1838, he married Dec. 20, 1836, Susanna Stephenia, only child of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H., issue, James Henry Robert, marquis of Bowmont and Cessford, born Sept. 5, 1839; another son, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Lady Susan Harriet, *m.* in 1859 J. Grant Suttie, Esq. eldest son of Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart.

Roy, a surname, from a Gaelic word signifying red, and like *More*, great, *Begg*, little, *Bane*, fair, and similar names, originally assumed from some personal quality, such as the colour of the hair or complexion, in the first bearer.

ROY, Rob, see Macgregor (vol. ii., page 740).

ROY, William, Major-General, an eminent antiquarian, was born in the parish of Carluke, upper ward of Lanarkshire, on May 4th, 1726. In 1747 he acted as deputy quarter-master of the Duke of Cumberland's survey corps under Colonel Watson, whom he assisted for nearly eight years in making an actual survey of Scotland on a very large scale, and the result of their labours is now known as the "Duke of Cumberland's Map," the original of which is in the Ordnance Office. This map, on which the sites of all the Roman camps and other remarkable objects are accurately pointed out, he afterwards reduced to a smaller size, and had a few engraved as presents to his friends. He contributed many important papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society; and for one of these, being a curious account of the measurement of a base on Hounslow-Heath, he obtained the Copley medal. A short time before his death, he had completed, by command of the king, a most elaborate set of trigonometrical experiments and observations, to determine the exact latitude and longitude of the royal observatories of Greenwich and Paris, according to a mode proposed by himself in some of his papers in the Philosophical Transactions. They were illustrated by tables computed by actual measurements, to enable him to take which his majesty had furnished him with some very expensive trigonometrical instruments. He had drawn up and presented to the Royal Society an account of these experiments, the printing of which he was engaged superintending for their Transactions, when he was seized with an illness of which he died in two hours, July 30, 1790. At the time of his death, besides being a major-general in the army, he was deputy quarter-master-general, colonel of the 30th foot, surveyor-general of the coasts, and a fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of the Society of Antiquaries. His valuable work, entitled 'Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain,' was published at the expense of the Antiquarian Society of London, in 1793. His works are:

Experiments and Observations made in Britain, in order to attain a Rule for Measuring Heights with the Barometer. Lond. 1778, 4to.

An Account of the Mode proposed to be followed in the Trigonometrical Operation for determining the relative situation of the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Paris. Lond. 1787, 4to.

An Account of the Trigonometrical Operations whereby the distance between the Meridians of the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris has been determined. Lond. 1790, 4to.

The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain, and particularly their ancient System of Castramentation, illustrated from vestiges of the Camps of Agricola existing there; published by the order and at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Lond. 1793, fol. (Posth.)

Experiments and Observations made in Britain, in order to obtain a Rule for measuring Heights with the Barometer. Phil. Trans. 1777, Abr. xiv. 226.

Account of a Measurement of a Base on Hounslow-Heath Ib. 1785, xvi. 22. Reprinted separately same year.

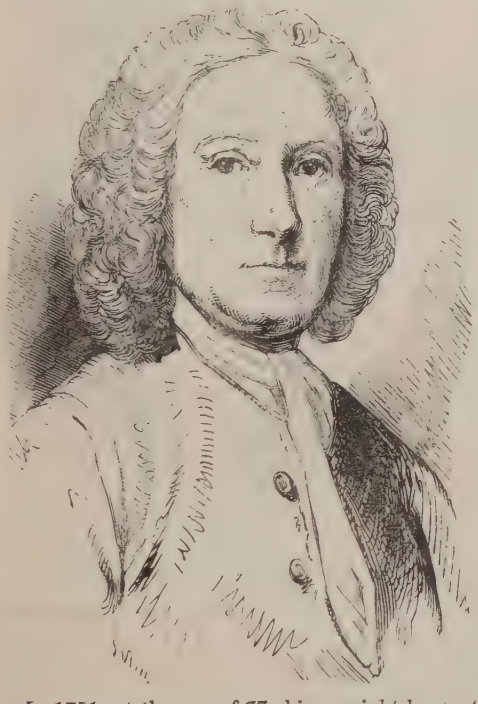
An Account of the Mode proposed to be followed in Determining the relative Situation of the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Paris. Ib. 1787, 240.

RUDDIMAN, Thomas, an eminent grammarian and scholar, the son of a respectable farmer, was born in the parish of Boyndie, Banffshire, in October 1674. He received the grammatical part of his education at the parish school, and, in November 1690, he obtained, by his superior knowledge of Latin, the first bursary in King's College, Aberdeen. In June 1694 he took the degree of M. A., and soon after was engaged by Mr. Robert Young, of Auldbar, as tutor to his son. In February 1695 he was appointed schoolmaster of Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire, where he remained about three years and a half. About the end of 1699, the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn being detained for a night by bad weather at the village inn, sent for the schoolmaster to partake of his dinner, and spend the evening with him, when he was so much pleased with his conversation and attainments, that he invited him to Edinburgh, with the promise of his patronage. Ruddiman accordingly repaired to the metropolis about the beginning of 1700, and on his arrival Dr. Pitcairn procured him employment in the Advocates' Library. In 1701 he married Barbara Scollay, the daughter of a gentleman of Orkney, and May 2, 1702, he was formally appointed assistant librarian in the Advocates' Library, with the insignificant salary of £8 6s. 8d. sterling per annum. He contrived to assist his income, however, by copying chronicles and chartularies for the university of Glasgow, and revising and editing works for the booksellers. His first publication of this kind was Sir Robert Sibbald's 'Introductio ad Historiam Rerum a Romanis Gestarum in ea Boreali Britanniæ parte quæ ultra Murum Picticum est;' and he next revised 'The Practiques of the Laws of Scotland,' by Sir Robert Spotiswoode. In 1707 he published an edition of the 'De Animi Tranquillitate Dialogus,' by Volusenus, or Wilson, with a new preface, and a sketch of the author's life. The same year he commenced practising as a book auctioneer, confining himself principally to the sale of learned works and school-books. In 1709 he published a new edition, with notes, of 'Johnstoni Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis Poetica,' which he dedicated to Dr. Pitcairn. To an edition of the translation of Virgil's Æneid, by Gavin Douglas, published in 1710, Mr Ruddiman added a glossary, explanatory of the difficult words, and serving for a dictionary to the old Scottish language. A vacancy happening soon after in the grammar school of Dundee, the magistrates invited him to fill the office of rector, but the faculty of advocates voluntarily increased his salary, and he declined the offer. In 1711 he aided in preparing for publication a new edition of the works of Drummond of Hawthornden, and assisted Abercromby in publishing the first volume of his 'Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation.' In 1713 he published a new and improved edition of the Latin Vocabulary of John Forrest; and, on the death of his friend, Dr. Pitcairn, the same year, in his character of auctioneer, he managed the sale of his library, which was purchased by Peter the Great, emperor of Russia.

In 1714 Ruddiman published his 'Rudiments of the Latin Tongue,' which at once superseded every work of a similar nature, and continues to be the standard elementary class-book for the Latin language in the schools of Scotland. In 1715 appeared his accurate and valuable edition of the works of Buchanan, with notes, in two volumes folio; but his free strictures on Buchanan's character and political principles involved him in a lengthened controversy with various persons. In the same year (1715), he commenced printer, in partnership with his brother Walter, who had been brought up to the business, and the first production of their press was the second volume of 'Abercromby's Martial Achievements.' In 1725 he published the first part of his 'Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones,' and the second part appeared in 1732.

In 1724 he began to print 'The Caledonian Mercury;' and in 1729 he acquired the whole property of that newspaper, which continued in his family till 1772, when it was sold by the trustees of his grandchildren. In 1728 he was nominated, conjunctly with James Davidson, printer to the university; and in 1730, on the death of Mr. John Spottiswood, he was appointed principal keeper of the Advocates' Library. In 1739 he edited the 'Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ,' a work left incomplete by the death of the author, Mr. James Anderson, to which he prefixed an admirable introduction in Latin. In 1745 he published a

'Vindication of Buchanan's Version of the Psalms,' in opposition to an English gentleman of the name of Benson, who had preferred the version of Dr. Arthur Johnston. During the summer of that year he retired from the disturbed scenes of Edinburgh to the sequestered quiet of the country, where he wrote, but without any view to publication, 'Critical Observations on Burman's Commentary upon Lucan's Pharsalia,' which that eminent scholar had published at Leyden in 1740. He afterwards issued several small treatises on disputed parts of Scottish history, to which he was impelled by the abusive attacks of his adversaries. He contributed his assistance to various other works than those mentioned, and also printed many of the classics, which are still sought after His portrait is subjoined.



In 1751, at the age of 77, his eyesight began to fail, a misfortune, however, which did not prevent him from continuing his correspondence with his friends, or pursuing his studies, with his accustomed ardour; and, in the course of the same year, he brought out at Edinburgh his edition of Livy, in four volumes 12mō, which Harwood declares is one of the most accurate ever published. He resigned his charge of l'brarian to the faculty of advocates, January 7, 1752, and was succeeded by David Hume. Ruddiman died at Edinburgh January 19, 1757, aged 83, and was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard, where a monument was in 1806 erected to his memory. His works are

Voluseni de Animi Tranquillitate, Dialogus. To which he prefixed a Life of Volusenus (or Wilson). Edin. 1707, 8vo.

Johnstoni Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis Poëtica Edin. 1709, 8vo.

New edition of Virgil's Æneid, by Gawin Douglas, with Corrections and a Glossary. Edin. 1710, fol.

He also published a valuable and accurate edition of George Buchanan's Works, printed by R. Freebairn, 1715, 2 vols. fol. This edition was republished, with a Preface, and a few additional Notes, by the learned Peter Burman, at Leyden, 1725, 2 vols. 4to.

Rudiments of the Latin Tongue with Notes, explaining the terms and rules of Grammar. Edin. 1714, 12mo. 17th edition. Edin. 1769, 8vo. With Additions by Mr. Moir. Edin. 1779, 8vo. New stereotype edition by J. Dymock. Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones, facili, atque ad Puerorum captum accommodatâ, methodo perscriptæ; additæ sunt, in provectiorum gratiam, notæ perpetuæ, quibus non solum Latini sermonis præcepta pleniùs explicantur, sed et ea pleraque omnia, quæ à summis grammaticis aliisque ad hanc artem illustrandum sunt observata, succinctè simul perspicuèque traduntur. Perfecit, et suis animadversionibus auxit, Thomas Ruddimannus, A.M., duobus partibus, Edinburgi: in ædibus auctoris. Edin. 1725-31, 2 vols. 8vo. Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones, (sine Notis perpetuis). Edin. 1740, 12mo. It has since passed through many editions.

Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ. 1739. Begun by Anderson, but finished and published by Ruddiman, who wrote the admirable Introduction, a translation of which was published separately at Edinburgh, 1773, 12mo.

A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan's Paraphrase of the Book of Psalms, against the objections of William Benson, Esq. Edin. 1745, 8vo.

An Answer to the Rev. G. Logan's late Treatise on Government. Edin. 1747, 8vo.

A Dissertation concerning the Competition for the Crown of Scotland betwixt Bruce and Baliol in 1291, wherein is proved that the right of Bruce was preferable to that of Baliol. Edin. 1748, 8vo.

Animadversions on a late pamphlet, entitled, A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan, &c. Edin. 1749, 8vo.

An edition of Livy. Edin. 1751, 4 vols. 12mo. This is said to be the most accurate edition of Livy ever published.

Anticrisis; or, a Discussion of Mr. Mann's scurrilous and malicious Libel published against him. Edin. 1754, 8vo.

Audi Alteram Partem; or, a farther Vindication of his edition of Buchanan's Works, against Mr. James Mann. Edin. 1756, 8vo.

A Catalogue of his own Library, which, after his death, was sold by auction; ent. Bibliotheca Romana, Catalogus Auctorum Classicorum. Edin. 1757, 8vo.

Besides writing or editing the above works, Ruddiman contributed his assistance to a great many others, such as: Sibbald's 'Introductio ad Historiam Rerum a Romanis gestarum,' &c.—Spottiswood's 'Pratiques of the Law of Scotland.'—Drummond of Hawthornden's 'Works.'—Abercrombie's 'Martial Achievements.'—Ames's 'Topographical Antiquities,' &c. &c

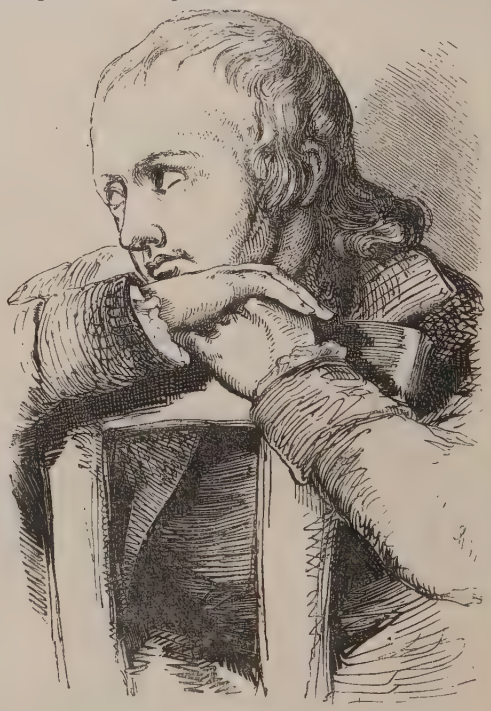
RUGLEN, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by patent, dated 5th April 1697, on Lord John Hamilton, fourth son of William and Anne, duke and duchess of Hamilton, with the secondary titles of viscount of Riccartoun and Lord Hillhouse, to him and the heirs male of his body, remainder to the heirs whatsoever of his body. Born in January 1665, he was for some time master of the mint in Scotland, but was deprived of that office for opposing the proceedings of the government. On the death of his brother, Charles, earl of Selkirk, in 1739, that title devolved upon him, and he was thenceforth styled earl of Ruglen and Selkirk. He died at Edinburgh, 3d December 1744, in his 80th year, having been twice married, first, to his cousin-german, Lady Anne Kennedy, only daughter of the seventh earl of Cassillis, and by her had one son and two daughters; and, secondly, to Elizabeth Hutchinson, relict of John, Lord Kennedy, mother of the eighth earl of Cassillis, without issue. The son, William, Lord Riccartoun, born in 1696, after his father became earl of Selkirk, was styled Lord Daer. He was an officer in the army, and died, unmarried, at Edinburgh, 20th February 1742, in his 46th year, of a fever, occasioned by overheating himself in dancing with Miss Blair, heiress of Kinfauns, afterwards Lady Gray. Anne, the elder of the two daughters, succeeded her father as countess of Ruglen. The earldom of Selkirk devolved on her father's grand-nephew, Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon (see SELKIRK, earl of). The younger daughter, Lady Susan, married her cousin, John, eighth earl of Cassillis, the son of her stepmother.

Anne, countess of Ruglen, married, first, the second earl of March, and by him had an only child, William, fourth duke of Queensberry, earl of March and Ruglen. She married, secondly, Anthony Sawyer, Esq., paymaster of the forces in Scotland, without issue. She died at York, on her way to London, 21st April 1748, in her 51st year, when the title of earl of Ruglen devolved on her son, William, earl of March and Ruglen, at one period celebrated on the turf, and in his latter years called "Old Q in the corner," from his daily habit of sitting in the parlour bow-window of his house in Piccadilly, London, looking out on the passers-by in the street; on whose death, in December 1810, the title became extinct. See QUEENSBERRY, Duke of, page 317 of this volume.

RULE, a surname, a contraction of Regulus. In the fourth century, St. Regulus or St. Rule, a monk of Patras, a city in Achaia, where the bones of St. Andrew are said to have been kept, arrived with some of them, as tradition asserts, at Mucross, afterwards St. Andrews, in the east of Fife, and thus brought the name into Scotland. The surname, in some instances, may have been derived from the rivulet Rule on the southern side of Teviotdale, the channel of which is a deep gullet through sandstone, and of which Leyden says,

"Between red ezlar banks that frightful scowl,
Fringed with gray hazel, roars the mining Rowll."

RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, a celebrated painter, the son of an architect, was born at Edinburgh in 1736. He early evinced a decided taste for drawing, and while yet a mere boy employed himself almost constantly in sketching landscapes. In 1750 he was sent as an apprentice to Messrs. John and Robert Norrie, house-painters in his native city, and under the instructions of the former, whose mantle-piece decorations were much admired at the time, he made rapid improvement. After studying as a pupil in the academy of the brothers Foulis at Glasgow, he began, about 1755, to paint landscapes professionally, and this department of art he pursued for about five years with increasing reputation, but with little profit. In 1760 he was induced to commence historical painting, a branch in which he found greater encouragement than in portraying rural scenery.—His portrait is subjoined.



Having attracted the notice of Sir James Clerk of Penicuick, baronet, then a chief patron of Scottish art, he was, in 1766, sent by that gentleman to Italy, to study the works of the great masters; and, while in that country, he made such a good use of his opportunities as to excel many of his contemporaries, particularly in the rich yet chastened style of colouring of the Venetian school. He returned to Scotland in 1771, and the same year was appointed, by the trustees for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, master of the academy established at Edinburgh for the study of drawing, with a salary of £120. His principal work, of which the design was entirely his own, was the

paintings in the Hall of Ossian at Penicuick. To this great undertaking he devoted himself so closely as to contract an illness, from which he never recovered, from being obliged to lie constantly on his back while decorating the ceiling with scenes from Ossian's Poems. These paintings, with the picture of 'The Ascension' on the ceiling above the altar of the old Episcopal chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh; his 'King Lear;' his 'Andromeda;' and his 'Agrippina landing with the Ashes of Germanicus,' fully established his fame as an historical painter. He executed several other pieces, of most of which engravings were published. He died October 21, 1785, dropping down suddenly on the street, when about to enter his lodgings. His brother, John Runciman, was also a painter of some eminence in his day.

RUSSELL, a surname originally English, having the same meaning as *Rufus*, *Rous*, and the French *Rousseau*, namely red, and derived from colour or complexion.

The family of Russell of Aden, Aberdeenshire, descends from one Rozel or Russell, an English baron who accompanied Edward III. to the siege of Berwick and battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, and settled in Scotland, being designed Russell of that ilk. In 1600 Alexander Russell of this family purchased property near Elgin, and his son, Patrick Russell, who married a sister of Archbishop Sharp, in 1680 bought part of the lands of Moncoffer, Banffshire, which were sold by his grandson, Alexander Russell, who, on his part, purchased Aden and other estates in Aberdeenshire.

Of the family of Russell of Ashiesteel, Selkirkshire, two members have distinguished themselves by their military services, namely, Colonel William Russell of Ashiesteel, who, when lieutenant of the 79th, led the storming party at the siege of Manilla, and afterwards, as adjutant-general of the Madras army, was engaged in all the memorable expeditions in India, under Clive, Coote, Laurence, &c., and his son, (by his wife, a daughter of John Rutherford, M.D. of Edinburgh,) Major-general Sir James Russell, born in 1781, who served in the East Indies from 1799 to 1825, commanded a brigade of cavalry at the battle of Mahedpoor, and in 1837 was nominated K.C.B. The latter died in 1860. He married in 1834 Katherine, daughter of Sir J. Hall, Bart., with issue. He was succeeded by his daughter, Helen Jane Mountstuart.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and naturalist, the son of a lawyer, was born and educated in Edinburgh. He studied in the university of his native city, and having taken his degree of M.D. he repaired about 1734 to London. Shortly after he sailed for Aleppo, and in 1740 was appointed physician to the English factory there. He soon became the principal practitioner in the place, being honoured by the particular regard and confidence of the pasha. He returned to England in 1754, and in 1756 he published his 'Natural History of Aleppo,' with a diary of the progress of the plague in 1742-3-4. In 1759, a vacancy occurring in St. Thomas' Hospital, London, Dr. Russell was elected physician to that institution, which office he retained till his death, November 25, 1768. He contributed several papers to the Royal and Medical Societies, which will be found in their Transactions. His works are:

Tentamen Medicum et Medicastrorum audacitate. Edin. 1709, 8vo.

The Natural History of Aleppo and parts adjacent, containing a Description of the City, and the principal Natural Productions in its neighbourhood; together with an Account of the Climate, Inhabitants, and Diseases, particularly the Plague; with the methods used by the Europeans for their preservation. Lond. 1756, 4to. 2d edition revised, enlarged, and illustrated with Notes, by his brother, Patrick Russell, M.D. Lond. 1794, 2 vols. 4to. This valuable history has been translated into different European languages.

Of a remarkable Marine Production. Phil. Trans. 1762, Abr. xi. 635. Vorticella Ovifera Lin.

Letter describing the Scammony Plant. Med. Obs. and Inq. i. p. 12, 1755.

Account of two Paralytic Cases. Ib. p. 296.

Cases of Lues Venerea cured by a solution of Corrosive Sublimate. Ib. ii. p. 88.

Of several Hydatids discharged with the Urine. Ib. iii. p. 146. 1767.

Experiments made with the Decoction of Mezereon in Venereal Nodes. Ib. p. 189.

Case of almost universal Emphysema. Ib. p. 397.

An Essay on his Character. Lond. 1770, 4to.

RUSSELL, PATRICK, M.D., a younger brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1726. After completing his medical studies at the university of that city, he went out to Aleppo, where he resided with his brother, whom he succeeded, in 1754, as physician to the British factory there. During his residence at Aleppo, the great plague of 1760 and the two following years broke out in Syria; and his quarto Treatise on the subject, published in 1791, some years after his return to England, contains an historical and medical account of the disease in all its varieties. Besides superintending the publication of an enlarged edition of his brother's 'Natural History of Aleppo,' in 1796 he published an account of the Indian serpents collected on the coast of Coromandel. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed various articles to the Transactions of that body. He died July 2, 1805. His works are:

A Treatise on the Plague, containing an Historical Journal, and Medical Account of the Plague at Aleppo in the years

1760–1–2; also, Remarks on Quarantines, Lazarettoes, and the administration of Police in times of Pestilence. With an Appendix, containing Cases of the Plague, and an Account of the Weather during the Pestilential Season. Lond. 1791, 4to.

An Account of the Indian Serpents, collected on the Coast of Coromandel, containing descriptions and drawings of each Species; together with Experiments and Remarks on their several Poisons. Lond. 1796, fol. Lond. 1801–5, 2 parts, 4to.

Of the late Earthquakes in Syria. Phil. Trans. xi. 1760, 437.

On the Inoculation in Arabia. Ib. 1768, xii. 529.

Account of the Tabasheer. Ib. 1790, xvi. 653.

Observations on the Orifices found in certain Poisonous Snakes, situated between the Nostril and the Eye; with Remarks, by Everard Home, Esq., F.R.S. Ib. 1804, 70.

Remarks on the voluntary Expansion of the Skin of the Neck, in the Cobra de Capello, or Hooded Snake of the East Indies; with a Description of the Structure of the Parts which perform that office. Ib. 353.

An Account of two Cases, showing the existence of the Small-Pox and the Measles in the same person at the same time; and an Account of a Case of Ague in a Child in Utero. Trans. Med. and Chir. ii. p. 90, 1800.

RUSSELL, William, an able historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, eldest son of Alexander Russell and Christian Ballantyne, was born in 1741 at Windydoors, a farm-house in Selkirkshire. He was educated at the school of Innerleithen and Edinburgh, and was bound apprentice to the bookselling and printing business. About 1763 he published at Edinburgh a 'Collection of Poems,' which seems to have attracted some temporary attention, and recommended him to the notice of Lord Elibank.

In May 1767 Russell set out for London, and became corrector of the press to Mr. Strahan. In 1769 he was appointed overseer of the printing office of Brown and Adlard. He published various pieces in prose and verse, and in 1779 brought out the first and second volumes of his 'History of Modern Europe,' the work by which he is best known. The three volumes which complete 'The History of Modern Europe' made their appearance in 1784. He died in 1793. His works are:

Collection of Modern Poems. Printed at Edinburgh about 1763.

An Ode to Fortitude. Lond. 1769, 4to. Reprinted at Edinburgh same year.

Sentimental Tales. 1770.

Collection of Fables, Moral and Sentimental, in Verse. Lond. 1772, sm. 8vo.

Essay on the Character, Manners, and Genius of Women; from the French of M. Thomas. 1772.

Julia; a Poetical Romance. 1774.

The History of Modern Europe; with an Account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and a View of the Progress of Society from the 5th to the 18th century: in a series of Letters from a Nobleman to his son. Lond. 1779, 2 vols. 8vo. Part II., from the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, to the Peace of Paris 1763; with a View of the Progress of Society during the present century: in a series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. Lond. 1784, 3 vols. 8vo. The first of these was anonymous, but the author in the last subscribed his name, in the Dedication to the duke of Bedford. An enlarged and improved edition of the two parts conjoined was published, 1786, 5 vols. 8vo. New edition in 6 vols. 8vo; the last volume written by Dr. Coote.

The History of America, from its first Discovery by Columbus, to the conclusion of the late War. Lond. 1779, 4to.

The Tragic Muse. 1783. A just compliment to the abilities of Mrs. Siddons.

The History of Ancient Europe; with a View of the Revolutions in Asia and Africa: in a series of Letters to a young Nobleman. Lond. 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

Besides the above Dr. Russell wrote an immense number of Articles for the Various London Magazines, which, if collected, would form several volumes. He also left a great many unfinished Productions, which have not been printed.

A Life of him, by Irvine, was published in 1801, 12mo.

Rutherford, a border surname, borne originally by the ancient Teviotdale family of Rutherford of that ilk. The surname is traditionally said to have had its derivation from the circumstance that their ancestor guided Ruther, one of the Scots kings of "hoar antiquity," through a ford in the river Tweed, in an expedition against the Britons, and the lands adjacent being conferred upon him were thereafter called Rutherford, which name his posterity adopted, when surnames became hereditary in Scotland. Another traditionary story,—which, if correct, must refer to a time preceding the epoch of authentic border history,—gives a different account of the origin of the name. It says that an English army once occupied for several days a position on a rocky height, overhanging the Tweed, in the parish of Maxton, Roxburghshire, called Ringly Hall, when, finding itself confronted by a Scottish force ensconced on the opposite bank of the river, it forded the Tweed, and was defeated after a severe encounter. The spot was afterwards called Rue-the-ford, on account of the disaster sustained by the English in fording the river, and the name, altered into Rutherford, was transferred to the lands around it, and to a village, now extinct, in its vicinity.

In the frequent border forays into England under the Douglases, the Rutherfords bore a conspicuous part. Among the first of them on record were Robertus dominus de Rutherford, witness to a charter granted by David I. to Jervasius Ridal in 1140, and Hugo de Rutherford, in a grant by Philip de Valoniis of some lands in Northumberland in 1215. Hugo's son, Sir Nichol de Rutherford, mentioned in a charter of Alexander III., in 1261, is also witness in several donations to the monastery of Kelso, and in 1270 and 1272 is designed Nicholaus de Rutherford, miles. He had two sons, Sir Nichol, who succeeded him, and Aymer de Rutherford, both of whose names are in the Ragman Roll as among the Scots barons who swore a forced fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296. The son of the former, Sir Robert de Rutherford, is particularly mentioned in Barbour's History as fighting valiantly under Robert the Bruce, for the independence of Scotland. His son, Sir Richard Rutherford of that ilk, was witness in a charter granted to the abbacy of Coupar in 1328. Sir Richard's grandson, Sir Richard Rutherford, a distinguished favourite of Robert III., was in 1390 witness to a charter granted by William Turnbull to William Stewart, his ne-

phew, of the lands of Minto. In 1398 he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, and in 1400 he and his sons were made wardens of the marches. By his wife, Jean Douglas, he had three sons, James, who succeeded him; John, who had a grant from Archibald, earl of Douglas, in 1424, of the lands of Chatto, and was ancestor of the Rutherfords of Chatto and Hunthill, of whom were the Lords Rutherford; and Nichol, ancestor of the Rutherfords of Hundalee, which family, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, ended in a female, married to Sir James Ker of Crallinghill. The Rutherfords of Fairnilee were descended from the family of Hundalee.

In 1449, James Rutherford of that ilk, the eldest son, was, with his brother, Nichol, appointed guarantee of a treaty with the English. His son, James Rutherford of that ilk, in 1457 was one of the conservators of a truce with England. In 1459 he was appointed one of the wardens of the marches. In 1484, under the designation of James, Lord Rutherford, he was one of the commissioners for settling the marches on the borders. He afterwards got a charter from James IV., of the barony of Edgerston, 15th January 1492; also another charter from the same monarch of the lands of Rutherford and Wells, to himself and Richard Rutherford, his grandson, whom failing to his second son and apparent heir, and his heirs male, &c. He died in 1493. By his wife, Margaret Erskine, daughter of Lord Erskine, he had Philip; Thomas, who became heir male of the family; three other sons; and a daughter, Christian, wife of Sir Robert Ker, only son and apparent heir of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford. The eldest son, Philip, predeceased his father. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, he had a son, Richard, who succeeded his grandfather, and two daughters, Helen, married, first, to Sir John Forman of Davine, brother of that artful and avaricious prelate, Andrew Forman, archbishop of St. Andrews; and secondly, to Andrew Rutherford of Hunthill; and Christian, wife of James Stuart of Traquair, ancestor of the earls of Traquair (see TRAQUAIR, earl of).

Richard Rutherford of that ilk died without issue. Helen, his elder sister, succeeded him in the lands of Rutherford and Wells, while the barony of Edgerston went to the heir male, her cousin, Robert Rutherfurd, the son of Thomas, above mentioned. On Helen's death, without issue by either of her husbands, her sister, Christian, Lady Stuart, as heir of line, got the lands of Rutherford and Wells, which thenceforth remained in possession of the Traquair family (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. ii. App. p. 22).

Robert Rutherfurd of Edgerston was engaged in constant feuds with the Stuarts of Traquair and their allies, the Kers of Cessford. His son, Thomas Rutherfurd, commonly styled the "black laird" of Edgerston, was the terror of the borders, his exploits against the English being numerous and daring. At the battle of the Red Swire, 7th July 1575,—the last skirmish of any consequence fought on the borders,—at the head of his followers and the men of Jedburgh, he was mainly the cause of the victory being secured to the Scots. It was fought on a part of Carterfell, and was called the Raid or battle of the Red Swire, from the colour of the heath and the form of the hill at the place, the word "swire" denoting in Scottish topography the swelling descent of a hill or the neck of a mountain. The occasion of the battle was as follows: At a border gathering held by both wardens of the marches, agreeably to border usage, for hearing complaints and redressing wrongs, an accusation of theft was brought by a Scotsman against an English freebooter of the name of Farnstein, and on the latter being demanded to be delivered up, Sir John Forster, governor of Berwick, the English warden, alleged that he had fled from justice, and could not be found. Sir John Carmichael, the Scots warden, suspecting this to be a mere pretence to screen the offender, bade the English functionary "play fair." Forster retorted by some injurious expressions regarding Carmichael's family, and gave other open signs of resentment. The Tynedale and Reesdale men, the most ferocious of the English borderers, glad of any occasion for a fight, discharged a flight of arrows among the Scots. A general skirmish immediately ensued. Sir John Carmichael was beaten down and made prisoner, and the Scots, taken by surprise, were at first driven from the field. But, reinforced by the Rutherfords and the Jedburgh men, whom they met coming to the tryst, they turned back upon the English, and put them to flight, taking their warden and a number of the English border chiefs prisoners. The old ballad says,

> "The Rutherfoords, with grit renown,
> Convoyit the town of Jeddart out."

Amongst the Rutherfords engaged on this occasion were the lairds of Hundalee and Hunthill:

> "Bonjethart, Hundlie and Hunthill,
> Three, on they laid weel at the last."

The "black laird" of Edgerston was father of Richard Rutherfurd, who succeeded him, but dying young, left a son, Robert, a minor. The latter had a numerous issue.

His eldest son, John Rutherfurd of Edgerston, distinguished himself during the civil wars in the 17th century. In 1639 he raised a troop of horse, and the following year he was at the capture of Newcastle. He continued with the army until the king's surrender in 1646. In 1648 he joined the "Engagement," under the duke of Hamilton, for the deliverance of the king from his captivity in the Isle of Wight, and was in the battle of Preston, where the Scots army was defeated. Subsequently he became a principal officer in the army raised for the support of Charles II. after his arrival in Scotland in 1650, and in the battle of Dunbar that year, he was severely wounded and his whole troop slain, with the exception of five men. After the Restoration, he commanded an independent troop of horse for keeping good order on the borders, and was always one of the chief commissioners of the crown for trying thieves and other offenders in a summary way. With twelve daughters, he had four sons, viz., John, who predeceased his father; Andrew, who succeeded in 1682, and entailed Edgerston; Thomas, who succeeded his brother, Andrew, in 1718; and Robert Rutherfurd of Bowland.

The third son, Thomas Rutherfurd of Edgerston, got assigned to him by Robert, Lord Rutherford, that peerage, with the estates attached to it, but he did not assume the title; neither did his son, Sir John Rutherfurd. The latter was knighted in 1706, when young, in his father's lifetime, by an order from Queen Anne, to the duke of Queensberry, then her majesty's commissioner to the parliament of Scotland. He succeeded his father in 1720. He was twice married, first, to Elizabeth Cairncross, heiress of the ancient and honourable house of Colmslie, Fifeshire, and had by her 19 children; and, secondly, in 1741 to Sarah, sister of Sir Alexander Nisbet, baronet, and by her had, with one daughter, a son, who inherited Hunthill.

The eldest son, John Rutherfurd of Edgerston, advocate, born 12th June 1712, was for some time M.P. for Roxburgh-

shire. During the first American war, he accepted an independent company at New York, and was killed at the unsuccessful attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. By his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, a lord of session, he had eleven children. Three of his sons were, John, his heir; Robert, killed in a mutiny of the Sepoys at Vellore, East Indies, about 1770; and Archibald, a captain in the army. Jane, a younger daughter, married William Oliver of Dinlabyre, sheriff-depute of Roxburghshire, and died in June 1820. One of her sons, William Oliver, born in 1781, succeeded, in 1834, his uncle John Rutherfurd of Edgerston, M.P., when he assumed the surname and arms of Rutherfurd. William Oliver-Rutherfurd of Edgerston, married in 1804, Agnes, daughter of Alexander Chatto, Esq., with issue.

His eldest son, William Alexander Rutherfurd, Esq., married in Sept. 1861 Margaret Jane, only daughter of Edward Young, Esq., deceased, and grand-daughter of Henry Young, Esq., M.D. of Devonshire Place, London, also deceased.

RUTHERFORD, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1661, on Lieutenant-general Andrew Rutherford, son of William Rutherford of Quarrelholes, a branch of the Rutherfords of Chatto and Hunthill, by his wife, Isabel, daughter of the above-named Sir James Stuart of Traquair. His lordship acquired great honour in the French service, and at the Restoration was particularly recommended by the king of France, to Charles II., by whom he was created Lord Rutherford, by patent, dated at Whitehall, Jan. 10, 1661, to himself and "to his heirs and assignees whatsoever, and that under what provisions, restrictions, and conditions the said Lord Rutherford should think fit." Soon after he was appointed governor of Dunkirk, which had been captured from the Spanish in 1658, by the French and English combined, and taken possession of by the English. On the sale of that place in 1662 to Louis XIV., for £400,000, Lord Rutherford returned to England, but while in that trust, he had given so much satisfaction to Charles II., that the latter farther advanced him to be earl of Teviot, by patent, dated 2d February 1663, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He was appointed colonel of the 2d, or Tangier regiment of foot, 6th April 1663, and the same year was sent out as governor of Tangier. This seaport, which is in the province of Fez in Morocco, situated on the straits of Gibraltar, had been ceded to England as a marriage portion with the princess Catherine of Portugal, queen of Charles II. He was killed in a sally against the Moors, 4th May 1664. In his last will he ordered eight chambers to be built in the college of Edinburgh, where he was educated, and an inscription placed therein, announcing that he had done so. Dying without issue, the earldom of Teviot became extinct, but the title of Lord Rutherford devolved on Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill, in virtue of a general settlement executed by the first Lord Rutherford at Portsmouth, 23d December 1663.

The second Lord Rutherford died, without issue, in April 1668, when his brother, Archibald, became third Lord Rutherford, and sat in parliament as a peer. He died, without male issue, in 1685, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert, fourth Lord Rutherford. The latter sat as a peer in parliament in 1698, and after the Union voted for the representatives of the Scottish peerage. He died without issue in 1724, when the peerage became dormant.

The title of Lord Rutherford was assumed by George Durie of Grange, grand-nephew of the first lord, earl of Teviot, whose sister Christian married Robert Durie of Grange, in Fifeshire. This George Durie voted as Lord Rutherford at the election of a representative peer in 1733, and at the general election the following year. On the latter occasion, however, his vote was protested against by the procurator of Captain or Lieutenant John Rutherford, who also claimed the title and voted as Lord Rutherford at several elections. At the election of 1739, as well as at the general election of 1741, and at an election in 1742, both gentlemen voted as Lord Rutherford. At an election in 1744, George Durie's vote was protested against, on behalf of his rival. Captain Rutherford died 15th February 1745, but his son, Alexander, took up his claim. At the general election of 1747 George Durie, styling himself Lord Rutherford, addressed the assembled peers and voted without challenge, and in March 1748 he printed 'Memorial of George Lord Rutherford, setting forth his title and claim to the peerage of Rutherford, and for defeating the chymerical pretensions one Lieutenant Rutherford did set up to that dignity, as now does his son, Alexander, who represents him.' At an election in 1750 Alexander, claiming to be Lord Rutherford, protested against the vote of George Durie of Grange, as Lord Rutherford, which was, nevertheless, received. At an election in 1752, and again at the general election in 1754, they both voted as Lord Rutherford. George Durie died at Grange, near Burntisland, 18th June 1759, leaving a son, David, who also claimed to be Lord Rutherford. To put an end to the pretensions of both claimants, the House of Lords, on 16th March 1761, issued an order that Alexander Rutherford and David Durie should attend the house and show by what authority they assumed the title. At the general election of 1761, the former voted as Lord Rutherford. He also presented a petition to the king, setting forth his right to the title, which, in accordance with the usual practice, was laid before the House of Lords, 14th December 1761. The lords' committee of privileges resolved, 15th March 1762, that neither claimant should be considered as having right to the title until they should have made out their claim, and until the same is allowed, they should not be admitted to vote at elections of peers, in virtue of said title. Of these parties we hear no more, but on 11th January 1788, John Anderson in Goland, a cousin of David Durie, voted as Lord Rutherford, for Lord Cathcart. On the 21st April, however, his vote was rejected by the House of Lords. No one has claimed the title since. (See *Douglas' Peerage*, Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 460.)

Of this surname was a distinguished lord of session, the Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford, born in 1791. He passed advocate in 1812, and early came into extensive practice, being remarkable for his masterly power of analysis, his vast legal erudition, and his eloquence in forensic debate. As a scholar and critic he also attained to considerable eminence. From an early period he associated himself with the whig party, and in 1837, he was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland, under the Melbourne administration. In 1839, he became lord-advocate, and was elected M.P. for the Leith burghs. He held the office of lord-advocate until the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in 1841, and was reinstated in it on the dissolution of the Peel administration in 1846. In 1851, he was promoted to the bench of the court of session, when he assumed the judicial title of Lord Rutherford, and was sworn a member of the privy council. He died at Edinburgh, 13th December 1854, in his 63d year. To his services in parliament Scotland owes the Court of Session Act, the Entail Reform Act, and other most valuable measures of forensic reform. His wife, Sophia, a daughter of Sir James Stewart of Fort Stewart, county Donegal, Ireland, baronet, predeceased him in 1852. A splendid mausoleum

was erected by him in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh, to her memory and his own.

RUTHERFORD, Samuel, a celebrated reformer and divine, was born about 1600 in the parish of Nisbet, now annexed to Crailing, in the presbytery of Jedburgh. Of his parentage there is no certain information, but his father is believed to have been a farmer. The editor of the first edition of his Letters, which appeared in 1664, states, that he was "a gentleman by extraction;" while Wodrow says, that he was sprung of mean but honest parents in Teviotdale. He is supposed to have received his early education in the school of Jedburgh. In 1617 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where, four years later, he took the degree of M.A. His attainments at college, particularly in classical literature, were so great that, in 1623, after a comparative trial, he was elected professor of humanity there, in preference to three other candidates. Two years afterwards, however, some reports connected with his marriage having been raised to his prejudice, for which there does not appear to have been any foundation, he resigned his professorship, and devoted himself to the study of theology. Where or when he obtained license to preach is not known, but about 1627 he was settled as parish minister of Anwoth, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, an appointment which he obtained through Gordon of Kenmure, who was soon after raised to the peerage. Prelacy being at that period in the ascendant in Scotland, no minister could be inducted into a parish without declaring his submission to the bishop of the diocese. Mr. Rutherford, however, was allowed to enter upon his charge "without coming under any engagement to the bishop." While he was at Anwoth, we are told, it was his custom to rise every morning at three o'clock, and after dedicating the early part of the day to study or private devotion, he spent the remainder of it in visiting and instructing his people. His reputation being soon spread throughout the country, multitudes came from all quarters to hear him preach. His unwearied zeal in the discharge of his ministerial duties was the occasion of his being summoned, in June 1630, before the high court of commission of Edinburgh; but the archbishop of St. Andrews was prevented by tempestuous weather from attending, and the diet against him was in consequence deserted. About the same time he lost his first wife, Eupham Hamilton, after a protracted illness of thirteen months, while he himself suffered severely for thirteen weeks under a tertian fever. About ten years afterwards he married a second wife, by whom he had only one child alive at the time of his own death.

Rutherford's elaborate work in Latin on the Arminian controversy, entitled 'Exercitationes Apologeticæ pro Divina Gratia,' was first published at Amsterdam in 1636. In consequence of this publication, he was accused by Thomas Sydserff, bishop of Galloway, of non-conformity, before a high commission court held the same year at Wigton, and deprived of his ministerial office. To obtain a confirmation of this sentence, Sydserff cited him before a similar court at Edinburgh. On his appearance he declined the jurisdiction of the court; but after a lengthened examination of the charges against him, which lasted for three days, he was, July 27, 1636, deposed from his pastoral charge, and sentenced to confine himself to the town of Aberdeen, there to remain during the king's pleasure.

During his residence in that city, which was then noted for its strong attachment to episcopacy, he wrote most of his celebrated Letters, of which there have been numerous editions; the latest of which, in two vols., with a life of the author annexed, appeared at London in 1836, edited by the Rev. Charles Thomson of North Shields, who has judiciously modernized the language. These Letters have long formed one of the most cherished books of the peasantry of Scotland, especially in the southern districts.

In February 1638, when the king's arbitrary enforcement of prelacy had roused the people of Scotland to the most determined resistance, Rutherford ventured to return to his flock at Anwoth. He was a member of the famous Assembly which met at Glasgow in November of that year, and which has become memorable in the ecclesiastical annals of Scotland for the abolition of episcopacy, and the re-establishment of presbyterianism. Two months after he was elected one of the ministers of Edinburgh, but the commission of the Assembly appointed him, in preference, professor of divi-

nity in the New college of St. Andrews, and colleague to Mr. Robert Blair, the minister of that town. In 1642 he published his 'Peaceable Plea for Paul's Presbytery.' In 1643 he was chosen one of the commissioners from the Church of Scotland to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. On this occasion he remained in London for four years. By his talents and learning he acquired considerable influence in that venerable synod, and took an important share in the business before them.

While in London he preached several times before the parliament, and published various theological treatises, some of them controversial, and others of a practical nature, and also his celebrated 'Lex Rex,' or, the Law and the King, which appeared in 1644, intended as a reply to a book published by John Maxwell, the excommunicated bishop of Ross, in support of absolute monarchy. At length, in October 1647, the principal business of the Westminster Assembly being concluded, he returned to St. Andrews, and, in January 1649, he was appointed principal of the New college; and, a few months thereafter, rector of the university. From the following letter it would appear that in the summer of this year he received a call to Edinburgh; but whether it was to be one of the ordinary ministers or a professor in the university does not appear. We think, however, from the terms, "that worthie societie," as well as from the fact of Rutherford's being at that period a professor at St. Andrews, that it was to fill the latter situation.

RYGT HONORABLE

The mater of my transportation is so poor a controversie, I truely not beeing desyrous to be the subject of any dinn in the General Assemblie of the Kirk of Scotland who have greater bussieness to doe, and haveing suffered once the paine of transportation, most humbly intreat yor Lo) that favour as to cast yor thoughts upon some fitter man, for as it is unbeseeming me to lie or dissemble so I must friely shew you it will but mak me the subject of suffering and passive obedience. And I trust yor Lo) intends not that hurt to me. And I am persuaded it is not yor mind. It shal be my prayer to God to send that worthie societie an hable and pious man. Grace be with you.

Yours at all humble
observance in the Lord
SAMUEL RUTHERFORD.

St. Andrews the last of June 1649.

The Rygt honorable my verie good Lord, Sir James Stewart, Provost of Edinburgh and remanent Magistrates of the citie.

About the same time he received an invitation to fill the chair of divinity and Hebrew in the then newly established university of Harderwyck, in Holland, which he declined, having no desire to leave his native land in the midst of her troubles.

The Dutch, however, appear to have been very anxious that he should accept of a chair in one of their universities, for on May 20, 1651, he was elected professor of divinity in the University of Utrecht. Rutherford's brother, Mr. James Rutherford, then an officer in the Dutch service, was intrusted with the charge of conveying the appointment to Scotland, but on the voyage, the ship on board of which he had embarked, was taken by an English cruiser. James Rutherford, stripped and plundered of everything, including the notification of his brother's appointment, was carried a prisoner into Leith, and it was only by the intervention of the States that he obtained his release. Rutherford being made aware of his election as Utrecht divinity professor, and having no other voucher of the same than his brother's word, did not feel himself at liberty to accept it. Thereupon, James Rutherford returned to Holland, and in the end of the same year, the magistrates of Utrecht, the patrons of the University, sent him back to Scotland with his brother's appointment, cordially inviting him to become a professor in their college.

In 1648 he had published a controversial work against the Antimonians, entitled 'Survey of the Spiritual Antichrist;' and, the year following, he produced his 'Free Disputation against Pretended Liberty of Conscience,' directed against the Independents. On the death of his patron, Lord Kenmure, he wrote, in Latin, an elegiac poem to his memory, and, in 1649, he published 'The Last and Heavenly Speeches, and Glorious Departure of John, Viscount Kenmure,' a work in which he gives a detailed account of the spiritual conferences which he had held with that nobleman. With Lady Kenmure he continued to maintain a frequent correspondence on religious subjects throughout the whole of his life, and one of the last letters he ever wrote was to that lady. At the Restoration, he was one of the first marked out for persecution by the government. His work 'Lex Rex' was ordered to be burnt at the cross of Edinburgh

by the hands of the common hangman, an indignity to which it was also subjected at the gates of the New college of St. Andrews. He himself was deprived of his stipend and his offices both in the university and the church, and cited to appear before the ensuing parliament on a charge of high treason, a summons which he did not live to obey. His health had long been declining, and, when he received the citation, he was on his deathbed. Sensible that he was dying, he emitted, in February 1661, a Testimony to the Truth of Jesus Christ, and to the Covenanted Work of Reformation in Great Britain and Ireland. He died March 19, 1661, about five o'clock in the morning, the exact hour which he himself had foretold. His works are:

Exercitationes Apologeticæ pro Divina Gratia, contra Arminium, &c. Amst. 1636, 8vo. Franck. 1660, 12mo.

A Peaceable and Temperate Plea for Paul's Presbyterie in Scotland; or, a modest and brotherly Dispute of the Government of the Church of Scotland. Lond. 1642, 4to.

Sermon on Dan. vi. 26. Lond. 1643, 4to.

Fast Sermon; preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 31, 1643. Lond. 1644, 4to.

The due Right of Presbyteries; or, a peaceable Plea for the Government of the Church of Scotland. London, 1644, 1645, 4to.

Lex Rex: the Law and the Prince; a Dispute for the just Prerogative of King and People, containing the Reasons and Causes of the most necessary defensive Wars of the Kingdom of Scotland, and of their Expedition for the ayd and help of their dear brethren of England; in which their innocency is asserted, and a full Answer is given to a seditious Pamphlet intituled, Sacrosancta Regum Majestas, under the name of J. A. but penned by Jo. Maxwell, the excommunicate P Prelate. Lond. 1644, 1657, 4to. (Anon.)

The Tryal and Triumph of Faith. Lond. 1645, 4to.

Fast Sermon, before the House of Lords, 25th June 1645. Lond. 1645, 4to.

Sermon on Luke viii. 22, 23, 24, 25. Lond. 1645, 4to.

The Divine Right of Church Government and Excommunication; wherein the removal of the Service-Book is justified: Also, a brief Tractate of Scandal; with an Answer to the Doctors of Aberdeen. Lond. 1646, 4to.

Christ's Dying and drawing Sinners to himself; delivered in Sermons upon John xii. 27, 28, &c. Lond. 1647, 4to. Edin. 1727, 12mo.

Survey of the Spiritual Antichrist; opening the Secrets of Familisme and Antinomianism. In 2 Parts. Lond. 1648, 4to.

A free Disputation against pretended Liberty of Conscience, tending to resolve Doubts moved by Mr. Jo. Goodwin, Jo. Baptist, Dr. Jer. Taylor, the Belgick Arminians, Socinians, &c. contending for lawlesse Liberty, or licentious Toleration of Sects and Heresies. Lond. 1649, 4to.

Disputatio Scholastica de Divina Providentia, variis prælectionibus tradita. Edin. 1649, 1650, 4to.

The Covenant of Life opened; or, a Treatise of the Covenant of Grace. Edin. 1655, 4to.

Treatise of Civil Policy. Lond. 1657, 4to.

Influences of the Life of Grace, &c. Lond. 1659, 4to.

A Survey of Mr. Thomas Hooker's Survey of the Church Discipline of New England. Lond. 1658, 4to.

A Testimony to the Truth of Jesus Christ, or to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government of the Kirk of Scotland, against the Errors and Heresies of the Times; by him and others. Edin. 1660, 12mo. 1703, 4to.

Joshua Redivivus; or, (Religious) Letters, divided into 2 parts. 1664, 12mo. Religious Letters, in 2 parts, written during his Confinement in Aberdeen. 1671, 8vo. 1675, 8vo. 1692, 12mo. Glasg. 1765, 8vo. Numerous editions; the 13th, Edin. 1809, 12mo.

Examen Arminianismi recensitum et editum à Matthia Netheno. Ultraj. 1668, 8vo.

Discourse on Prayer. 8vo.

Several Sermons; Sacramental Discourses, &c., have likewise been published in his name.

Among his posthumous works are, his Letters, and several Discourses and occasional Sermons.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN, a learned physician, and one of the founders of the medical school of Edinburgh, the son of the Rev. Mr. Rutherford, minister of Yarrow, Selkirkshire, was born August 1, 1695. He received his classical education at the school of Selkirk, and after going through the usual course of literary and philosophical study at the university of Edinburgh, he became apprentice to Mr. Alexander Nesbit, a respectable surgeon of that city. In 1716 he repaired to London, where he "walked the hospitals," and attended lectures on anatomy, surgery, and materia medica. He next proceeded to Leyden, where he became a pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave. In 1719 he went to France, and, about the end of July of that year, he was admitted to the degree of M.D. in the university of Rheims. In 1721 he returned to Edinburgh, and commenced practising there as a physician. As Edinburgh in those days had no botanical garden, in November 1724, he and Drs. Sinclair, Plummer, and Innes presented a memorial to the town council of that city, stating that having purchased a house for a chemical laboratory, adjoining to the college garden, they desired "that they might be allowed the use of that ground for the better furnishing the apothecary shops with chemical medicines, and instructing the students of medicine in that part of the science," which the town council granted. At a meeting of the town council on 9th February, 1726, in accordance with a petition from "John Rutherford, Andrew Sinclair, Andrew Plummer, and John Innes, fellows of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh," these

gentlemen were appointed joint medical professors in that university, "with full power to them to examine candidates, and to do every other thing requisite and necessary to the graduation of doctors of medicine, as amply and fully, and with all the solemnities, that the same is practised and done by the professors of medicine in any college or university whatever." On the death of Dr. Innes, soon after, Dr. Plummer was appointed professor of chemistry and materia medica, Dr. Sinclair of the institutes of physic, and Dr. Rutherford of the practice of medicine. As long as he continued in that chair, he lectured to his class in Latin, using as a text-book a work of his old master, Boerhaave. About 1748 he began to deliver clinical lectures in the Infirmary, being the first to introduce a practice which is now an essential part of medical education. In 1765 he resigned his professorship, and was succeeded by Dr. John Gregory.

Dr. Rutherford died at Edinburgh in 1779, in the 84th year of his age. He was twice married, first to a daughter of Sir John Swinton of Swinton, and secondly to Miss Mackay, and had children by both his wives. His daughter by his first marriage, Anne Rutherford, became the wife of Mr. Walter Scott, writer to the signet, and was the mother of the author of Waverley.

RUTHERFORD, Daniel, an eminent chemical philosopher, and professor of botany, the son of the preceding, by his second wife, was born at Edinburgh, November 3, 1749. He studied at the university of his native place for the medical profession, and in 1772 took the degree of M.D. For his thesis on this occasion he chose a chemical subject, being 'De Aëre Mephitico,' which, from the originality of its views, obtained the highest encomiums of Dr. Black and other distinguished chemists of the time. In this dissertation he demonstrated the existence, though without explaining its properties, of a peculiar air, or new gaseous fluid, to which some eminent modern philosophers have given the name of azote, and others of nitrogen. That Dr. Rutherford first discovered this gas is now generally admitted, and, as has been remarked, the reputation of his discovery being speedily spread through Europe, his character as a chemist of the first eminence was firmly established.

On completing his academical course, Dr. Rutherford visited London, France, and Italy, with the view of prosecuting his professional studies. After passing about three years abroad, he returned to Edinburgh, and immediately entered upon practice as a physician. In 1776 he became a licentiate, and, in May 1777, was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians there. He was also elected a member of the Philosophical Society, afterwards incorporated by charter under the name of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and to that body he furnished, in 1778, an interesting paper, containing some valuable and original suggestions on nitre or nitrate of potass. In December 1786, on the death of Dr. John Hope, Dr. Rutherford was elected his successor as professor of botany in the university of Edinburgh, and nominated a member of the faculty of medicine in that institution. He was, at the same time, appointed king's botanist for Scotland, in consequence of which he was intrusted with the charge of the royal botanical garden at Edinburgh. In 1791 he succeeded Dr. Henry Cullen as one of the physicians in ordinary to the royal infirmary. From his boyhood he had been afflicted with hereditary gout, both his father and grandfather being subject to this disease at very early periods of life; and he died suddenly, December 15, 1819, in the 71st year of his age. It is somewhat remarkable that one of his sisters died two days after him, on the 17th, and another, the excellent mother of Sir Walter Scott, expired on the 24th of the same month, and that none of the three knew of the death of the other. Dr. Rutherford married, in December 1786, Harriet, youngest daughter of John Mitchelson, Esq. of Middleton, by whom he had several children.

Ruthven, a surname derived from lands in Perthshire. From the similarity of their armorial bearings, it has been supposed that the family who first bore it in Scotland came originally from Aragon in Spain. On more authentic grounds, however, they are believed to have derived their descent from Swan, (Suanus,) the son of Thor, a person of Saxon or Danish blood, who settled in Scotland in the reign of David I. Swan, who flourished in the reign of William the Lion, possessed the manors of Ruthven, Tibbermore, and other lands in Perthshire. He was also superior lord of the territory of Crawford, in Upper Clydesdale, which the progenitors of the Lindsays held as vassals under him. In the Ragman Roll, among those who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296, are the names of Willielmus de Rothein, Sir William de Rothwen and Dominus Willielmus de Ruthven.

RUTHVEN, Lord, a title in the peerage of Scotland, first conferred by James III. in 1487 on Sir William de Ruthven, ancestor of the earls of Gowrie, (see vol. ii. of this work, page 339). He is said, in the first edition of *Douglas' Peerage*, to have been the son of Sir William de Ruthven, the ninth in descent from Swan, son of Thor, above mentioned. His grandfather, of the same name and surname, obtained from King Robert III. charters of the sheriffship of St. Johnston, afterwards Perth, so called from St. John, its patron saint, and of the lands of Ruthven, Perthshire, and Ballernach, Mid Lothian. His father, also named Sir William de Ruthven, was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English for the release of King James I. in 1423, and one of the hostages for his majesty in 1424, when his annual income was stated to be 400 marks. In the *Acta Auditorum*, 1478 (63) as noted by Mr. Wood in his edition of *Douglas' Peerage*, (vol. i. p. 660), William Ruthven of that ilk is stated to have been the son of Patrick of Ruven of that ilk, and grandson of John of Ruthven of that ilk, knight.

Sir William de Ruthven, the first Lord Ruthven, was created a peer of parliament, 29th January 1488. He was twice married, first, to Isabel, daughter of Livington of Saltcoats, Haddingtonshire, relict of Walter Lindsay of Beaufort; and, secondly, to Christian, daughter of the eighth Lord Forbes. By his first wife he had two sons, born before marriage, namely, William, master of Ruthven, slain at Flodden, 9th September 1513, and John, who, with his brother, both previously named Lindsay, obtained a legitimation under the great seal, 2d July 1480; and a daughter, Margaret, countess of Buchan, afterwards married to John Erskine of Dun. By his second wife, he had a son, William Ruthven, progenitor of the earl of Forth (see vol. ii. of this work, p. 254), and a daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Errol, afterwards wife of Lord Ross.

The first Lord Ruthven died in 1528, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, the son of the master of Ruthven. The following year he was elected provost of Perth. From Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, (vol. i. p. 158,) it appears that on February 2 and February 26, 1532, Lords Ruthven and Oliphant, with the lairds of Ardoch, Moncrieffe, Tullibardine, and other barons, to the number of 28, were fined for not coming forward to pass upon the jury for the trial of Lady Glammis at Forfar, for poisoning her husband. In 1539, Lord Ruthven was appointed an extraordinary lord of session. He was one of the early supporters of the Reformation in Scotland, and in the parliament held 13th March 1543, he was a chief reasoner for the laity having the Scriptures. He is called by Calderwood (*Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 158) "a stout and discreet man in the cause of God." In the same parliament, he and the earls Marischal and Montrose, and the lords Erskine, Lindsay, Livingston, and Seton were appointed keepers of the young Queen Mary's person. For his "knowledge of the Word," he was nated by Cardinal Bethune (*Ibid.* p. 168), who in 1544 procured that the office of provost of Perth should be conferred on John Charteris of Kinfauns, which led to the sanguinary conflict on the bridge of Perth between Lord Ruthven, supported by the townsmen and the laird of Moncrieffe on the one side, against Lord Gray and Norman Leslie on the other, when the latter were defeated, an account of which is given under the head of CHARTERIS (vol. i. of this work, p. 637). Lord Ruthven had a heritable grant of the king's house in Perth, of which he was keeper 13th September 1546, and the following year, he became lord privy seal. He died before 16th December 1552. By his wife, Janet, eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of Patrick, Lord Halyburton of Dirleton, he got that barony and a considerable accession to his estate. He had, with seven daughters, three sons. 1. Patrick, third Lord Ruthven. 2. James Ruthven of Teviot. 3. Alexander Ruthven of Freeland, ancestor of the Lords Ruthven of the second creation.

Patrick, third Lord Ruthven and Dirleton, the eldest son, born about 1520, and educated at St. Andrews, has acquired an historical name as the principal actor in the murder of Rizzio. Like his father he was a staunch supporter of the Protestant doctrines, and in 1559, when the queen regent requested him to suppress the new religion in Perth, of which town he was provost, he sent back the answer that he could make the bodies of the citizens come to her grace and prostrate themselves before her, but he had no power over their minds or consciences. She said, in great fury, that he was too malapert to give such an answer, and threatened to cause him and them both repent. (*Calderwood*, vol. i. p. 438.) On the approach of her forces to Perth soon after, his lordship, anxious, with the other leading reformers, to prevent extremities, went to the regent, but finding her full of deceit and falsehood, with the earl of Argyle and Lord James Stewart, afterwards the regent Moray, the earl of Menteith and the laird of Tullibardine, he left her, when they entered into an engagement for the defence of each other and the establishment of protestantism. Lord Ruthven with the cavalry formed the van of the army of the Congregation stationed on Cupar muir, and after a truce for eight days had been agreed to, with Argyle and other leaders, he marched to Perth, to expel from that city the French left there by the regent. The earl of Huntly, chancellor of the kingdom, hastened to entreat them to delay their purpose for a few days, but knowing this to be but artifice on the regent's part, they refused, and having regularly invested the town, twice summoned the garrison to surrender, without effect. On the night of the 25th June, Lord Ruthven, on the west quarter, gave orders to open the first battery on the town, which was speedily followed by others, and the following day the garrison was compelled to capitulate. He was one of the commissioners sent by the lords of the Congregation to confer with the queen regent, and also with the commissioners appointed by her to meet with them, but their conferences, owing to the duplicity of the regent, came to nothing.

The queen regent having employed her French troops in fortifying Leith, the Protestant lords, and among them Lord Ruthven, on the 29th September, addressed a letter to her from Hamilton, expressing their astonishment at her conduct, but to this remonstrance no answer was returned. Collecting their forces at Stirling, they marched to Edinburgh, which they entered on the 18th October. The regent now used every means in her power to conciliate the principal leaders of the Congregation, but without effect. To Lord Ruthven, she sent the lord-justice-clerk with large promises to induce him to join her faction, but to no purpose. She was compelled to place herself under the protection of the French troops at Leith, when the lords again addressed her; but their messenger was dismissed without any answer. A few days afterwards she sent Robert Forman, lyon herald king of arms, who commanded the Congregation to leave Edinburgh, and disperse themselves, under the pain of high treason. It was now resolved to deprive her of her authority, and accordingly, at a convention of the nobility, barons, and burgesses, held at Edinburgh on the 21st October, at which Lord Ruthven took a prominent part in the proceedings, an edict was passed and sent to her, suspending her commission of regency and removing her from the government. At the head of 600 horse, Lord Ruthven, with Lord

James Stewart and Kirkaldy of Grange, annoyed the French by incessant attacks, intercepted their provisions, and beat off their straggling parties. In January 1560, Lord Ruthven was engaged against a party of the French troops who were fortifying Burntisland. The following month he was one of the commissioners selected by the lords of the Congregation to meet with the duke of Norfolk at Berwick, to arrange the conditions on which the assistance of Queen Elizabeth was to be given to the reformers in Scotland.

In 1563, when John Knox was accused before the council for writing a circular letter, requesting several of the Protestant leaders to meet at Edinburgh on the 24th October, and the queen asked, "Who gave him authority to convocate my lieges? Is not that treason?" Lord Ruthven at once answered, "No, Madam, he convocateth the people to hear prayers and sermons almost daily; and whatever your grace or others will think thereof, we think it no treason." "Hold your peace," said the queen, "and let him answer for himself." He did answer for himself, and was acquitted of treason, very greatly to the chagrin of poor Mary. In the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh on the 25th December of the same year, Lord Ruthven was one of the noblemen appointed with others to revise the Book of Discipline. His last public appearance was on the memorable night of Rizzio's murder, 9th March 1566, when lean, wan, and ghost-like from a long illness, he appeared in armour, with his son and others, behind Lord Darnley, in presence of the queen, and dagger in hand, commanded the Italian, who, though ugly and deformed, was from his accomplishments a favourite with the unfortunate Mary, to leave a place of which he was unworthy. After the murder, abandoned by Darnley, he fled into England, and died there 13th June, just three months afterwards. "He made a Christian end," says Calderwood (vol. ii. p. 317), "thanking God for the leisure granted to him to call for mercy." He is included in Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, (vol. v. p. 49,) for having written a memoir of Rizzio's murder, in which, it has been remarked, there is not one expression of regret, or one symptom of compunction for the crime. He was twice married, first, to Janet Douglas, natural daughter of Archibald, earl of Angus, and, secondly, to Lady Janet Stewart, eldest daughter of the second earl of Athol, who was thrice a widow, and was then Lady Methven. By his first wife, he had, with two daughters, three sons. 1. Patrick, master of Ruthven, who predeceased him; William, fourth Lord Ruthven and first earl of Gowrie; and 3. Alexander. By his second wife, he had a son, the Hon. James Ruthven.

William, fourth Lord Ruthven, was created earl of Gowrie 23d August 1581. (For an account of the earls of Gowrie see vol. ii. of this work, pp. 339, 340.) The title of Lord Ruthven was forfeited in 1600, on the attainder of that of the earl of Gowrie, on account of the mysterious affair known in history as the Gowrie conspiracy. At the meeting of the Estates of parliament in November of that year, an act was passed that all of the surname of Ruthven should choose other names, as their own they would no longer be allowed to retain.

RUTHVEN, Baron, a title in the Scottish peerage, revived in 1651, in the person of Sir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland, grandson of Alexander Ruthven, third son of the second Lord Ruthven of the first creation. Previous to being raised to the peerage, Sir Thomas was a commissioner for the treaty of Rippon in 1641. In 1644 he was colonel of one of the regiments sent against the marquis of Huntly, and in 1646 and the following year, he was one of the committee of Estates. After the execution of Charles I., in 1649, he was one of the colonels for Perthshire for putting the nation in a posture of defence. The same year he was a commissioner of exchequer. By King Charles II. he was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Ruthven, in 1651. He died 6th May 1673. In Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, (vol. v. p. 49,) and also in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, a publication entitled 'The Ladies' Cabinet enlarged and opened,' (4th edition, London, 1677,) is attributed to that "learned chymist the Lord Ruthven." This, however, is a mistake for Lord Grey de Ruthyn, an English peer. By his wife, Isabel, third daughter of Robert, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, he had, with three daughters, a son, David, second Lord Ruthven. This nobleman was one of the lords of the treasury in the reign of William III., and died without issue in April 1701.

The patent of the Ruthven peerage had been burnt with the house of Freeland, 15th March 1570, and its limitations, not being on record, were understood to be to the heirs general of the first baron's body, (*Douglas' Peerage*, Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 464). In consequence, Isabel, niece of the second lord, and daughter of his sister the Hon. Elizabeth Ruthven, by her husband, Sir Francis Ruthven of Redcastle, a descendant of the house of Gowrie, succeeded as baroness Ruthven. She was summoned as a baroness to the coronation of George I., and also to that of George II. She died in 1732. She had married Colonel James Johnston of Gratney, Dumfriesshire, who assumed the name of Ruthven, and, with one daughter, had a son, James, third Lord Ruthven, who died at Edinburgh, 3d July 1783. He was twice married, first, to Janet, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, by whom he had two sons, James, fourth Lord Ruthven, and the Hon. William Ruthven; and, secondly, to Lady Anne Stewart, second daughter of the second earl of Bute, and by her had two sons and eight daughters.

James, fourth Lord Ruthven, the eldest son, succeeded to the title. He died 27th December 1789. By his wife, Lady Mary Elizabeth Leslie, second daughter of the 6th earl of Leven and Melville, he had three sons and six daughters. James, the eldest son, fifth Lord Ruthven, born 17th October 1777, was a major in the 90th regiment of foot, but quitted the army in 1807. He married, in May 1813, Mary, daughter of Walter Campbell of Shawfield, and died, without issue, 27th July 1853. The title then devolved on his only surviving sister, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Thornton Ruthven, who married, 13th October 1806, Walter Hore, Esq. of Harperstown, county Wexford, Ireland. On her ladyship succeeding to the title, her husband and family assumed the surname and arms of Ruthven. She died Feb. 16, 1864, and was succeeded by her grandson Walter James Hore Ruthven, as 6th baron, whose son, the Master of Ruthven, was born in 1870. The eldest son, William, married in 1839, Della Honoria, daughter of Major Lowen, and died in 1847, leaving Walter-James, lieutenant rifle brigade, Charles Stewart, and three daughters.

RYMER, THOMAS, of Ercildoune, otherwise called Thomas the Rhymer, or Thomas Learmonth, which is erroneously supposed to be his family name, was a poet or romancer of high traditional reputation, who flourished about the close of the thirteenth century. Sir Walter Scott, who styles him the earliest Scottish poet, conjectures that he was born between 1226 and 1229. The

family to which he belonged seems to have taken its territorial title from Ercildoune, or, according to the modern name, Earlstoun, a village in Berwickshire. He himself resided in a tower at the western extremity of this village, the ruins of which are still pointed out; and on a stone yet preserved in the front wall of the church of that place is the inscription:—

"Auld Rymer's Race
Lies in this Place."

Among his countrymen he is celebrated as a prophet as well as a poet, and many of the popular rhymes ascribed to him will be found in the second volume of 'The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.' 'The Prophecies of Thomas the Rhymer' were published in Latin and English, at Edinburgh, in 1691, and have been repeatedly reprinted. He is mentioned by Fordun, Barbour, Wintoun, Henry the Minstrel, and other early historians; and Robert de Brunne, an English poet who was contemporary with him, commemorates him as the author of a metrical Romance, entitled 'Sir Tristrem,' which was considered to be lost, till a copy of it was discovered among the Auchinleck manuscripts in the Advocates' Library, and published in 1804, with an introduction and notes, by Sir Walter Scott. The day previously to the death of Alexander III. in 1286, Thomas the Rhymer foretold that disastrous event. (See vol. i. p. 98). He is supposed to have died before 1299.

S

SAGE, JOHN, a learned episcopalian divine, and controversial writer, the son of Captain Sage, a royalist officer of merit, was born in the parish of Creich, Fifeshire, in 1652. He received his education at the university of St. Andrews, and obtained the degree of M.A. about 1672. He was afterwards appointed schoolmaster of Ballingray in his native county, and subsequently of Tippermuir in Perthshire. In 1684 he was admitted into priest's orders by the archbishop of Glasgow, when he became minister of one of the churches in that city, and soon after he was appointed clerk of the diocesan synod. At the Revolution, when the episcopalian clergy were deprived of their charges, he went to Edinburgh, where he employed himself in writing some of his controversial works. As he occasionally preached in the episcopalian chapels of that city, he was summoned before the privy council to take the oath of allegiance; but refusing to comply, he was prohibited from exercising his ministerial functions within the city and suburbs, and formally banished from the metropolis. He found a refuge at Kinross, in the house of Sir William Bruce, sheriff of that county. In 1695 he published at London a work without his name, entitled 'The Fundamental Charter of Presbytery examined,' directed against the presbyterian form of church government. "Although," says his biographer Gillan (*Life of Sage*, 1714, 8vo, pp. 21, 22), "all care was taken to conceal the author, yet it was to no purpose. In spite of all the caution that was used, it was soon discovered by the presbyterians that Mr. Sage was the person who, to their eternal reproach, had thus exposed their principles and practices; and this filled them with the highest resentments against him, which they did not fail to express as often as they had opportunity; for his affairs, and a passionate desire of visiting his dear friends at Edinburgh, obliged him to venture thither for a few days. But though some of his colleagues who had been banished with him were allowed to stay there, or at least were connived at, yet he no sooner came to the city than he was observed on the street by a privy councillor, whose greatest pleasure was to persecute the episcopal clergy, and by his order he was carried before the magistrates of the city, and

obliged to find bail to leave the town and never to return thither." The following year, when his friend, Sir William Bruce, was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, on suspicion of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the exiled monarch, an order was issued for the apprehension of Mr. Sage, who had ventured to return to Edinburgh. The captain of the town-guard, with a party of soldiers, searched all the houses where he was accustomed to lodge or visit. After being concealed for about eight days, he escaped in a boat from Leith to Kinghorn, and subsequently, under the name of Jackson, lurked for many months in concealment in the hills of Angus. He afterwards became chaplain to the countess of Callendar and tutor to her son, the earl of Linlithgow, and subsequently accepted the invitation of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, in Perthshire, to reside in his family as chaplain. To preserve the episcopal succession in Scotland, Mr. Sage was, on 25th January 1705, consecrated a bishop, by the titular archbishop of Glasgow and the bishops of Edinburgh and Dunblane; Mr. John Fullarton, formerly episcopal minister at Paisley, being also consecrated a bishop at the same time. We are told that "they concealed their characters, and performed no episcopal deed, without special advice and authority from the consecrators." In consequence, Bishop Sage assumed no jurisdiction over any body of presbyters, but only assisted the bishops who had been consecrated before the Revolution. Being afflicted with consumptive symptoms, in 1709 he proceeded to Bath, for the recovery of his health, and afterwards visited London, where he formed the acquaintance of many learned and eminent men of that age. He wrote, but never published, a tract against Mr. Dodwell's 'Natural Mortality of the Soul.' He returned to Scotland in 1710, and died at Edinburgh June 7, 1711. His works are:

The Second and Third Letters concerning the Persecution of the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland. Lond. 1689, 4to. The Rev. Thomas Morer having written the First, and Professor Monro the Fourth.

The Case of the Afflicted Clergy in Scotland. London, 1690, 4to.

An Account of the late Establishment of Presbyterian Government by the Parliament of Scotland in 1690. Lond. 1693.

The Fundamental Charter of Presbytery, as it hath lately been established in Scotland, examined and disproved; with a Preface in answer to the Vindicator of the Kirk (Gilbert Rule). Lond. 1695, 8vo. (Anon.). Lond. 1697, 8vo.

The Principles of the Cyprianic Age, with regard to Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction, asserted. Lend. 1695, 4to.

A Vindication of the Principles of the Cyprianic Age, in answer to G. Rule. Lond. 1701, 4to.

Some Remarks on a Letter from a Gentleman in the City to a Minister in the Country, on Mr. David Williamson's Sermon before the General Assembly. Edin. 1703.

A brief Examination of some things in Mr. Meldrum's Sermon against a Toleration to those of the Episcopal Persuasion. Lond. 1703, 4to.

The Reasonableness of a Toleration of those of the Episcopal Persuasion, inquired into purely on Church Principles. Lond. 1705, 8vo.

The Life of Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld; prefixed to Ruddiman's edition of Douglas's Virgil. 1710.

An Introduction to Drummond's History of the Five James's, with Notes by Ruddiman. Edin. 1711.

He left in manuscript several treatises on various subjects, which were published at London in 1714, and projected, among other things, the publication of 'An impartial and accurate Survey of the Westminster Confession of Faith.' He also intended to have employed his pen 'on the Rise and History of the Commission of the General Assembly,' a design which he did not live to execute.

ST. COLME, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1611, on Henry Stewart, second son of James, Lord Doune, and brother of "the bonny earl of Moray." (See page 202 of this volume.) He got from his father the abbey of St. Colme in the Frith of Forth, and the lands thereto belonging. The charter is dated 23d August 1584. By special favour of James VI. he had a charter of the monastery of St. Colme's Inch, and the lands of the same, erected into the temporal lordship of St. Colme, with the title of a lord of parliament, 7th March 1611. He died 12th July 1612. His son, James, second Lord St. Colme, a colonel in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, died without issue, when the title and estates devolved upon the earl of Moray, in which family they still remain.

SALTOUN, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 28th June 1445, on Laurence Abernethy of Saltoun and Rothiemay, (see vol. i. of this work, page 15, article ABERNETHY). That family having, in the direct line, ended in 1669, in the person of Alexander, ninth Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, the title devolved on his cousin, Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, (see vol. ii. page 261, article FRASER of Philorth). Born in March 1604, Sir Alexander had the command of a regiment in the Scots army that marched into England in 1648, to attempt the rescue of Charles I. His cousin sold the estate of Saltoun, which is in East Lothian, in 1643 to Sir Andrew Fletcher, but he succeeded him in his title as heir of line. It was confirmed to him by Charles II., who had borrowed large sums of money from him when in Scotland in 1651. The patent, dated at Whitehall 11th July 1670, was ratified in parliament 21st of the same month. The tenth Lord Saltoun died 11th August 1693, in his 90th year. His son, Alexander, master of Saltoun, predeceased him in 1682. The latter was thrice married, and by his first wife, Lady Anne Ker, eldest daughter of the third earl of Lothian, he left a son, William, eleventh Lord Saltoun This nobleman was a great promoter of the Darien scheme, and opposed the treaty of union with England. He died 18th March 1715, in his 61st year. By his wife, Margaret,

second daughter of Archbishop Sharp, he had three sons and four daughters. The sons were, 1. Alexander, twelfth Lord Saltoun. 2. Hon. William Fraser, advocate, who purchased the estate of Balgownie, Aberdeenshire, from Lord Gray in 1721, and changed its name to Fraserfield; and, 3. Hon. James Fraser of Lonmay.

Alexander, twelfth Lord Saltoun, was educated at Oxford. He died 24th July 1748. By his wife, Lady Mary Gordon, third daughter of the first earl of Aberdeen, high-chancellor of Scotland, he had, with two daughters, three sons. Alexander, the eldest son, thirteenth Lord Saltoun, died, unmarried, at Philorth, 10th October 1751, aged 41, when his brother George, a lieutenant of marines, became fourteenth Lord Saltoun. He married his cousin, Helen, daughter of John Gordon, Esq. of Kinellar, and died 30th August 1781, aged 61. His eldest son, Alexander, fifteenth Lord Saltoun, passed advocate in 1780, at the age of twenty-three, and before succeeding to the peerage published 'Thoughts on the Disqualifications of the eldest sons of the Peers of Scotland to sit from that country in Parliament, with observations on the civil polity of the kingdom.' He died at Baldwins in Kent, 13th September 1793, in his 37th year.

His eldest son, Alexander George, sixteenth Lord Saltoun, a distinguished general, was publicly described by the duke of Wellington, as "a pattern to the army both as a man and a soldier." Born in 1785, he succeeded his father when only eight years of age. He entered the army in 1802 as an ensign in the 42d regiment, and in 1804 became captain in the first foot-guards. He served with the army in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and through Sir John Moore's campaign and retreat in 1808, and was at the battle of Corunna 16th January 1809. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren in the latter year, and went to Cadiz in 1811. He was at the storming of Seville, the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle 10th November 1813, and at that of the Nive, fought on the 9th to the 13th December; at the passage of the Adour, and the blockade of Bayonne. He was also all through the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In the famous defence of Hougomont he greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry, and had four horses killed under him. That important post was held all day against the overwhelming numbers of the French by Colonel Macdonnell within, and Lord Saltoun without. He returned to his place in the line with about one-third of the men whom he had led into action. He then took a prominent part in the last celebrated charge of the guards, and was present at the storming of Peronne. He was nominated a companion of the Bath in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1818, and promoted to the rank of major-general January 10th, 1837. He became a lieutenant-general and colonel of the second foot in 1846. In 1841, during the opium war in China, he went out to that country with reinforcements, and commanded a brigade at the attack and capture of Chin-Kiang-Fou. He received the thanks of both houses of parliament for "the energy, ability, and gallantry" he had displayed in China. In 1852 he was invested with the insignia of the order of the Thistle. He was a patron of many of the musical institutions of London, as president of the Madrigal Society, chairman of the Musical Union, &c. From 1807 he was one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. He was a knight of the Austrian order of Maria Theresa, and of the Russian order of St. George, and G.C.H. He died 18th August 1853, aged 68, and having no issue by his wife, Catherine Thurlow, natural daughter of Lord-chancellor Thurlow, he was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander, the eldest son of his brother, the Hon. William Fraser.

Alexander, seventeenth Lord Saltoun, born 5th May 1820, a major, 28th regiment, formerly lieutenant-col. Royal Aberdeen militia; a deputy-lieutenant for Inverness-shire; married in 1849, Charlotte, 2d daughter of Thomas Browne-Evans, Esq. of Dean House, county Oxford, issue 2 sons and 4 *drs.* The elder son, Alexander-William-Frederick, Master of Saltoun, was born Aug. 8, 1851; and the younger son, Arthur Hay-David, Aug. 19, 1852.

SANDEMAN, Robert, the founder of a minor sect called Sandemanians, a branch of the Glasites, was born at Perth in 1723. He studied for two years at the university of Edinburgh, but afterwards engaged in the linen trade, first at Perth, and subsequently at Dundee and Edinburgh. He married Catherine, daughter of Rev. John Glas, founder of the Glasites. In 1757 he published a series of letters on the Rev. James Hervey's 'Theron and Aspasio,' to show that a justifying faith means nothing more than a simple assent to the divine mission of Christ, a doctrine which led to considerable controversy. In 1758 he commenced a correspondence with Mr. Samuel Pike, an Independent minister of London, who adopted his views, and in 1760 he himself removed to London, where he attracted much notice by his preaching. In 1764 he accepted an invitation to New England, where he died, April 2, 1771. His followers received the name of Sandemanians, which they still retain. The sect, which has never been very numerous, has more congregations in America than in Great Britain. For an account of their tenets and practices, see the third volume of Wilson's 'History and Antiquities of the Dissenting Churches,' or Gardner's 'Faiths of the World Mr. Sandeman's works are:

Letters on Theron and Aspasio. 1757.
Thoughts on Christianity.
The Sign of the Prophet Jonah.
The Honour of Marriage opposed to all Impurities.
On Solomon's Song.
Correspondence with Mr. Samuel Pike.

SANDERS, Robert, a literary compiler, was born in Scotland in 1727. He was by trade a painter, which calling he relinquished for that of a writer for the press. Having travelled over a great part of the country, he published, under the name of Spencer, a folio work, entitled 'The Complete English Traveller,' which passed through many editions. In 1764 he produced, in six volumes, 8vo, the far-famed 'Newgate Calendar.' He was at one time employed as an amanuensis

by Lord Lyttleton, and assisted his lordship in preparing for publication his 'History of Henry II.' He was engaged on a treatise on General Chronology when he died of an asthma in March 1783. His works are:

The Complete English Traveller. Fol.

The Newgate Calendar; or Memoirs of those unfortunate Culprits who fall a sacrifice to the injured Laws of their Country, and thereby make their exit at Tybourne. Lond. 1764, 6 vols. 8vo.

Gaffar Greybeard. 4 vols. 12mo. A Satire upon several dissenting Divines.

Roman History, written in a series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. 2 vols. 12mo.

He was also the compiler of Notes on the Bible, published under the name of Dr. Henry Southwell.

SANDERS, GEORGE, an eminent portrait painter, was born in Kinghorn, Fifeshire, in April 1774. After receiving an ordinary education at Kinghorn parish school, he was bound apprentice to Mr. Smeaton, a coach-painter in Edinburgh, and had for his fellow-workman the afterwards celebrated Sir William Allan, president of the Royal Scottish academy. It is interesting to notice two men, who subsequently attained so high a position in their respective departments of art, thus associated, at the commencement of their career, in a vocation so comparatively humble as that of panel painting.

On completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Sanders commenced to practise in Edinburgh, as a miniature painter, and met with considerable success. At this period his leisure studies were devoted to marine subjects, and several beautiful sea-pieces, then executed by him, are still in fine preservation and repute. About this time also, he painted a panoramic view of Edinburgh, taken from Leith Roads, which was publicly exhibited and very much admired. From the high reputation which his miniatures had attained, he was advised to remove to London, and devote himself exclusively to that branch of art. By Mr. Thomas Brydson, author of a work entitled 'Distinctions of Rank,' he was introduced to several of the Scottish nobility, as an artist of great promise, and he became, ere long, the first miniature painter of the day. His miniatures commanded the highest prices, 80 to 100 guineas, and by competent judges they were regarded as faithful in likeness as they were exquisite in execution.

About 1811, his name came under the observation of the royal family, and he was commanded to paint a portrait of the Princess Charlotte. The great estimation in which this beautiful picture was held secured for Mr. Sanders the patronage of her royal highness, and she commissioned him to paint the portraits of several of her personal friends. Having become afflicted with ophthalmia, he was obliged to discontinue his labours for a time. The Princess Charlotte sent frequently to inquire for his health, and when he was sufficiently restored to be enabled to take carriage exercise, she wrote to him a kind invitation to pass a few days at Windsor. This note, and several others from that amiable princess to him, were left in the possession of one of the artist's most intimate friends in Leith.

This severe attack of ophthalmia was speedily followed by others, and their frequency at length obliged Mr. Sanders to abandon, in a great measure, the miniature branch of the art, and apply himself to the department of life-like portrait painting, as less trying to the eyes. Nor did his reputation suffer from the change. He became as great in portrait-painting as in miniature, and the circle of his admirers and patrons was soon largely increased. Amongst these was Lord Byron, the poet, whose portrait by Sanders, painted in 1807, is the only one considered worthy of the noble bard.

Mr. Sanders, with all his genius, was of a proud and very eccentric disposition, and his peculiarities operated greatly to the prejudice of his popularity. Even at the commencement of his career in London, he preferred the indulgence of his own whims to the benefit of being on a good footing with the Royal Academy, and declined membership with that body, rather than adopt the usual course for obtaining it. This early display of temper caused a jealousy, if not dislike, to spring up in the academy against him, and this was so strongly returned by him that he would not for many years allow any of his works to be sent to the Exhibition, although his portraits were paid for by his sitters at prices ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty guineas for half lengths, two hundred to four hundred for whole lengths, and eight hundred guineas for groups.

A few years before his death, at the urgent solicitation of the duchess of Gordon, he so far yielded as to send a portrait of the duke, her husband, and another of a lady, to the Royal Academy's exhibition. Although not fully finished when placed in the rooms, these fine works attracted general admiration.

In middle life, Mr. Sanders became an elegant scholar, very deeply read in the Greek and Roman classics, and fluent in several modern languages. He was entirely self-taught, but in this respect thoroughly educated. He had many steady and intimate friends, amongst the most distinguished of whom were the dukes of Marlborough, Gordon, and Rutland; the earl of Wemyss; Sir William Cumming; Mr. Campbell of Islay; Mr. Watson Taylor; Mr. Tassie; and Mrs. Langford Brooke; and by all who knew his private worth, those constitutional peculiarities which had spoiled him for wider popularity were unnoticed, or kindly overlooked.

For the last twenty years of his life he was a periodical sufferer from his early complaint, inflammation of the eyes. Such was the severity of this affliction that nearly six months of every year of those twenty were passed in pain and helpless inactivity. He fell, in consequence, into irretrievable arrear with his sitters, to the great injury of his fame and fortune. It was to the considerate and affectionate kindness of some of those persons whom we have enumerated, and also to one particular friend, Mr. Robert Menzies, shipbuilder, Leith, that his last years were soothed, and his home made comfortable. Mr. Sanders died at London in March 1846.

SANDFORD, Sir Daniel Keyte, D.C.L., an accomplished Greek scholar, was the second son of the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, episcopal bishop of Edinburgh, in which city he was born February 3, 1798. After receiving the rudiments of his education under the superintendence of his father, who died in January 1830, he was sent to the High school, and afterwards to the university of his native town, where he distinguished himself by his progress in classical learning. In 1813 he was placed under the care and tuition of his godfather, Mr. Keyte, at Runcorn, in Cheshire, and remained there for two or three years, pursuing his studies with enthusiasm and success. In 1817 he was entered as a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford. At the public examination in Easter term, 1820, he was placed in the first class, *in Literis Humanioribus*, and October 20, the same year, he took his degree of B.A. In 1821 he gained the chancellor's prize for an English essay on 'The Study of Modern History;' and May 25, 1825, he proceeded to the degree of M.A., as a grand compounder. The Greek chair in the university of Glasgow having become vacant, by the death of Professor Young, Mr. Sandford, although an Episcopalian, was, on the recommendation of men of all parties, elected his successor in September 1821, at the early age of 23. In the beginning of the session of that year he entered on the duties, and by his unrivalled skill as a teacher, and the enthusiasm of his classic genius, he soon awakened a love for the study of Greek literature, not only in the university of Glasgow, but throughout Scotland.

During the Catholic emancipation struggle in 1829, Professor Sandford hastened to Oxford, and gave his vote, as a member of that university, for Sir Robert Peel; and, in 1830, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him by King William IV., in consideration of his literary eminence. Ambitious of political distinction, on the first election under the Reform Bill of members for Glasgow, in 1832, he was one of six candidates for the representation of that city, on which occasion he was defeated, his name being third on the poll. In 1834 he was elected member for Paisley; and in June that year he took the degree of doctor of civil law. After sitting one session in parliament, ill health induced him to resign his seat, and in the beginning of the following winter he resumed his academic duties. He died of typhus fever, at Glasgow, February 4, 1838, in his 40th year, and was buried at Rothesay. He married, in 1824, a Miss Charnock, by whom he left a numerous family. His eldest son, who for several years held a high appointment in the educational department of the Privy Council, was, in 1862, appointed by the Commissioners, first secretary, and then general manager of the great International Exhibition at London that year.

Sir Daniel published several elementary works

for the use of his class, such as, a translation from the German of Thiersch's Greek Grammar; Greek Extracts; Introduction to the Writing of Greek; Exercises in Homeric and Attic Greek, &c. He also contributed various articles to the Edinburgh Review and Blackwood's Magazine. In the latter periodical appeared some of his occasional translations of Greek poetry, as well as several eloquent and interesting papers from his pen, entitled 'Alcibiades.' His most finished production, however, was an 'Essay on the Rise and Progress of Literature,' Glasgow, 1847, 8vo., originally written for the 'Popular Encyclopædia, or Conversations Lexicon.'

SANDILANDS, a surname. See TORPHICHEN, Baron.

SANQUHAR, Baron CRICHTON of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 29th January 1487-8, by King James III., on Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, who signalised himself at Lochmaben in 1484, when the recreant earl of Douglas and the treacherous duke of Albany made an incursion into Scotland from England, and attempted to burn that town on the day of St. Magdalene's fair. He was the son of Sir Robert de Crichton of Sanquhar, appointed in 1464 hereditary sheriff of Dumfries-shire, great-grandson of Isobel de Ross, heiress of the Ross family, the original proprietors of the castle of Sanquhar and circumjacent lands. The first Lord Sanquhar died in 1502.

His son, Robert, second Lord Sanquhar, had, with a daughter, two sons. The elder son, William, third Lord Sanquhar, was killed at Edinburgh, in the house of the regent Arran, duke of Chatelherault, about 1552, by Robert, third Lord Semple; but the latter escaped all punishment, through the intercession of the regent's brother, Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews, whose mistress was Semple's sister. By his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Lord Fleming, he had Robert, fourth Lord Sanquhar, and Edward, fifth lord.

The son of the latter, Robert, sixth Lord Sanquhar, met with an ignominious end. Being, about 1605, on a visit at Lord Norreys' seat in Oxfordshire, he engaged there in a fencing match with one John Turner, a fencing master. On taking up the foils Lord Sanquhar told Turner that he played but as a scholar, and not as one that could contend with a master in his own profession, and requested that he would fence as with a scholar, the rule in such a case being to spare the face. Notwithstanding this precaution, Turner put out one of his lordship's eyes, and for some days his life was in danger. After the lapse of seven years, he hired two men to assassinate Turner. One of them, named Robert Carlyle, shot him with a pistol, 11th May 1612, for which murder he and his accomplice were executed. Lord Sanquhar absconded, and a reward of £1,000 was offered for his apprehension. He was taken, and brought to trial in the king's bench, Westminster Hall, 27th June of the same year, being arraigned as a commoner, under the name of Robert Crichton, Esq. He made an eloquent speech, confessing his crime, and was capitally convicted on his own confession. Archbishop Abbot of Canterbury, and other influential personages interceded for him with the king, James VI., but in vain, and he was hanged on a gibbet, erected in Great Palace yard, before the gate of Westminster Hall, on 29th June. He died penitent, professing the Romish religion. It is related that on a visit which he paid to the court of France, Henry the Great casually asked him how he lost his eye? "By the thrust of a sword," said his lordship, not caring to enter into particulars. The king, supposing this accident to be the result of a duel, immediately inquired, "Does the man yet live?" These words but added to his desire for vengeance on Turner, who, he was persuaded, had deprived him of his eye on purpose. James would have pardoned him, had it not been that the insolence of the Scots had already led to several outrages being committed in England, in their pride that they had given a king to their "auld enemies," the English, and he thought that an example was necessary to curb them in future. His lordship had married in 1608, Anne, daughter of Sir George Farmer of Easton, Northamptonshire, without issue, but he had a natural son, Robert Crichton, who was served heir of entail to him in the estate of Sanquhar, 15th July 1619.

The title devolved upon William Crichton, son of John Crichton of Ryhill, second son of the second Lord Sanquhar, who thus became seventh lord. In 1622, he was created viscount of Ayr, and in 1633, earl of Dumfries, (see vol. ii. p. 73, article DUMFRIES, Earl of), both peerages now held by the marquis of Bute, (see vol. i. p. 514, article BUTE, Marquis of).

SCOT, a surname. See SCOTT.

SCOT, ALEXANDER, an accomplished poet, styled the Anacreon of Scotland, flourished during the reign of the unfortunate Mary, to whom he addressed 'A New Year's Gift, when she came first hame, 1562.' In this poem he styles himself her "simple servant, Sanders Scot," and strongly recommends the Reformed religion to her majesty's protection. He appears to have been totally neglected by the court, and in a beautiful little fable, entitled 'The Eagle and Robin Redbreast,' he feelingly laments his own hard fate in being obliged to sing without reward or notice. His poems, which are chiefly amatory, display a delicacy of sentiment, and an ease and elegance of versification, not exceeded by any production of the sixteenth century. The best of his pieces are, 'The Flower of Womanheid;' 'The Rondel of Love;' and an address to his Heart, beginning,

"Return hameward my heart again,
An' bide where thou was wont to be,
Thou art a fool to suffer pain,
For love o' ane that loves not thee."

In Allan Ramsay's Evergreen, and in the collections of Hailes, Sibbald, and Pinkerton, will be found some pleasing specimens of his poetry. An edition of his poems was printed at Edinburgh in 1821, small 8vo.

SCOT, DAVID, M.D., an eminent oriental scholar, was born in the parish of Pennicuik, where his father occupied a small farm. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh for the ministry; but, after being licensed, having no immediate prospect of a church, he became a student of medicine, and obtained the degree of M.D. His favourite study, however, was the attainment of languages, and especially the cultivation of oriental literature. Having acquired a knowledge of most of the Eastern languages, both ancient and modern, he applied himself to the teaching and preparing young men intending to go out to India; a department in which he was eminently successful. In 1814, on a vacancy occurring, he was presented to the church of Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, in which he continued to labour for nineteen years. About 1832 he was elected professor of Hebrew in St. Mary's college, St. Andrews; but his career there lasted only for two sessions. He had visited Edinburgh to be present at the meeting of the British Association, but was seized with a dropsical complaint; and after two or three days' illness, died September 18, 1834. Dr. Scot edited Dr. Murray's History of the European Languages; and published the following works:

Observations on the Propriety and Usefulness of an Establishment in Edinburgh for teaching Oriental Languages, for civil and commercial purposes, to young gentlemen going to India. Edin. 1819.

Essays on various subjects of Belles Lettres; to which are added two Dissertations, written during the late war against France. Edin. 1824, 8vo.

Discourses on some important subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion. Edin. 1825, 8vo.

A Key to the Hebrew Pentateuch. Lond. 1826, 8vo.

A Key to the Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon. Lond. 1828, 8vo.

Lives of some of the Scottish Poets.

A Hebrew Grammar for the use of his own class.

SCOTT, originally SCOT, a surname conjectured to have been at first assumed by, or conferred on, a native of Scotland, and afterwards adopted as a surname, when surnames became in use. *Uchtredus filius Scoti*, that is, Uchtred, the son of a Scot, is witness to an inquisition respecting possessions of the church of Glasgow in the reign of Alexander I. (1107—1124); also to the foundation charter of the abbey of Holyrood by David I. in 1128, as is also Herbert Scot, and to that of the abbacy of Selkirk in 1130. He was called *Uchtredus filius Scoti*, to distinguish him from others of the same Christian name, probably Saxons or Normans. His son, Richard, called Richard le Scot, is witness to a charter of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews, founder of the priory of that place, who died in 1158. Others bearing this surname, living in that and the following century, are mentioned by Douglas and Nisbet as occurring in old charters. John Scott was bishop of Dunkeld from 1200 to 1203, and Matthew Scott, bishop of Dunkeld, held the office of chancellor of Scotland from 1227 to 1231.

The above-mentioned Richard le Scot is said to have had two sons, Richard, whose name appears in the Ragman Roll as Richard le Scot de Murthockston, and Michael. The former was ancestor of the Scotts of Murdockstone, of whom came the Buccleuch family, (see vol. i. of this work, p. 448,) and the latter was progenitor of the Scotts of Balwearie in Fifeshire, now represented by the Scotts of Ancrum, baronets.

The younger son, Sir Michael Scott, was possessed of a considerable estate in Fifeshire in the reign of William the Lion. From the Chartulary of Dunfermline, it is ascertained that he married Margaret, daughter of Duncan Syras of Syras, and obtained with her the lands of Ceres. He had a son, Duncan, who succeeded him and who had two sons, the younger of whom was named Gilbert. The elder son, Sir Michael Scott, was knighted by Alexander II., and was one of the assize upon a perambulation of the marches between the monastery of Dunfermline and the lands of Dundaff in 1231. By his wife, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Balwearie of Balwearie, he got that estate in the parish of Abbotshall. He had a son, Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie and Scotscraig, the famous wizard, of whom a memoir is given below in larger type. In the Ragman Roll is the name of Michael Scott, one of the Scottish barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1292, said to have been this learned personage. He had two sons: Sir Henry, and Duncan Scott, proprietor of lands in Forfarshire, and progenitor of the Scotts in the North.

The elder son, Sir Henry Scott, died in the beginning of the reign of David II. His son, Sir Andrew Scott of Balwearie, distinguished himself by his patriotism, and was slain at the taking of Berwick by the Scots in 1355. He left an infant son, afterwards Sir William Scott of Balwearie, who died in the end of the reign of King Robert III. His son, Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, was one of the hostages for James I. in 1424, and died in the following reign. Sir Michael's son, Sir William Scott of Balwearie, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Moncrief of that ilk, and with one daughter, had two sons, Sir William, who succeeded him, and Alexander Scott of Fingask, Perthshire.

The elder son, Sir William Scott of Balwearie, obtained, in February 1509, a crown charter of the lands of Strathmiglo, Fifeshire, with certain other lands possessed by him, all united into the barony of Strathmiglo. The lands of "Stramiglo" had been held by the Scotts of Balwearie, under the earls of Fife from about 1251, and after the forfeiture of Murdo, duke of Albany, in 1424, under the crown. Sir William accompanied James IV. on his unfortunate expedition to England in September 1513, and being taken prisoner at Flodden, was obliged to sell part of his lands to pay his ransom. He was repeatedly afterwards chosen one of the lords of the articles for the barons, and was the only individual under the degree of a peer who ever obtained that honour. On various occasions he was appointed a commissioner of parliament for the decision of legal questions, and on 24th November 1526 he is styled Justice, in absence of the justice-general. In that capacity he was joined with Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, provost of Edinburgh, the well-known Greysteel of King James V., and the justice-clerk, to do justice on the "malt makaris of Leith, for commoune oppressioune through the exorbitant derth rasit be thame, and of

ther causing throu all the hail realme." (*Act Parl.* ii. 315.) He was on two occasions appointed a commissioner for effecting a treaty of peace with England. On the first institution of the College of Justice in Scotland on 13th May 1532, Sir William Scott, as laird of Balwearie, was nominated the first senator on the temporal side; but he died shortly after his appointment. He had two sons, Sir William, and Thomas. The latter obtained a charter of the lands of Pitgorno, under the great seal, on 2d January 1526, and was named a senator of the college of justice in his father's place in November 1532. The following is the record of his admission: "The clerk-register presented a letter from the king, bearing that his grace had chosen Thomas Scot of Petgorno, ane of the lords, in place of umquhile William Scott of Balwery, knicht, lately deceasit, his father, and desiring the lords to admit him yrto, and tak his aith for administration of justice. The said lords, at the king's command, hes admitted the said Thomas to ye said session, and to be yr college in that behalf, quhilk hes sworn in their presens lelely to administer justice efter his knowledge and conscience, and to keep all statutes maid hereupon of before." He was a great favourite of King James V., by whom he was appointed justice-clerk in 1535. He died in 1539. The following are the circumstances as related by Knox, (*Hist.* edit. 1644, p. 25,) under which his death occurred: "How terrible a vision the said prince saw lying in Linlithgow, that night, that Thomas Scot, justice-clerk, died in Edinburgh, men of good credit can yet report; for, afraid at midnight or after, he called aloud for torches, and raised all that lay beside him in the palace, and told that Thomas Scott was dead, for he had been at him with a company of devils, and had said unto him these words: 'O wo to the day that ever I knew thee or thy service; for serving of thee against God, against his servants, and against justice, I am adjudged to endless torment.' How terrible voices the said Thomas Scott pronounced before his death, men of all estates heard, and some that yet live can witness his voice ever was, '*Justo Dei justicio condemnatus sum.*'"

The elder son, Sir William Scott, in his father's lifetime designated of Invertiel, married Isabel, daughter of Patrick, fifth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and had by her two sons, Sir William, and Andrew, progenitor of the Scotts of Ancrum, of whom next article. Sir William Scott of Balwearie, the elder son, who was also in his father's lifetime designed of Invertiel, had two sons, Michael, who predeceased his father, and Sir William, who succeeded as laird of Balwearie and Strathmiglo. His son, Sir James, was in 1579 served heir to his father. He was one of the twelve gentlemen knighted by King James VI. at the coronation of his queen, Anne of Denmark, in 1590. In his person the barony of Strathmiglo was at its greatest extent, but with him the wealth and dignity of the family came to an end. Unfortunately for himself, he was involved with the popish earls of Angus, Errol, and Huntly in their various rebellions against James VI. He was also connected with the turbulent earl of Bothwell, (see vol. i. of this work, p. 358,) whom the popish lords so often excited against the king, and was repeatedly fined for real or alleged assistance given to that unprincipled nobleman in his various frantic attempts to gain possession of the king's person in 1591, and three following years. In October 1594, Sir James Scott was with the earl of Huntly at the battle of Glenlivet, in which that nobleman defeated the royal troops under the earl of Argyle. On the 25th February 1595, however, he obtained a remission under the great seal, for himself, his brother Robert, and John Kinnaird, younger of that ilk, for which, doubtless, he was obliged to pay heavily to the needy courtiers of the king. In consequence of the numerous fines to which he was subjected, he was obliged from time to time to sell off various portions of his estates, till, towards the year 1600, his whole barony of Strathmiglo was disposed of, excepting the tower and fortalice with the lands adjoining, and the village of that name. In that year, he granted a charter to nineteen different feuars who held of him, erecting the village of Strathmiglo into a burgh of barony, in virtue of the crown charter granted to his ancestor Sir William Scott, in 1509, which had not been acted on by him. By three subsequent charters granted immediately afterwards, Sir James included three other feuars who held of him in the burgh. The small remaining portions of his once extensive estates were sold, either immediately before or after his death. Mr. John M. Leighton, in his History of the county of Fife, (vol. ii. p. 186, note,) says. "Sir James Scott is among the few Fife gentlemen who are characterized by John Knox as being 'enemies to God and traitors to their country.' His opposition to the Reformation, and his connection with the popish party may explain the reason why, notwithstanding his having conferred the honour of a burgh on Strathmiglo, his memory has been so little revered by the inhabitants. The traditions of the place represent him as a persecutor, and the downfall of the family is looked upon as a punishment from heaven for his treatment of the Reformers. He is also blamed for avarice, although he certainly made little by it, if he possessed that vice, and harshness to the poor. An instance of this latter is still handed down. He was looking over a window, it is said, of his castle of Strathmiglo, situated to the east of the village, while his servants were throwing a great quantity of oatmeal into the moat which surrounded the castle, owing to its being old and unfit for use. An old beggar man came to the outer end of the drawbridge, and requested to be allowed to fill his wallets with the meal, but the haughty baron of Balwearie refused this humble request, on which the poor man pronounced a wo upon him, declaring he should beg before his death. It cannot be said that the curse, if ever perpetrated, was literally fulfilled, but certainly Sir James saw the ruin of his family; and the tradition still is that, such was his poverty at his death, a subscription was raised among the neighbouring proprietors to pay the expenses of his funeral."

He had two sons, William and James. The former, it is believed, died before his father. His son, Walter Scott, styled of Balwearie, having been deprived of all portion of the family estates, through the misconduct of his grandfather, entered the army, rose to the rank of colonel, and died unmarried in Flanders, during the reign of Charles I. Shortly before his death, he sent over from Holland, to Sir John Scott of Ancrum, baronet, the seal of the family of Balwearie, with a letter acknowledging him to be his heir male, which is still preserved in that family. In Colonel Walter Scott ended the whole male line of the ancient family of Scott of Balwearie, which had continued for sixteen generations, the eldest son having always succeeded during that long period. What is still more remarkable, from the time of the original Sir Michael Scott, who lived in the reign of William the Lion, till Sir James, the fourteenth baron, in whose time the estates of the family were lost, thirteen of the barons had attained the honour of knighthood, the only exception being Duncan, son of the first Sir Michael.

The Scotts of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, descend from Andrew, the younger of the two sons of Sir William Scott of Balwearie above mentioned. This Andrew Scott lived in the time of Queen Mary, and had from his father the lands

of Glendoich, on condition that at his death they were to return to the family. He obtained the lands of Kirkstyle in the parish of Kinfauns, Perthshire, which were sold by his great-grandson, Patrick Scott, who lived in the reign of James VI. The latter purchased Langshaw in the south of Scotland, and afterwards acquired the lands and barony of Ancrum. His son, Sir John Scott, obtained a charter under the great seal, in 1670, of the lands and barony of Ancrum, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 27th October 1671, with remainder to his heirs male generally. He died in 1712, having been thrice married, first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Scott, Esq. of Mangerton, and had by her five sons and five daughters; secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bennet of Grubbet, by whom he had two daughters; and thirdly, to Barbara, daughter of Ker of Littledean, without issue. His eldest son, Sir Patrick Scott, second baronet, a lawyer of eminence, was at the Revolution summoned by the prince of Orange, to the Scottish convention in 1689, for the county of Selkirk. He was twice married. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of William Wallace, Esq. of Helington, he obtained a considerable fortune. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Scott of Harden, he had two sons and four daughters. The elder son, Sir John Scott, third baronet, married Christian, daughter of William Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, and had four sons and a daughter. He died 21st February 1746. His son, Sir William, fourth baronet, died 16th June 1769, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir John Scott, fifth baronet. He married Harriet, daughter of William Graham of Gartmore, and had four daughters, and a son, Sir William, sixth baronet. The latter, born 26th July 1803, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of David Anderson, Esq. of Balgay, Forfarshire, with issue.

James, second son of Sir James Scott, fourteenth baron of Balwearie, purchased the lands of Logie in Forfarshire, and was the ancestor of several families of the name in that county. His son, also James Scott of Logie, acquired considerable landed property, and was enabled to bestow an estate on each of his six sons. These were James Scott of Logie; Robert Scott of Benholme; Hercules Scott of Brotherton; Patrick Scott of Craig, from whom descended Sir David Scott, baronet of Duninald, nephew of Lady Sibbald, wife of Sir James Sibbald, baronet (see SIBBALD); John, and David. His grandson, James Scott of Logie, had three sons; James of Logie; Alexander of Baldovie; and David of Balhall. The second son, Alexander Scott of Baldovie, was father of John Scott, Esq., whose second son, William Scott, captain R.N., commanded the Bedford, 74, in the American war. He married his cousin, Janet, eighth daughter of Robert Scott of Duninald, and had two sons and two daughters. William, the elder son, a senior merchant in the Bengal civil service, with his wife, Emily, only child of Thomas Evans, Esq., was drowned in the Company's ship Calcutta, which foundered in a hurricane in the Indian Ocean between 14th and 15th March 1809. He was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother David, also a senior merchant in the Bengal civil service; married, with issue.

The Scotts of the south of Scotland were among the most noted moss-troopers of their time. As most of the chief border families had popular epithets applied to them, as the 'haughty Humes,' and the 'bauld Rutherfords,' they were called the 'saucy Scotts,' and the 'cappit' or irritable Scotts. The chief family of the name was that of Buccleuch, (see vol. i. of this work, page 448,) originally of Murdieston, Clydesdale. De Gerville, a French writer, says, "What is curious, the duke (of Buccleuch) seeks his surname in Normandy, and pretends that it was originally *l'Escot*." The duke of Buccleuch, as descended from the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II., is properly a Stewart in the male line, and the chieftainship of the once numerous and powerful border clan Scott, has devolved on Lord Polwarth (see page 300 of this volume), the head of the Scotts of Harden, of which family Sir Walter Scott, the celebrated novelist and poet, was a scion. Their device and motto, a crescent moon, with the words, "The moon will refill her horns," indicate that they lived by border reiving or cattle lifting.

Among the most ancient branches of the house of Buccleuch were the Scotts of Synton, in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, from whom descended the Scotts of Harden. Their immediate ancestor was Walter Scott of Synton who lived in the reigns of Robert II. and III. He is said (*Douglas' Baronage*, p. 213) to have been the son or grandson of Michael Scott, who fell at the battle of Durham, 17th October 1346, the supposed son of Sir Richard le Scot, who obtained the lands of Murdieston in Lanarkshire by marriage, which were afterwards exchanged for the half of the barony of Branxholm, in Roxburghshire, as related under the head of BUCCLEUCH. Sir Walter Scott expressly states, however, that the house of Harden came off the Buccleuch family before the marriage of Sir Richard with the heiress of Murdieston, in 1296. (See Note to *Lay of Last Minstrel*).

Robert Scott of Strickshaws, second son of Walter, the fifth in descent from Michael, had two sons, Walter, his heir, and William, progenitor of the Scotts of Harden. Walter, the elder brother, succeeded his uncle in the estate of Synton, and from James, his fourth son, came the Scotts of Satchells. His eldest son, George Scott of Synton, had a son, Walter, the father of another George Scott of Synton, who was the last of the original family styled of Synton.

William Scott, the first of Harden, obtained that estate and barony from his brother, Walter Scott of Synton, confirmed by a charter from George, third Lord Home, the superior, in 1535. He died in 1563. Of his son, Walter, usually styled "Auld Wat of Harden," many anecdotes are preserved by tradition on the borders. He was a renowned freebooter, and used to ride with a numerous band of followers. The spoil which they carried off was concealed in a deep precipitous glen, on the boundary of which the old tower of Harden was situated, in the deep narrow vale of Borthwick water. When the last bullock was devoured, a dish was placed on the table, which on being uncovered, was found to contain nothing but *a pair of clean spurs*—a hint from the wife that it was time to set off for more cattle. On one occasion when he was returning from a foray, with "a bow of kye and a bassened bull," he passed a very large haystack, but having no means of carrying it away, he was fain to take leave of it with this apostrophe, which became proverbial, "By my conscience, had ye but four feet, ye should not stand lang there." Wat of Harden took for his first wife, Mary Scott, celebrated as "the Flower of Yarrow." Two songs in her praise bear the names of 'Mary Scott,' and 'The Rose in Yarrow.' By their marriage contract, her father, Philip Scott of Dryhope, in Selkirkshire, bound himself to find Harden in horse and man's meat at his tower of Dryhope, for a year and a day, and five barons pledged themselves that, at the end of that period, the son-in-law should remove. Harden also agreed to give Dryhope the profits of the first Michaelmas moon. A notary public signed for all the parties to the deed, none of whom could write their names. By the Flower of Yarrow,

the laird of Harden had, with six daughters, four sons, viz., 1. Sir William, his heir. 2. Walter, who was killed in a fray, at a fishing, by one of the Scotts of Newhouse. 3. Hugh, progenitor of the Scotts of Gala; and 4. Francis, who married Isabel, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Whitslead, from whom the modern family of Scott of Synton are descended. By a second wife, a daughter of Edgar of Wedderlie, widow of William Spotswood of that ilk, he had a daughter named Margaret, after her mother. According to tradition, Wat o' Harden had six sons, five of whom survived him. The sixth was slain at a fray in a hunting match by his kinsman, Scott of Gilmans-cleugh. His brothers prepared to revenge his death, but the old laird secured them in the dungeon of his tower, hurried to the king at Edinburgh, stated the crime, and obtained a gift of the lands of the offender. He returned to Harden with equal speed, released his sons, and showed them the charter. "To horse, lads!" he cried, "and let us take possession; the lands of Gilmans-cleugh are well worth a dead son." He died about 1629, in extreme old age. One of his daughters, Margaret, commonly called "Maggy Fendy," was married to Gilbert Elliott of Minto, "Gibbie wi' the gowden garters." Mary Scott, the Flower of Yarrow, is said to have fostered an unknown boy brought home by "Auld Wat," from one of his predatory excursions, who was so gifted that he is believed to have been the anonymous author of not a few of the border songs. In Leyden's 'Scenes of Infancy,' there is the following allusion to Mary of Harden and her interesting charge:

"Amid the piles of spoils that strew'd the ground,
Her ear, all-anxious, caught a wailing sound;
With trembling haste the lovely nymph then flew,
And from the plunder'd heaps an infant drew!
Scared at the light, his feeble hands he flung
Around her neck, and to her bosom clung,
While beauteous Mary soothed in accents mild
His fluttering soul, and kiss'd her foster child.
Of milder mood the gentle captive grew,
Nor loved the scenes that scared his infant view,
In vales remote from camps and castles far,
He shunn'd the cruel scenes of strife and war.
Content the loves of simple swains to sing,
Or wake to fame the harp's heroic string;
He lived o'er Yarrow's fairest flower to shed a tear,
And strew the holly leaves o'er Harden's bier;
But none was found above the minstrel's tomb,
Emblem of peace, to bid the daisy bloom;
He, nameless as the race from whence he sprung,
Sung other names, and left his own unsung."

The eldest son, Sir William Scott of Harden, was knighted by James VI. in the lifetime of his father. He had charters of various lands in the counties of Dumfries, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Berwick, and Peebles. During the civil troubles in Scotland in the reign of Charles I., he continued loyal to the king. He was one of the commissioners for conserving the treaty of Rippon, 16th November 1641, and in 1644 one of the committee of parliament. On 8th March following he was appointed one of the committee of estates, and on 7th March 1647, sheriff of Selkirkshire. For his attachment to the royal family he was fined by Cromwell in 1654, £3,000. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, treasurer-depute of Scotland, in the reign of James VI., and had by her five sons and three daughters. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of William Ker of Linton, without issue. His sons were: 1. Sir William, his heir 2 Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester. 3. Walter, ancestor of the Scotts of Raeburn. 4. James, ancestor of the Scotts of Thirlestane (see next article); and 5. John, progenitor of the Scotts of Wool. He died in 1655, at an advanced age. According to tradition, his marriage with his first wife was thus brought about: In his youth, engaging in a foray upon the lands of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, he was overpowered by that baron's retainers, and carried prisoner to his castle, now a heap of ruins, on the banks of the Tweed. Elibank was on the point of ordering him to be instantly hanged, when his more considerate dame interposed, suggesting that he was heir to a good estate, and that they had three unmarried daughters. To save his life, young Harden consented to wed the plainest of the three.

His eldest son, Sir William Scott of Harden, was knighted by Charles II., immediately after the Restoration. His son, Sir William Scott of Harden, was engaged in the rebellion of the earl of Argyle, but obtained a remission from King James VII., dated 12th December 1685. He died in 1707, without issue, and was succeeded by his only brother, Robert Scott, till then styled of Iliston. The latter died, also without issue, in 1710, when the estates devolved on his nearest male heir, Walter Scott of Highchester, lineally descended from Sir Gideon Scott, second son of the first Sir William Scott of Harden, and grandson of "Auld Wat." Sir Gideon, who, by Charles I., was appointed sheriff of Roxburghshire, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, and had by her two sons and three daughters.

The elder son, Walter, when little more than fourteen years of age, married Mary, countess of Buccleuch in her own right, then only eleven years old. In consequence of this match he was created, for life only, earl of Tarras, Lord Alemoor and Campcastell, by patent dated 4th September 1660. His principal title was taken from the small but romantic river Tarras, in Eskdale, Dumfries-shire, celebrated for its "good bull trout," also for the ruggedness of its channel. An old rhyme, referring to its rocky bed and precipitous falls, says:

"Was ne'er ane drown'd in Tarras, nor yet in doubt,
For ere the head can win down, the harns are out."

The countess died two years after the marriage, a girl of thirteen. The earl succeeded his father in Harden in 1672. The mantel-piece of one of the rooms in Harden castle commemorates his title, by bearing an earl's coronet inscribed with the letters W. E. T., the initials of "Walter, earl of Tarras." In 1683, his lordship joined in the treasonable designs of the duke of Monmouth, who had married his deceased wife's sister, Anne, duchess of Buccleuch. A plan of insurrection was formed for a simultaneous rising in England and Scotland, and Lord Tarras engaged to take arms with his friends on the border. When apprehended he confessed his guilt, and threw himself on the king's mercy. An attempt was made by the tyrannical government of that day to obtain from him evidence against Baillie of Jerviswood, whose nephew he was by his lady, and although his testimony was objected to, the objections were repelled by the court, and Baillie was condemned. His lordship was himself brought to trial 5th January 1685, and being found guilty, his titles and estates were forfeited and his arms ordered to be torn. He was confined in the castle of Edinburgh, and the time, place, and manner of his execution were left to the king. A remission was granted to him 5th February following, and he was at once set at liberty. He was rehabilitated by letter under the great seal 28th June 1687. He

was one of the first who engaged in the Revolution of 1688. He died in 1693, aged about 48. By a second wife, Helen, eldest daughter of Thomas Hepburne of Humbie, he had three sons and three daughters.

The eldest son, the Hon. Gideon Scott of Highchester, died in 1707, leaving two sons, Walter, who succeeded to Harden, and died in 1719; and John, who also inherited that estate, but dying without issue male in 1734, Harden devolved on his uncle, the Hon. Walter Scott, second son of the earl of Tarras. This gentleman was four times married, and by his third wife, Anne, a daughter of John Scott, Esq. of Gorrenbonny, he had, with two daughters, two sons, Walter, his heir, and Francis of Beechwood. The former was M.P. for Roxburghshire, from 1747 to 1765, in which latter year he was appointed general-receiver of the customs or cashier of excise in Scotland. He died in 1793. He married Lady Diana Hume Campbell, daughter of the third earl of Marchmont, Lord Polwarth, an alliance which opened the succession to the latter title in the peerage of Scotland to his only son, Hugh Scott, eleventh baron of Harden and fourth Lord Polwarth (see page 300 of this volume).

The gathering word and place of rendezvous of the clan Scott was Bellenden, a place situated near the head of Borthwick water, in the centre of the possessions of the Scotts.

The Scotts of Thirlestane, Selkirkshire, now represented by Lord Napier, are descended from the Scotts of Howpaisley, in Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. The first of that family, David Scott of Howpaisley, got the lands of Thirlestane from the abbacy of Melrose. By his wife, a daughter of Scott of Roberton, he had three sons: Robert, who succeeded him; Walter, commonly called Hardy Wat, killed at the battle of Pavia; and James, who went to Germany. Robert, the eldest son, was the first who assumed the designation of Thirlestane. He had five sons: Sir John, his heir; Scott of Hundleshope; Scott of Dryhope; Scott of Montbenger; and Scott of Bowhill. Sir John Scott, the eldest son, is the chief alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in the following stanza of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel:'

"From fair St. Mary's silver wave,
From dreary Gamescleugh's dusky height,
His ready lances Thirlestane brave
Arrayed beneath a banner bright
The treasured fleur-de-luce he claims
To wreathe his shield, since royal James
Encamped by Fala's mossy wave,
The proud distinction graceful gave,
For faith mid' feudal jars;
What time, save Thirlestane alone,
Of Scotland's stubborn barons none
Would march to southern wars;
And hence, in fair remembrance worn,
Yon sheaf of spears his crest hath borne:
Hence his high motto shines revealed,—
'Ready, aye ready,' for the field."

When James V. had assembled his nobility and their feudal retainers at Fala, in June 1542, for the purpose of invading England, and his peers obstinately refused to accompany him, Sir John Scott of Thirlestane alone declared himself ready to follow the king wherever he should lead, and with 70 lancers on horseback ranged himself under the king's banner. For this loyal conduct, he had a warrant from the king, granting an augmentation to his arms of a border of *fleurs de lis*, about his crest, such as is in the royal banner, and also a bundle of lances above his helmet, with the motto, "Ready, aye ready." His estates of Thirlestane, Gamescleuch, &c., as we learn from a note to the stanza above quoted, lay upon the river of Ettrick, and extended to St. Mary's Loch, at the head of Yarrow. By his wife, a daughter of Scott of Allanhaugh, he had four sons: Robert, his successor; Simon, called Longspear, who was tutor of Thirlestane, and built the house of Gamescleuch; Arthur or Andrew Scott, from whom the families of Newburgh and Ravelburn are descended, and Adam, of Gilmanscleuch.

The eldest son, Robert Scott of Thirlestane, warden-depute of the west borders, joined the association in support of King James VI. in 1567. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, he had three sons, Robert, William, and Walter. William, the second son, had two sons, Walter, who died without issue, and Robert, who acquired the lands of Howpaisley, the original estate of the family, and dying without issue, left it to his cousin Patrick Scott, first designed of Tanlawhill, and afterwards of Thirlestane. Walter, the youngest son, married Janet, daughter of Sir Patrick Porteous of Hackshaw, and had two sons, Patrick just mentioned, and Simon, and two daughters, Marion and Margaret.

Patrick Scott acquired the lands of Thirlestane from the elder branch of the family by purchasing the wadsets or mortgages, with which it was encumbered, and the payment of certain sums of money. In April 1654, he was fined £2,000 by Cromwell, but the fine was remitted by act of council, 17th July 1655. He died 22d June 1666.

His eldest son, Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane, was created a baronet, 22d August, 1666, to him and the heirs male of his body. He was member for Selkirkshire in the Scots parliament from 1693 to 1701, both inclusive, and was appointed master of works, with a salary of £300 per annum, 17th October 1704. He died at Edinburgh, 7th March, 1712, in his 67th year.

His eldest and only surviving son, Sir William Scott of Thirlestane, second baronet, supposed to have been born about 1670, passed advocate 25th February 1702. He executed an entail of his estate of Thirlestane 20th May 1719, and died October 8, 1725. There is a family tradition that he was the author of the humorous song, called 'The Blythesome Bridal,' at one time attributed to Francis Semple of Beltrees. In his 'History of the Partition of the Lennox,' (pp. 237—239, Edin. 1835, 8vo,) Mr. Mark Napier gives the following extract from a letter to himself from the eighth Lord Napier, dated Thirlestane, 15th December 1831: "Sir William Scott was author of that well-known Scots song,

'Come, fye! let us a' to the wedding,
For there'll be lilting there;'—

a better thing than Horace ever wrote. My authority was *my father*, who told me he had it from *his*, and that he had it from *his*, who was Sir William's son." (See Johnson's *Scottish Musical Museum, with Notes by Stenhouse*, vol. i. p. *121.) Several of his Latin poems are printed in a volume entitled 'Selecta Poemata Archibaldi Pitcarnii, Med. Doctoris, Gul. Scot a Thirlestane Equitis, Thomæ Kincadii, et aliorum.' Edinb. 1727, 12mo. He married, in his father's lifetime, (marriage contract dated 15th December 1699,) Elizabeth, mistress of Napier, and their son, Francis, became fifth Lord Napier, (see that title, page 239 of this volume). He married, secondly, Jean, daughter of Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton, widow of Sir William Scott of Harden, without issue.

The Scotts of Raeburn, Dumfries-shire, are descended from Walter, third son of Sir William Scott, third laird of Harden. He lived at the time of the Restoration, and both he and his wife, Isobel, daughter of William Makdougall of Makerston, became Quakers, the tenets of that sect having at that period made their way into Scotland. They were, in consequence, subjected to much persecution by the tyrannical government of the day. By an edict, dated June 20, 1665, the Scottish privy council directed his brother, Sir William Scott of Harden, to take away his three children, and educate them separately, so that they might not become infected with the same heresy. By a second edict, dated July 5, 1666, the council directed two thousand pounds Scots money to be paid by the laird of Raeburn for the maintenance of the children. He was at this time confined in the tolbooth of Edinburgh. The council, however, ordered him to be conveyed to the jail of Jedburgh, where his wife was incarcerated, and where no one was to have access to him but such as might be expected to convert him from the principles of Quakerism. "It appears," says Sir Walter Scott, "that the laird of Makerston, his brother-in-law, joined with Raeburn's own elder brother, Harden, in this singular persecution, as it will now be termed by Christians of all persuasions. It was observed by the people that the male line of the second Sir William of Harden became extinct in 1710, and that the representation of Makerston soon passed into the female line. They assigned as a cause that when the wife of Raeburn found herself deprived of her husband, and refused permission even to see her children, she pronounced a malediction on her husband's brother as well as on her own, and prayed that a male of their body might not inherit their property." (*Lockhart's Life of Scott*, p. 20.) With two daughters, Walter Scott of Raeburn had two sons, William, his heir, and Walter. The latter received a good education at the university of Glasgow, under the auspices of his uncle, Sir William Scott of Harden. He was a zealous Jacobite, and a friend and correspondent of Dr. Pitcairn. "They had," says Sir Walter Scott, "a Tory or Jacobite club in Edinburgh, in which the conversation is said to have been maintained in Latin." He was called 'Beardie,' from a vow which he had made never to shave his beard till the exiled royal family of Stuart were restored. In Lockhart's Life of Scott, there are some interesting notices of the Scotts of Raeburn by Sir Walter Scott himself. Of his great-grandfather *Beardie* he says, that it would have been well if his zeal for the banished dynasty of Stuart had stopped with his letting his beard grow. "But he took arms and intrigued in their cause, until he lost all he had in the world, and, as I have heard, run a narrow risk of being hanged, had it not been for the interference of Anne, duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth." On the death of his brother, William Scott of Raeburn, "*Beardie* became, of course, tutor of Raeburn, as the old Scottish phrase called him, that is, guardian to his infant nephew. He also managed the estates of Makerston, being nearly related to that family by his mother, Isobel Makdougall. I suppose he had some allowance for his care in either case, and subsisted on that and the fortune he had by his wife, a Miss Campbell of Silvercraigs." He left three sons. The eldest, Walter, had a family, of which any that now remain have been long settled in America,—the male heirs are long since extinct. The third was William, father of James Scott, well known in India as one of the original settlers of Prince of Wales island. The second son, Robert Scott, was Sir Walter's grandfather. He was originally intended for the sea; "but being shipwrecked near Dundee in his trial voyage, he took such a sincere dislike to that element, that he could not be persuaded to a second attempt. Robert was one of those active spirits to whom this was no misfortune. He turned whig upon the spot, and fairly abjured his father's politics, and his learned poverty. His chief and relative, Mr. Scott of Harden, gave him a lease of the farm of Sandyknowe, comprehending the rocks in the centre of which Smailholm or Sandyknowe Tower is situated. He took for his shepherd an old man called Hogg, who willingly lent him, out of respect for his family, his whole savings, about £30, to stock the new farm." With the money he in the first instance bought a high mettled hunter, greatly to the old man's dismay; but having speedily sold the horse for double its original price, he was enabled to stock the farm in earnest, and, says Sir Walter Scott, "the rest of my grandfather's career was that of successful industry. He was one of the first who were active in the cattle trade, afterwards carried to such extent between the Highlands of Scotland and the leading counties of England, and by his droving transactions acquired a considerable sum of money." He married, in 1728, Barbara, daughter of Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, Berwickshire, who at one time possessed the part of Dryburgh comprehending the ruins of the abbey, and were descended from the ancient family of Haliburton of Mertoun. Of these Haliburtons Sir Walter Scott was, in right of his father's mother, the lineal representative, and in 1820, he printed for private circulation a work entitled 'Memorials of the Haliburtons.' In the Introduction to the third canto of Marmion, he gives a fine description of his grandfather, Robert Scott of Sandyknowe. The latter's eldest son, the poet's father, Mr. Walter Scott, writer to the signet, was born in 1729, and admitted a writer to the signet in 1755. He is said to have been "by no means a man of shining abilities. He was, however, a steady, expert man of business, insomuch as to prosper considerably in life; and nothing could exceed the gentleness, sincerity, and benevolence of his character."

The Quaker-laird's elder son, William Scott of Raeburn, a person of considerable erudition, married Anna, eldest daughter of Sir John Scott of Ancrum, baronet, and died 6th August, 1699. His widow married, secondly, in 1702, John Scott of Synton. With a daughter, Isabel, the wife of John Rutherford, M.D., he had a son, Walter Scott of Raeburn, who was killed in a duel by one of the Pringles of Crighton, near Selkirk, 3d October 1707, in a field still named Raeburn's Meadow, at the early age of 24. He had married, 19th November 1703, Anne, third daughter of Hugh Scott of Gala, and had one son, William, and two daughters, Isobel and Anne. His only son, William Scott of Raeburn, married in 1743, being then in his fortieth year, Jean Elliot, and had a son, Walter Scott of Raeburn, and a daughter, Anne, the wife of Thomas, second son of Robert Scott of Sandyknowe.

The Scotts of Tushielaw in Ettrick, at one period a powerful section of the clan Scott, were, like all the race, reavers and freebooters. Their tower of Tushielaw, now in ruins, is celebrated alike in song, tradition, and story. The exploits of Adam Scott of Tushielaw, one of the most famous of their chiefs, and usually called "King of the thieves" and "King of the border," with the excesses of the other border barons, roused the wrath of James V., and in 1528, he "made proclamation to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landwardmen, and freeholders, that they should compear at Edinburgh, with a month's victuals, to pass with the king where he pleased, to danton the thieves of Tiviotdale, Annandale, Liddisdale, and other parts of that country; and also warned all gentlemen

that had good dogs to bring them, that he might hunt in the said country as he pleased." In the course of this excursion, guided by some of the borderers, the king penetrated into the inmost recesses of Eusdale and Teviotdale, and seizing Cockburn of Henderland and Scott of Tushielaw, one morning before breakfast, summarily hung them in front of their own strongholds. The old ash-tree on which Scott of Tushielaw was suspended is said to be still standing among the ruins, and is still called the Gallows tree. It is asserted to bear along its branches numerous nicks and hollows, traced by ropes, in the ruthless execution of wretched captives, on whom that bold and reckless border marauder inflicted the fate which eventually became his own.

The Scotts of Malleny, Mid Lothian, branched off from the house of Murdieston, previous to the ancestor of the Buccleuch family exchanging that estate for the half of the barony of Branksome. James Scott of Scotsloch, the first of the family in Mid Lothian, appears to have settled there in the reign of Queen Mary. His son, Laurence Scott of Harprig, was, in the reign of Charles I., clerk to the privy council, and also one of the clerks of session. He had three sons, Sir William, his successor; James, who received from his father the lands of Bonnytoun, Linlithgowshire; and Laurence, progenitor of the Scotts of Bavelaw. The eldest son, Sir William Scott of Clerkington, was, in November 1641, knighted by Charles I. In June 1649 he was appointed one of the ordinary lords of session, when he took the title of Lord Clerkington. He was also one of the committee of estates and planters of kirks. He was twice married. By his first wife, a daughter of Morrison of Prestongrange, he had one son, Laurence; and by his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Sir John Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy, baronet, he had three sons and three daughters. The sons were John, the first styled of Malleny; James, of Scotsloch; and Robert, dean of Hamilton. The eldest son, Laurence Scott of Clerkington, married a sister of his father's second wife, and having only two daughters, was succeeded by his brother of the half-blood, John Scott, who received from his father in patrimony, the lands and barony of Malleny, in the parish of Currie, Mid Lothian, and it became the chief title of the family. He had, with two daughters, two sons, Thomas and William. The latter, an advocate, was twice married, first, to Magdalene, daughter and heiress of William Blair, Esq. of Blair, by whom he had one son, William; and, secondly, to Catherine, only daughter of Alexander Tait, merchant, Edinburgh, and had by her five sons and six daughters. William, the only son of the first marriage, having inherited the estate of Blair, assumed that surname, and dying without issue in 1732, he settled the lands on the children of his father's second marriage, who all in consequence took the name of Blair.

John Scott of Malleny's elder son, Thomas, succeeded to the estate in 1709. His son, John Scott of Malleny, married Susan, daughter of Lord William Hay of Newhall, third son of the second marquis of Tweeddale, and had seven sons and four daughters.

The eldest son, General Thomas Scott of Malleny, born 25th December 1745, entered the army as an ensign in the 24th regiment, 20th May 1761. During the whole of the campaign of the following year, he served under Prince Ferdinand, and at the battle of Wellenstall he carried the colours of his regiment, as he did also at the attack of the British picquets on the Fulda. In 1763 he returned to England, and in 1765 was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1776 he accompanied his regiment to America, and served two campaigns under General Burgoyne, with a company of marksmen attached to a large body of Indians. He conducted himself so greatly to the satisfaction of his commanding officer, Brigadier-general Frazer, that he twice received thanks in public orders. After the battle of the 19th September, 1777, the critical situation of Burgoyne rendering it indispensably necessary that the commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, should be informed of it, Captain Scott, who was well known to be an excellent pedestrian, was one of two officers selected to go on this perilous enterprise by different routes. This mission he executed with the greatest dexterity and success. Having secured the despatches in his rifle, he assumed the dress of a pedlar, and in that disguise passed safely through the enemy's tents. His fearless conduct on this occasion was acknowledged by a handsome pension, without any solicitation on his part, being settled on him for life. In 1788 he returned to Europe. In 1791 he served, with a detachment of the 53d regiment, for six months on board his majesty's ship, Hannibal, commanded by Sir John Colpoys. In 1793, when the duke of York was sent to Flanders at the head of a British army to oppose the French revolutionary forces, Captain Scott, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, accompanied the expedition, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, which surrendered July 26, and at that of Dunkirk, in August following; also, in the attack in which the Austrian general D'Alton was killed. He was subsequently with the 53d regiment in garrison in Nieuport, when it was besieged by the French, and received his commission as major for his exertions in its defence. He was attached to the staff of Prince William of Gloucester during the three days that he commanded a brigade, and was present at the attack of the village of Premont. In the action of the 24th May 1794, he was wounded in the inside of the right thigh by a musket-ball. The same year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of one of the battalions of the 94th. He afterwards served in the Mysore country in South India, and was at the capture of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799. In 1800, in consequence of bad health, he left Hindostan for Europe, but the Indiaman in which he was a passenger, was boarded in the British Channel, and taken by a French privateer. After being detained some weeks at Cherbourg, Colonel Scott was exchanged, in consequence of an application to the French government, by the desire of the duke of York. In 1801 he was appointed colonel by brevet; in 1802, inspecting field officer of the Edinburgh recruiting district; in 1803, deputy-inspector-general of the recruiting service in North Britain; in 1804, brigadier-general; in 1808, major-general on the staff; in 1813, lieutenant-general; and in 1830, full general. He died in 1841, at the advanced age of 96, and was succeeded by his nephew, Carteret George Scott, Esq. of Malleny, at one period a captain in the East India Company's service; a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Mid Lothian; second but eldest surviving son of Francis Carteret Scott, Esq., collector of customs at Montego Bay, Jamaica, from 1774 to 1800.

The Scotts of Duninald, in the parish of Craig, Forfarshire, were descended from Patrick Scott of Craig, (born in 1623, died in 1690,) the son of James Scott, the first of Logie (see page 407 *ante*). About the beginning of the 18th century the three contiguous estates of Rossie, Usan, and Duninald, were the property of three brothers of the name of Scott, who are said to have obtained them in marriage with three sisters, heiresses of the same. Patrick Scott of Rossie, the son of Patrick Scott of Craig above mentioned, succeeded, after the death of his brothers, to Duninald and Usan. His son, Robert Scott of Duninald, born in 1705, was for

many years M.P. for Forfarshire. During the rebellion of 1745, he was a faithful adherent of the house of Hanover, and when the rebels arrived in Montrose a party of them went to Duninald house, and threatened him with instant death, for his support of the government. His wife, Ann Middleton of Seton, Aberdeenshire, usually called Lady Dunmald, entered the hall at the time they had her husband in their hands. Being a woman of a fine appearance and manner, and near her accouchement, her entreaties that they would spare his life prevailed; but he was carried off to the tolbooth of Montrose, and there immured. On the advance of the duke of Cumberland, however, he was at once set at liberty. He died in December 1780.

His son, David Scott of Duninald, married Mrs. Louisa Jervis, a widow, daughter and coheiress of William Delagard, Esq., and died Oct. 4, 1805. He had one son, also named David, born July 25, 1782, and 3 daughters.

Mrs. Scott's sister, Elizabeth, the other coheiress, married James Sibbald, Esq. of Sillwood Park, Sussex, who was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, Dec. 13, 1806, and died, issueless, Dec. 17, 1819. As the baronetcy's remainder, in default of male issue, was to the nephew of his wife, the only son of Mr. David Scott of Duninald, accordingly, became Sir David Scott, 2d bart. of Sillwood Park. On succeeding to this title and estate, he sold Duninald to Patrick Arklay, Esq. Sir David was a knight of the order of the Guelphs of Hanover, and for some years M.P. for Yarmouth. He died June 18, 1851. By his wife, Caroline, daughter and coheiress of Benjamin Grindall, Esq., of the Bengal Civil service, a lineal descendant of Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he had 2 sons and 3 daughters.

His elder son, Sir James Sibbald David Scott, 3d baronet of Sillwood Park, born June 14, 1814, graduated at Christ church, Oxford, B.A., in 1835; a deputy-lieutenant and captain in the royal Sussex militia, 1846. By his wife, Harriet Anne, only daughter of Henry Shank, Esq. of Castlerig, Fifeshire, he has 3 sons and 3 daughters. Heir, his son Michael David Sibbald, born in 1849.

The Scotts of Benholme, Forfarshire, descended from the family of Logie, are represented by Hercules James Robertson, a lord of session under the title of Lord Benholme, the son of George Robertson-Scott, Esq., by his wife Isabella Scott of Benholme and Hedderwick. Born in Edinburgh in 1796, he was educated at the High school and university of Edinburgh, and passed advocate in 1817. In 1842, he was appointed sheriff of Renfrewshire, and in 1853 raised to the bench as Lord Benholme. In 1829 he married the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Hope of Granton, lord-president of the court of session. His wife died in 1840.

The Scotts of Brotherton, Kincardineshire, are also a branch of the Scotts of Logie. Hercules Scott, born in 1621, third son of James Scott, the first of Logie, (see ante, page 378,) had, with five daughters, two sons, Hercules, the first of Brotherton, and James Scott of Commieston, a general in the army. The elder son, the laird of Brotherton, married in 1707 Helen, daughter of Sir Charles Ramsay of Balmain, baronet. Their marriage contract, signed by seventeen witnesses, and dated at Fasque in 1706, is mentioned as a curious old document. The Chevalier St. George, a short time previously to his embarkation for France from Montrose in 1716, was concealed in the garden of Brotherton. The last night he was in Scotland he slept in the house of Scott of Logie. Hercules Scott died in 1747, leaving two sons and six daughters. His elder son, James Scott of Brotherton, born in 1719, was succeeded on his death in 1807 by his nephew, James, son of his brother, David Scott of Nether Benholme. Dying Sept. 22, 1844, he was succeeded by his brother, David Scott, Esq. of Brotherton, born June 16, 1782. The latter died Dec. 18, 1859. His son, Hercules Scott, Bengal civil service, born in 1823, succeeded to Brotherton. He also left eight daughters.

Of the Scotts of Scotstarvet, Fifeshire, the immediate ancestor was David, second son of Sir David Scott of Buccleuch, the eleventh generation of that noble house in a direct male line. David Scott, designed of Allanhaugh and Whitchester, lived in the reigns of James IV. and V., and died at an advanced age about 1530, leaving three sons, Robert, Alexander, and James. The youngest, a churchman, was provost of Corstorphine, where he built a manse for himself and his successors in office. He was clerk of the treasury and a lord of session on the spiritual side of the bench, according to the distinctions of that court on its first institution in Scotland. Sir Alexander Scott, the second son, was by James V., in 1534, appointed vice-register of Scotland, and died six years thereafter. His son, Robert Scott, acquired the lands of Knightspottie, and was appointed clerk of the parliament and director of the chancery, 17th October 1579. With one daughter, he had two sons, Robert and James, the latter designed of Vogrie. He resigned his office of director of the chancery, first, in favour of his elder son, Robert, who predeceased him in 1588, and, secondly, in favour of Sir William Scott of Ardross, his stepson, to be held till his grandson, John, son of Robert, became of age. The latter succeeded his grandfather 28th March 1592, when he was only seven years of age. He was the celebrated Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet, and, on coming of age, he obtained the office of director of the chancery. (*Douglas' Baronage*, p. 222.) Among other charters he had one of the lands and barony of Tarvet, Fifeshire, dated 28th November 1611. These lands he called Scotstarvet. He was knighted by King James VI. in 1617, and appointed of his privy council. Sir James Balfour styles him "a busy man in foul weather." In Brunton and Haig's *Senators of the College of Justice*, (p. 280,) there is a somewhat elaborate life of him. We learn from it that he was admitted an extraordinary lord of session 14th January 1629, when he took the judicial title of Lord Scotstarvet. He was displaced in November 1630, and appointed an ordinary lord 28th July 1632. He was one of the four judges of the court who, in 1639, refused to take the king's covenant when tendered by the royal commissioner, in respect that he did not conceive the innovations which had been introduced into the church since 1580, could subsist with the covenants then subscribed, of which it was a copy, and that it belonged to the General Assembly to clear doubts of this nature. (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 147.) In 1640, he was appointed one of the committee of estates established for the defence of the country. In November 1641, he was reappointed by the king, with consent of the estates, a judge *ad vitam aut culpam*. On 1st February 1645, he was named one of the commissioners of the exchequer, and in 1648 and 1649, a member of the committee of war. During the commonwealth he lived retired, and in 1654 he was fined by Cromwell £1,500 sterling. At the Restoration, notwithstanding his well-known loyalty, his office of director of the chancery was taken from him and bestowed on another, and by Charles II. he was fined £6,000 Scots. He died in 1570, in his 84th year. According to Nisbet, (*Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 293,) he was "a bountiful patron of men of learning, who came to him from all quarters, so that his house became a kind of college."

Among others, he encouraged Timothy Pont, in his survey of Scotland, and prevailed upon Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch to prepare the maps which he left, for publication. They compose the 'Theatrum Scotiæ,' published by John Bleau in the sixth volume of his celebrated Atlas, which appeared in 1662, dedicated to Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet. Being anxious that the maps of the different counties should be accompanied by correct topographical descriptions, Sir John petitioned the General Assembly that these might be furnished by some of the ministers of every parish, in the way that a century and a half later was done for the New Statistical Account of Scotland; but although his request was acceded to, very few complied with the order. In consequence, most of the descriptions were supplied by himself and his friends. So anxious was he as to the publication of this great work that he made a second visit to Holland for the purpose of superintending it, and, according to Bleau, spent whole days in his house in Amsterdam, writing the description of the counties from memory. (*Senators of College of Justice*, p. 282.) In the old tower of Scotstarvet, parish of Ceres, he wrote his curious work alliteratively entitled 'The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen, by Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet,' published by Ruddiman in 1754. He took a great interest in the work entitled 'Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum,' edited by Arthur Johnston, and to superintend the printing of it, we are told, that he took a voyage to Holland, and disbursed "a hundred double pieces." Some of his pieces of another kind appear among the contents, but, as has been remarked, they are not quite deserving of the high compliment paid to him on their account, that he shines among the other poets whose works are contained there as a moon among stars. Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet, among other benefits conferred on learning, founded a professorship for teaching the Latin language in St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and gave a mortification to the smiths of Glasgow, for which his descendants had the presenting of apprentices. (*Sibbald's History of Fife*, ed. 1803, p. 344.) He was three times married; first, to Anne, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, by whom he had two sons and seven daughters; secondly, to Margaret, daughter of James Melville of Hallhill, by whom he had one son, George Scott of Pitlochie; and, thirdly, to Margaret, daughter of Monypenny of Pitmilly, relict of Rigg of Aitherney, by whom he had a son, Walter Scott of Edenshead.

His eldest son, Sir James Scott, conjunct director of chancery with his father, was knighted by Charles I. He predeceased his father in 1650, and his elder son, James Scott, succeeded to Scotstarvet on his grandfather's death twenty years thereafter. Dying without issue, James Scott of Scotstarvet was succeeded by his brother David, who greatly improved the family estate, and died in 1718, in his 73d year. The son of the latter, David Scott of Scotstarvet, advocate, was long a member of the Imperial parliament. He died in 1766. His elder son, David Scott of Scotstarvet, was succeeded by his brother Major-general John Scott, who purchased the estate of Balcomie, parish of Crail, and was M.P. for Fifeshire. General Scott died without male issue. His eldest daughter married in 1795 the marquis of Titchfield, who in consequence assumed the name of Scott in addition to his own of Bentinck. She subsequently sold Scotstarvet and the other Fifeshire estates belonging to herself. Her husband became fourth duke of Portland in 1809, and the duchess died in 1844, leaving issue. Her eldest son, William John Cavendish Scott-Bentinck, succeeded his father as fifth duke of Portland in 1856

The Scotts of Gala, Roxburghshire, are descended from Hugh, third son of Walter Scott of Harden, by his wife, Mary Scott, the Flower of Yarrow. This Hugh Scott lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and was designed of Deuchar. He married Jean, eldest daughter of Sir James Hop-Pringle of Galashiels, and had several sons, namely, James, his heir; Walter, a major in the army; George, progenitor of the Scotts of Auchty-Donald, Aberdeenshire; John, settled in Italy; and David, a surgeon in Edinburgh. On the death of her only brother, John Hop-Pringle, without issue, their mother became heir of line of that ancient family. Hugh Scott died in 1640 or 1641. His eldest son and successor, James, got a charter of the lands and barony of Gala, dated 9th June 1640, and was the first designed by that name. His son, Hugh Scott of Gala, by his wife, a daughter of Sir James Kerr of Cavers, had five sons and three daughters. Sir James, the eldest son, married Euphemia, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Cavers, heritable sheriff of Roxburghshire, and had four sons and two daughters. Hugh, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Stewart of Stewartfield, near Edinburgh, and had two sons and 8 daughters. The elder son, John Scott of Gala, was cousin-german and heir of line of the last John Stewart of Stewartfield. By his wife, Anne, only daughter of Colonel George Makdougall and Makerston, he had 1 son, and 2 *drs.*

In August 1815 John Scott of Gala, an intimate friend of his kinsman Sir Walter Scott, accompanied him on his visit to the field of Waterloo, and returned with him to Scotland. His reminiscences of Sir Walter in London in 1831, are published in Lockhart's Life of Scott. Mr. Scott of Gala died at Edinburgh, April 19, 1840, and was succeeded by his son, Hugh Scott of Gala, born in 1822; at one time Captain 92d Highlanders, and major of militia; appointed in 1848 one of the deputy lieutenants of Selkirkshire; married in 1857 Elizabeth Isabella, daughter of Capt. Johnstone Gordon of Craig, with issue. Heir, his son, John Henry Francis Kinnaird, born in 1859.

The first of the Scotts of Hassendean, Roxburghshire, was David Scott, who lived in the middle of the 15th century. He was the eldest son of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd who exchanged Murdieston for Branksome. Captain Walter Scott of Satchells, in his rhyming and 'True History of the families of the name of Scott,' alludes to him in the lines,—

> "Hassendean came without a call,
> The ancientest house of them all."

Sir Alexander Scott of Hassendean fell at the battle of Flodden in September 1513. Among the border barons who in 1530 neglected to fulfil their bonds there was a William Scott of Hassendean. He is again mentioned in 1539, as having been robbed by Thomas Turnbull of Rawflat, of some important legal documents. The Criminal Trials record the slaughter in 1564 of a David Scott, laird of Hassendean, by William Elliot of Horsliehill. It does not appear to be ascertained at what period the male line of this family failed. Perhaps it was at the death of the said David Scott. In the appendix to Scott of Satchell's curious work, it is stated that the lands returned by purchase to the Scotts of Buccleuch, while the representation of the family devolved on William Scott of Burnhead and Crowhill, as lineal male descendant of the first John Scott of Burnhead, younger brother of David Scott of Hassendean, and second son of Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd, (see *New Stat. Account of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 368). The original barony of Hassendean now forms the estates of Hassendean-bank, Hassendean-burn, and Teviot-bank, and some

lands belonging to the duke of Buccleuch. In old charters the name was spelled Halstaneadene, Halstenden, Halstansdene, and Hastendene, supposed to signify dean of the holy stone, or Halstein's dean, Halstein being a common Scandinavian name. The modern name Hassendean, simply a softened form of the old one, has been changed into Hazeldean in song merely by the caprice of poets. Both Sir Walter Scott and Leyden (in his Scenes of Infancy) are wrong when they give Hazeldean as the ancient name.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a celebrated philosopher of the thirteenth century, whose knowledge of the more abstruse branches of learning acquired for him the reputation of a magician, was born about 1214, at his paternal estate of Balwearie, in the parish of Abbotshall, Fifeshire. He early became versant in the occult sciences, and in his youth, after studying with unusual success at home, went to Oxford, where he had Roger Bacon for a fellow-student, who afterwards was not sparing in his censures of him, and in no very measured phrase accused him of being both a plagiarist and an impostor. He then proceeded to the university of Paris, where he remained for some years, being styled Michael the Mathematician, and for his attainments in theology, he obtained the degree of doctor in divinity. He subsequently repaired to the university of Padua, and afterwards resided for some time at Toledo in Spain. Besides mathematics, chemistry and medicine, astronomy and the sister art of astrology became his favourite pursuits. In Spain he acquired an intimate knowledge of the Arabic language, which, in the general ignorance of the Greek which then prevailed, was the only source whence an acquaintance with the Aristotelian philosophy could be obtained. From the Arabic of the famous physician and philosopher Avicenna, who flourished in the eleventh century, he translated into Latin Aristotle's nineteen books of the History of Animals. This work recommended him to the notice of the Emperor Frederick II. of Germany, a prince the most eminent of his time, both for his own learning and for the encouragement of learned men. He invited him to his court, and appointed him royal astrologer. At that monarch's desire he translated from the Arabic the greater part of the works of Aristotle, assisted by one Andrew a Jew. He predicted the time, place, and circumstances of the Emperor Frederick's death, and his prophecy is said to have come true in all its details. After leaving his court, he practised for some time as a physician with success, and then repaired to England.

He was received with great favour by Edward I., and permitted by him to return to Scotland. He arrived in his own country shortly before the death of Alexander III. At this time he is styled Sir Michael Scott, having been knighted by that monarch. In 1290 he was, by the regents of Scotland, appointed one of the ambassadors sent to Norway to bring over the infant queen Margaret, styled the Maiden of Norway. In this embassy, Sir David Wemyss, another Fifeshire gentleman, was associated with him. They succeeded so far in their mission as to get the young princess intrusted to their care; but the royal infant, as is well known, sickened on her passage to Scotland, and died in Orkney, an event which involved Scotland in many dire calamities. Sir Michael Scott's name does not again appear in history. He died at an advanced age about 1300, and by some accounts he is represented as having been buried at Home-Cultram in Cumberland, where Henry, son of David I. of Scotland, had founded a Cistercian abbey, of which Lysons says Michael Scott was a monk about the year 1190. It is more generally believed, however, that he was buried in Melrose abbey, where his magical books are said to have been buried with him.

Some curious traditionary notices of this

"Wizard of dreaded fame"

will be found in the notes appended to 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' "It is well known," says Tytler, in his 'Lives of Scottish Worthies,' (vol. i. p. 121,) "that many traditions are still prevalent in Scotland concerning the extraordinary powers of the wizard; and if we consider the thick cloud of ignorance which overspread the country at the period of his return from the continent, and the very small materials which are required by Superstition as a groundwork for her dark and mysterious stories, we shall not wonder at the result. The Arabic books which he brought along with him, the apparatus of his laboratory, his mathematical and astronomical instruments, the oriental costume generally worn by the astrologers of the times, and the appearance of the

white-haired and venerable sage, as he sat on the roof of his tower of Balwearie, observing the face of the heavens, and conversing with the stars, were all amply sufficient to impress the minds of the vulgar with awe and terror." His own productions are 'De Procreatione, et Hominis Phisionomia,' also printed under the title of 'De Secretis Naturæ;' a chemical tract on the transmutation of metals into gold, styled 'De Natura Solis et Lunæ;' and 'Mensa Philosophica,' a treatise relating to the visionary sciences of chiromancy and astrology. His commentary on the 'Sphere of Sacrobosco' was thought worthy of being presented to the learned world of Italy at so late a period as 1495.

SCOTT, DAVID, author of a History of Scotland, was born near Haddington, in 1675, and became a lawyer in Edinburgh. After the Revolution, he was for some time imprisoned for his Jacobite principles. His History was published in 1727 in folio, but is now little known. He died at Haddington in 1742.

SCOTT, HELENUS, M.D., an able physician, the son of a clergyman, was born at Dundee, and received his grammatical education there. He studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh for the medical profession, and, after visiting London, travelled as far as Venice, with the intention of proceeding overland to Bombay; but the want of money compelled him to return to England, where he married. Shortly after he obtained an appointment in the East Indies, and having written an entertaining Romance, styled 'The Adventures of a Rupee,' he sent it to a friend in London, and it was published in one small volume in 1782. During his residence in India, he acquired a considerable fortune by his practice. He died on his voyage to New South Wales, November 16, 1821.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, baronet, a distinguished poet and the most celebrated novelist of his day, born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771, was the third child of Mr. Walter Scott, writer to the signet, the son of Mr. Robert Scott, farmer at Sandyknowe in Roxburghshire, lineally descended from the Scots of Harden. For the pedigree of the family, see p. 410 of this volume). His mother, Anne Rutherford, was the daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, professor of the practice of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, a memoir of whom is given at p. 395 of this vol. His maternal grandmother was Jean Swinton, a daughter of Sir John Swinton of Swinton, Berwickshire (see SWINTON, surname). His father's family consisted of eleven sons and one daughter. An elder brother, Robert, was an officer first in the navy, and afterwards in the East India Company's service. Another brother, John, major in a foot regiment, was obliged to retire from the army on account of his health. Thomas, the next brother to Sir Walter, a writer to the signet like his father, was for some years factor to the marquis of Abercorn, but died in Canada in 1822, in the capacity of paymaster to the 70th regiment. The youngest brother, Daniel, died on his return from the West Indies, in 1806.

The house in which the novelist was born stood at the head of the College wynd, a narrow alley leading from the Cowgate to the gate of the old college of Edinburgh, and was long since pulled down to make way for the new university. While yet a child of three years old, Sir Walter was removed, on account of his delicate health, to the farm of his paternal grandfather at Sandyknowe, situated near the bottom of Leader water, among the romantic hills of Roxburghshire. In the neighbourhood stands the deserted and ruined border fort of Smailholm Tower. In the fourth year of his age he was taken to Bath for the benefit of his health, where he spent about a twelvemonth, and acquired the rudiments of reading at a day-school kept by an old dame. He then returned to Edinburgh, and thereafter went back to Sandyknowe, where he chiefly resided till his eighth year, and where he stored his mind with much of that traditionary lore which he afterwards introduced with such admirable effect into his writings. At this time he spent half-a-year with an aunt at Kelso, where he attended a school, kept by a Mr. Launcelot Whale, and had for schoolfellows, James and John Ballantyne, the printers, with whom he afterwards became so closely associated. In 1779 he was sent to the second class of the High school of Edinburgh, at that time superintended by Mr. Luke Fraser, and two years afterwards was transferred to the rector's class, then taught by Dr. Alexander Adam, but he never was in any way remarkable for his proficiency

as a scholar. He quitted the High school in 1783, and at that early period of his life he had a strong desire to enter the army, but this his lameness prevented, the malady which afflicted his early years having had the effect of contracting his right leg, so that he could hardly walk erect.

In October 1783 he entered the university of Edinburgh; but the precarious state of his health interfered much with his academical studies. He appears to have attended only the Greek and Latin classes for two seasons, and that of logic one season. At the age of fifteen, the rupture of a blood-vessel caused him to be confined for some time to his bed. During this illness, he had recourse for amusement to the books contained in the circulating library founded by Allan Ramsay, and he read nearly all the old romances, old plays, and epic poetry, which the library contained. After his sixteenth year his health gradually improved, and being designed for the bar, he attended the lectures on civil and municipal law in the university, as well as those on history. On May 15, 1786, he was apprenticed to his father as a writer to the signet, to enable him to acquire a technical knowledge of his profession. About this period he applied himself to the study of foreign languages, and soon made a considerable proficiency in Italian, French, and especially German. He passed advocate July 10, 1792, and in the course of time obtained a tolerable practice at the bar.

In 1796 his first publication, a thin quarto, made its appearance, without his name, being a translation of two of Bürger's Ballads, entitled 'Leonore,' and 'The Wild Huntsman.' The success of this work was by no means flattering, the translator having distributed so many copies among his friends as materially to injure the sale. In the spring of 1797 his loyal feelings were gratified by his being made quarter-master-general of the Edinburgh corps of volunteer cavalry. In December of that year he married Miss Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, a young French lady of good parentage and some fortune, daughter of a gentleman of Lyons, whom he had accidentally met in the preceding autumn, while on an excursion to Gilsland Wells in Cumberland. Early in 1799 he published at London 'Goetz of Berlichingen,' a tragedy, translated from the German of Goëthe. The ballad called 'Glenfinlas' was his first original poem. His next was 'The Eve of St. John,' the scene of which was at Smailholm Tower. Having, on his marriage, taken up his residence at Lasswade, a village south of Edinburgh, he was accustomed occasionally to make what he called "raids" into Liddesdale, for the purpose of collecting the ballad poetry of that romantic district. He not only visited many of the scenes alluded to in the metrical narratives, but gathered all the local anecdotes and legends preserved by tradition among the peasantry; and of the extraordinary retentiveness of his memory at this period several interesting proofs have been recorded. In December 1799 he obtained, through the influence of the duke of Buccleuch, the crown appointment of sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire, to which was attached a salary of £300 a-year, when he removed to Ashestiel, on the banks of the Tweed. His first publication of any note was 'The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' consisting of his Liddesdale collections, and various other contributions; which work issued from the printing-press of Mr. James Ballantyne of Kelso, in 1802, in two volumes 8vo. In the ensuing year he added a third volume, consisting chiefly of original ballads, by himself and others. In 1804 he published the ancient minstrel tale of 'Sir Tristrem,' said to have been composed by Thomas the Rhymer in the 13th century, the notes to which showed the extent of his acquirements in metrical antiquities.

In 1805 appeared his first decidedly original poem, 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel;' the poetical beauty and descriptive power of which, with the singular construction of the verse, at once attracted public attention, and secured for the work an extensive popularity. This work produced to him £600. In the spring of 1806, on the retirement of Mr. George Home, he obtained the reversionary appointment of one of the principal clerks in the court of session, the duties of which he performed without salary till the death of his predecessor in 1812, when he became entitled to the full emoluments, which usually amounted to £1,200 a-year. In 1808 he brought out his second considerable poem, 'Marmion,' for which he

received from Constable a thousand pounds, a sum required by the author, it is said, for "the special purpose of assisting a friend who was then distressed." A few weeks thereafter he produced, in eighteen volumes, 'The Works of John Dryden; illustrated with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author,' price nine guineas. In the same year he edited 'Captain George Carleton's Memoirs;' Strutt's 'Queen Hoo Hall,' a romance left unfinished by the death of the author; and 'Ancient Times,' a drama. In 1809 he assisted Mr. Clifford in editing 'The State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler,' in two vols. 4to, with a life and historical notes. In the same year he contributed similar assistance to a new edition of Lord Somers's Collection of Tracts, which appeared in twelve volumes 4to, and also edited 'The Memoirs of Sir Robert Cary.' Mr. Ballantyne having removed to Edinburgh, commenced printer on a large scale, in partnership, as has been proved by subsequent disclosures, with Scott, who had become concerned with the prose works above mentioned from his connection with Ballantyne. He now engaged as a contributor to the Edinburgh Annual Register, started by Mr. Southey, the first volume of which for 1808 appeared in 1810 in two parts. It was conducted in a spirited manner for a few years, but not meeting with adequate support, was eventually discontinued.

In June 1810 he published his 'Lady of the Lake,' suggested by the deep impressions which had been left on his mind by the romantic scenery of Perthshire. This poem, which is certainly one of the finest specimens of his poetical genius, met with extraordinary success. In 1811 appeared 'The Vision of Don Roderick,' and in 1813 'Rokeby,' the reception of which was decidedly unfavourable. To retrieve his laurels, he published, in 1814, 'The Lord of the Isles;' the sale of which was by no means encouraging. The public, become familiar with his style, had ceased to be captivated by it, and, with proverbial fickleness, had transferred their homage to the more impassioned muse of Byron, now rising into the ascendant. To test his popularity, he published two poems anonymously, entitled 'Harold the Dauntless,' and 'The Bridal of Triermain,' and the reception of these pieces convinced him that his reputation as a poet was on the wane.

About 1805 he had commenced a prose romance, descriptive of the passing manners and customs of Scotland, which circumstances prevented him from completing at the time. "I had been a good deal in the Highlands," he says, "at a time when they were much less accessible, and much less visited, than they have been of late years, and was acquainted with many of the old warriors of 1745, who were, like most veterans, easily induced to fight their battles over again, for the benefit of a willing listener like myself. It naturally occurred to me that the ancient traditions and high spirit of a people, who living in a civilized age and country retained so strong a tincture of manners belonging to an early period of society, must afford a subject favourable for romance, if it should not prove a curious tale marred in the telling. It was with some idea of this kind that about the year 1805, I threw together about one-third part of the first volume of Waverley. It was advertised to be published under the name of 'Waverley, or 'Tis Fifty Years since,' a title afterwards altered to 'Tis Sixty Years since', that the actual date of publication might be made to correspond with the period in which the scene was laid. Having proceeded as far, I think, as the seventh chapter, I showed my work to a critical friend, whose opinion was unfavourable, and having some poetical reputation, I was unwilling to risk the loss of it by attempting a new style of composition. I therefore threw aside the work I had commenced, without either reluctance or remonstrance. This portion of the manuscript was laid aside in the drawers of an old writing-desk, which, on my first coming to reside at Abbotsford, in 1811, was placed in a lumber garret, and entirely forgotten. Thus, though I sometimes, among other literary avocations, turned my thoughts to the continuation of the romance which I had commenced, yet, as I could not find what I had already written, after searching such repositories as were within my reach, and was too indolent to attempt to write it anew from memory, I as often laid aside all thoughts of that nature." Sir Walter then mentions two circumstances which particularly fixed in his mind the wish to continue

this work to a close—namely, the success of Miss Edgeworth's delineations of Irish life, and his being employed in 1808 to finish the romance of Queen Hoo Hall, left imperfect by Mr. Strutt. "Accident," he continues, "at length threw the lost sheets in my way. I happened to want some fishing tackle for the use of a guest, when it occurred to me to search the old writing-desk already mentioned, in which I used to keep articles of that nature. I got access to it with some difficulty, and in looking for lines and flies, the long-lost manuscript presented itself. I immediately set to work to complete it according to my original purpose." It was, in 1814, published anonymously, under the title of 'Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since.'

The appearance of this memorable romance makes an epoch in the history of modern literature. Its progress at the outset was slow, but after two or three months it made its way to a high place in public estimation, and in a short time the sale amounted to about twelve thousand copies. Some time previously he had removed with his family to a small estate which he had purchased near the ruins of Melrose Abbey, and to which he gave the name of Abbotsford, instead of Cartley-Hole, which it formerly possessed. Here he erected a mansion-house, and employed his leisure in the improvement of his property by planting and farming. Viewing the character of a proprietor of land as more worthy of attainment than that of a mere author, however successful, it was the great object of his ambition to be able to leave an estate to his descendants; and for this purpose he laboured incessantly on those delightful fictions which now followed each other in rapid succession from his pen. To Waverley succeeded, in 1815, 'Guy Mannering;' in 1816, 'The Antiquary,' and the first series of 'The Tales of my Landlord,' containing 'The Black Dwarf' and 'Old Mortality;' in 1818, 'Roy Roy,' and the second series of 'The Tales of my Landlord,' containing 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian;' and in 1819, the third series of 'The Tales of my Landlord,' comprising 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' and 'A Legend of Montrose.' In 1820 he published his chivalric romance of 'Ivanhoe,' and in the course of the same year appeared 'The Monastery' and 'The Abbot,' the latter being a sequel to the former, and both relating to the period of Scottish history comprising the reign of the unfortunate Mary, and the regency of her brother, the earl of Moray. In only one instance had the author permitted his own prejudices to jar upon the feelings of his countrymen, by giving, in the tale of 'Old Mortality,' a somewhat harshly drawn, and highly coloured, delineation of the Covenanters. This led to an admirable series of papers by Dr. M'Crie in the Edinburgh Christian Instructor, which were afterwards collected and published in the form of a pamphlet. Sir Walter, though the child of Presbyterian parents, was himself an Episcopalian.

On the accession of George IV., Mr. Scott was, March 1820, created a baronet. In the beginning of 1821 appeared his romance of English history entitled 'Kenilworth,' which completed the number of twelve volumes, all published, if not entirely written, within a year. In 1822 he produced 'The Pirate,' and 'The Fortunes of Nigel;' in 1823 'Peveril of the Peak,' and 'Quentin Durward;' in 1824 'St. Ronan's Well,' and 'Redgauntlet;' in 1825 'Tales of the Crusaders;' in 1826 'Woodstock;' in 1827 'Chronicles of the Canongate,' first series; the second series of which appeared in the following year; in 1829 'Ann of Gierstein;' and in 1831 a fourth series of 'Tales of my Landlord,' containing 'Count Robert of Paris,' and 'Castle Dangerous.' The whole number of his novels extended to seventy-four volumes; and, besides contributing to the Edinburgh Review, during the first years of its existence, and afterwards to the Quarterly Review, he wrote for the Supplement of the sixth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica the articles Chivalry, Romance, and the Drama. In 1814 he edited the works of Swift, in 19 vols., with a Life of the Author, and furnished an elaborate introductory essay to the 'Border Antiquities,' a work in two vols. quarto. In 1815 he made a tour of France and Belgium, and, on his return, published 'Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' and a poem styled 'The Field of Waterloo,' which he had visited in his route. In the same year he joined Mr. Robert Jameson and Mr. Henry Weber in composing a quarto volume on Icelandic antiquities In 1818

he wrote one or two prose articles for 'The Sale-Room,' a short-lived periodical started by his friend Mr. John Ballantyne. In 1819 he published an account of the Regalia of Scotland, and furnished the letter-press to the work entitled 'Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland.' His dramatic poem of 'Halidon Hill' appeared in 1822; and, in the succeeding year, he contributed a smaller piece, under the title of 'MacDuff's Cross,' to a collection of Joanna Baillie. His last attempts in this species of composition, 'The Doom of Devorgoil,' and 'The Auchindrane Tragedy,' were brought out in one volume in 1830.

On George the Fourth's arrival in Scotland in 1822, Sir Walter was commissioned by the ladies of Scotland to present an elegant jewelled cross of St. Andrew to his majesty, as a token of welcome; and in the whole proceedings connected with that auspicious event he was a prominent actor. In 1825 he visited Ireland, where he was received with every mark of distinction. The freedom of the guild of merchants in Dublin was conferred on him, and soon after he was presented by Trinity college with the honorary degree of LL.D.

In January 1826 the publishing house of Constable and Co. was announced to be bankrupt, which led to the insolvency of Ballantyne and Co., with both of which firms Sir Walter was connected. It then became known that, by bill transactions and other liabilities, he had rendered himself responsible for debts to the amount of £120,000, of which not above one-half were actually incurred on his own account. This unexpected, and to any other man, overwhelming disaster he encountered with dignified and manly intrepidity. On meeting the creditors he declared his determination, if life and health were granted him, of paying off every shilling, and asked only for time to enable him to do so. He insured his life in favour of his creditors for £22,000; sold his town house and furniture, and signed a trust-deed over his own effects at Abbotsford, including an obligation to pay in cash a certain sum yearly until the debts were liquidated. On the marriage of his eldest son to Miss Jobson of Lochore, Abbotsford itself had been secured in reversion to his son. On the 15th of the subsequent May, Lady Scott died; and on Sir Walter's return to Edinburgh, in the end of that month, he established himself in third-rate lodgings in St. David's Street. He then set himself calmly down to the stupendous task of reducing, by his own unaided exertions, the enormous load of debt for which he had become responsible. Several disinterested offers of assistance were made to him by various persons, but these he steadily declined. The political letters which in the spring of this year he published under the signature of Sir Malachi Malagrowther, were the means of averting from Scotland that change in the monetary system which had such a disastrous effect upon England; and this is not the least of the benefits which his writings conferred upon his native country. The exposure of Constable's affairs rendered indispensable the divulgement of the secret of the authorship of Waverley, if secret it could still be called; and the announcement was accordingly made by "the Great Unknown" himself, at the first anniversary dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund Association, in February 1827.

At the time of the bankruptcy Sir Walter was engaged on a 'Life of Napoleon;' and in the autumn of 1826, accompanied by his younger daughter Anne, he visited Paris, to obtain certain materials for the work, of an historical and local nature, which he could only procure in the French capital. On this occasion he was received with distinguished kindness by the reigning monarch, Charles X. 'The Life of Napoleon' appeared in nine volumes in the summer of 1827, and is said to have produced to its author about £12,000. This, with sums derived from other sources, enabled him to pay a dividend of 6s. 8d. to his creditors. About the same time the copyright of all his past novels was bought, at public auction, by Mr. Robert Cadell, at £8,400, for the purpose of being republished in a cheap and uniform series of volumes, illustrated by notes and prefaces from the pen of the author. For his literary aid Sir Walter was to have half the profits. The new edition began to appear in 1829, and the sale was very extensive.

In November 1828 Sir Walter published the first part of his Juvenile History of Scotland, un-

der the title of 'Tales of a Grandfather,' being addressed to his grandson, John Hugh Lockhart, under the name of Hugh Littlejohn, Esq. In the following year appeared the second, and in 1830 the third and concluding series of that work. In the latter year he also contributed a 'History of Scotland,' in 2 vols., to 'Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia;' and 'Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft,' to the Family Library. In 1831 he added to his 'Tales of a Grandfather' a uniform series on French History. In the same year two sermons, which he had written for a young clerical friend, were published in London, and met with an extensive sale. The profits of these various publications enabled him to pay a farther dividend of 3s. in the pound, which, but for the vast accumulation of interest, would have reduced his debts to nearly one-half. Of £54,000 which had now been paid, all except about £7,000 had been produced by his own literary exertions. He had, besides, paid up the premium of the policy upon his life; and to mark their high sense of his honourable conduct, his creditors presented him with the library, manuscripts, curiosities, and plate, at Abbotsford, which had once been his own.

In November 1830 he retired from his office of principal clerk of session, with the superannuation allowance usually given after twenty-three years' service. Earl Grey, the then prime minister, offered to grant him the full salary; but he declined to accept of such a favour from one to whom he was opposed in politics. During the succeeding winter he was attacked by the symptoms of gradual paralysis, a disease hereditary in his family. His contracted limb became weaker and more painful, and his utterance began to be affected. During the summer of 1831 he grew gradually worse. It was now obvious that he had overtasked his strength, and his physicians forbade all mental exertion, but he could not be restrained altogether from his literary labours. In the autumn a visit to Italy was recommended; and through the kind offices of Captain Basil Hall, a passage to Malta was readily obtained for him in his majesty's ship the Barham, then fitting out for that port. He was with difficulty prevailed on to leave Scotland, but yielded at length to the entreaties of his friends, and, accompanied by his eldest son and his daughter Anne, he embarked at Portsmouth on the 27th October. His health seemed to be improved by the voyage, and on the 27th December he landed at Naples, where he was received by the king and his court with the most flattering honours. In April he proceeded to Rome, and afterwards visited Tivoli, Albani, and Frescati. His fast decaying strength, however, warned him to return to his native land, and he hurried rapidly homewards. During the journey he sustained another serious attack of apoplexy, and arrived in London in nearly the last stage of physical and mental prostration. After remaining there three weeks, in accordance with his own earnest desire, he was conveyed by the steam packet to Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and on July 11, 1832, he reached once more his favourite residence of Abbotsford. Mr. Lockhart relates, that as the carriage descended the vale of the Gala, he roused himself to a momentary consciousness, and by degrees recognised the features of that familiar landscape. After lingering in a state of insensibility till mortification had commenced in different parts of his mortal frame, he expired without a struggle, September 21, 1832, and was interred amidst the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, his burial-place there being in right of his grandmother, Mrs. Barbara Scott of Sandyknowe, daughter of Mr. Thomas Haliburton of Newmains. A magnificent monument to his memory, from a design of Mr. George Kemp, was, some years after his death, erected in Prince's Street, Edinburgh, for which collections were made in all parts of the country. A very handsome pillar, surmounted with a statue, was also erected in George's Square, Glasgow. In the market-place of Selkirk there is also a statue of him in freestone. The Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott, in 7 vols. 8vo, by his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, were published in 1837-8.

He left two sons and two daughters, none of whom survived him many years. His elder son, Sir Walter Scott, second baronet of Abbotsford, was born in July 1801, and very early gave indications of a bold and manly spirit. In 1818 he was made a cornet in the corps of the Selkirkshire yeomanry cavalry, and all his studies took the direction of a military life. The following year he obtained a commission as cornet in the 18th

hussars. In 1821, his regiment being one of several about that time to be reduced, he quitted England for Berlin to complete his military education there, and returned in July 1823. He afterwards spent a brief period, for the same purpose, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and ere long he obtained a commission as lieutenant in the 15th or king's hussars, in which distinguished corps his father lived to see him major. On 3d February 1825, he married Miss Jobson, the heiress of Lochore, in Fife, but had no issue. In 1839 he became lieut.-col. of the 15th hussars, and died at sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, 8th February 1847, of dysentery, on his return to England from Madras. He was the last surviving child of the author of Waverley. His brother, Charles, a clerk in the Foreign office, was attached to Sir John M'Neill's embassy in Persia, and died at Teheran in November 1841. The elder daughter, Sophia, married in April 1820, Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, advocate, editor of the Quarterly Review, and died in May 1837; the younger, Anne, did not long survive her father, dying, unmarried, in June 1833. Of Mr. Lockhart's two sons, mention is made at page 687 of vol. ii. of this work. The elder, John Hugh Lockhart, the "Hugh Littlejohn" of Tales of a Grandfather, always a delicate child, died in 1832, at the age of eleven. The younger, Walter Scott Lockhart, a cornet, 16th lancers, on succeeding to Abbotsford, assumed the additional name of Scott, and died, unmarried, January 10, 1853, at the early age of 27. His sister, Charlotte, married in August 1847, James Robert Hope, Esq., Queen's Counsel, a Roman Catholic gentleman, who, in her right, on her obtaining Abbotsford, also assumed the name of Scott. Mrs. Hope Scott died in Oct. 1858, and January 7, 1861, Mr. Hope Scott married Lady Victoria Howard, eldest daughter of the 13th duke of Norfolk.

SCOTT, Michael, author of 'Tom Cringle's Log,' born in Edinburgh, Oct. 30, 1789, received his education in that city. In 1806 he went to Jamaica. In 1822 he returned finally to Scotland, where he engaged in commercial speculations, and composed the popular and entertaining sketches, which first appeared in Blackwood's Magazine under the title of 'Tom Cringle's Log,' and which have since been collected, and published in two volumes, and also in one volume, forming part of the series of Blackwood's Standard Novels. Notwithstanding the great interest and curiosity which this series of papers excited, Mr. Scott preserved his incognito to the last. He died at Glasgow on 7th November 1835; and it was not till after his death that the sons of Mr. Blackwood were aware of the name of one who had so long and so successfully contributed to their celebrated magazine.

SCOTT, David, R.S.A., a painter of singular genius, was born, on 10th October 1806, in one of those high ancient houses which, before the great fire of 1824, formed the east side of the Parliament Square, Edinburgh. He was the fifth son of Robert Scott, an eminent engraver, who for upwards of half-a-century carried on the most extensive business in that department of art in Scotland. John Burnet, the celebrated engraver, Douglas, the well-known miniature painter, Stewart, the engraver of Sir William Allan's 'Circassian Captives,' and Horsburgh, the eminent portrait engraver, and others who subsequently distinguished themselves in art, were among his pupils. At a very early age, as is the case with all who rise to distinction as artists, the tendency of David Scott's mind was developed, and the rudiments of his art were supplied by the sketches and prints which were so abundant in his father's dwelling. He was educated at the High school of his native city, and, besides making considerable progress in the classics, acquired French and Italian. While yet a boy he designed and engraved illustrations for various publications. He soon, however, turned his attention from engraving to painting; and in April 1827, with the aid of some other young artists, he established the first Life academy in Edinburgh. His first exhibited picture, in 1828, 'The Hopes of early genius dispelled by Death,' gave great promise, while it also foreshadowed his own fate. During the session of the same year, he studied anatomy in Dr. Monro's class in the university of Edinburgh. Several large pictures painted by him at this period indicated the possession of high imaginative faculties, and were marked by a loftiness of aim and a depth of meaning which all his work showed, in a greater

or less degree. Among them were 'Lot and his Daughters,' and 'Fingal and the Spirit of Lodi.'

In 1821 he had commenced drawing in the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, then under the direction of Andrew Wilson. His portrait is subjoined.

In 1832 he visited Italy, taking the Louvre in his way, returning homeward by Lyons. He remained for two years in Italy, visiting every city remarkable for its collections, and in letters to his brother, gave expression to his feelings on the works of the old masters. His own carefully kept journals also contain many valuable and deeply appreciative remarks on the various pictures which he had seen. He did not, like the generality of artists, make elaborate copies of celebrated works, but only small sketches of what he conceived excellent in design. At Rome, where he remained for nearly a year, he commenced his large picture of 'Family Discord—the household Gods destroyed,' which, with 'Sappho and Anacreon,' and a series of impersonations, called 'Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night,' were exhibited in the rooms of the Scottish Academy. For the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Patrick's, Edinburgh, he was employed to paint an altar piece, the 'Taking down from the Cross.' This splendid painting was engraved, and was the first from which copies were circulated among the subscribers to the Association for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

The works which, year after year, Mr. Scott exhibited on the walls of the Scottish Accademy were singular and wonderful manifestations of genius. But from his peculiar views of art, and especially from his having conceived an ideal of his own as to colour, they were unattractive to the great body of picture-buyers, however much they may have been gazed upon with admiration and awe, by those who were able to penetrate beyond the somewhat forbidding aspect of most of his creations. Among his numerous productions the following may be mentioned:

Nimrod, the Mighty Hunter.
Sarpedon carried by Sleep and Death.
Wallace defending Scotland.
Mary, Queen of Scots, receiving her Death warrant.
Jane Shore found dead in the Street.
Achilles addressing the manes of Patroclus.
Orestes pursued by the Furies.
Christian entertained by Faith, Hope, and Charity.
Paracelsus the Alchemist.
Merry Wives of Windsor played before Queen Elizabeth.
The Baron in peace.
The Vintager.
Adam and Eve singing their Morning Hymn.
Glo'ster conveyed to prison at Calais.
Hope, passing over the horizon of Despair.
The Triumph of Love.
Richard the Third receiving the children of Edward IV
The dead rising at the Crucifixion.
Peter the Hermit addressing the Crusaders.
The Challenge.
The Baptism of Christ
The Death of the Red Cuming.
Vasco de Gama encountered by the Spirit of the Cape.

These were all upon a gigantic scale. Many of his smaller pictures are full of interest, such as,

Dante and Beatrice.
Ave Maria.
Time and Love.
Ariel and Caliban.
Love whetting his Darts.
Beauty wounded by Love.
Ascension of Christ.
The Abbot of Misrule, or Christmas Mummers.
Queen Mary at Execution.
Oberon and Puck listening to the Mermaid's song.
Machiavelli and the Beggar.
The Widow's Memories.
The Crucifixion.
Rachel weeping for her children.
Puck fleeing before the Dawn.
Mercury trying the Lyre.

All Mr. Scott's works are characterised by grandeur of conception, and power and boldness of execution. The grand and not the beautiful was his forte, and for the sake of the mysterious, he frequently sacrificed the pleasing. He was also sometimes unhappy in his choice of subjects. The love of the quaint was strongly developed in him, as it often is in minds of great depth and seriousness. In the region of the spiritual and supernatural he had no equal in art, and his happiest efforts were those which relate to the purely superhuman. He painted very few portraits. His greatest work, 'Vasco de Gama encountered by the Spirit of the Cape,' employed him some of the latest years of his life. A public subscription, begun before his death, was set on foot for the purchase of this picture, for the hall of the Trinity house, Leith, to which it was removed.

As an art-critic, Mr. Scott showed unusual learning and great energy of thought and style. In a careful examination of the best works of the great masters, in the collections of Rome and the other Italian states and cities, he had acquired that profound knowledge of the principles of art which throughout his after-life guided his practice and distinguished both his paintings and his writings. To Blackwood's Magazine in 1840 (Nos. 280, 284, 291, 298, and 305) he contributed an able series of papers on the characteristics of the great masters in connexion with their schools.

Into the competition for decorating the new houses of parliament with pictorial subjects, he entered with enthusiasm. He prepared two cartoons of large dimensions, the one representing "the Scottish people under Wallace, stemming the tide of English aggression, at the battle of Falkirk," the other "Sir Francis Drake on his quarter-deck, viewing the destruction of the Spanish Armada." Both were exhibited with the numerous others, but neither was deemed worthy of a prize. For the second competition of frescos, he sent in two other works, but was again unsuccessful. This second failure visibly affected him. Tall and large-limbed, he was far from being strong, and his untiring application to his art, and constancy of study and labour, combined with many bitter disappointments, contributed to undermine his constitution. After an illness of several weeks' duration, he died, unmarried, at Edinburgh, March 5, 1849, at the age of 42. He was simple and reserved in his manners, and in his habits somewhat austere. At the time of his death, he was engaged upon some etching illustrations to 'The Architecture of the Heavens,' by Professor Nichol of Glasgow, afterwards published. In January 1831 he had published a work of a singularly abstract description called "Monograms of Man," a series of outline engravings, what may well be called metaphysical enigmas, and at a later time a series of etchings from the 'Ancient Mariner,' in which he thoroughly entered into the spirit and meaning of that remarkable poem. A series of forty 'Illustrations to the Pilgrim's Progress' which he left behind him, were, in 1851, published by Messrs. A. Fullarton & Co.

His life, by his brother, also an artist, was published at Edinburgh in 1850, in one vol. 8vo, under the title of 'Memoir of David Scott, R.S.A., containing his Journal in Italy, Notes on Art, and other papers, with seven illustrations. By William B. Scott.' The work contains also selections from his poetry.

SCOUGAL, a surname derived from lands of that name in Haddingtonshire.

Of this surname there were two eminent painters in Scotland, called the elder and the younger Scougal. The former flourished in the reign of Charles II., and imitated Sir Peter Lely in his drapery. He was very successful in likenesses, and there are portraits by him in the possession of many old Scottish families. He had a son, George, whom he bred a painter. The latter was known by the name of the younger Scougal, but as an artist he was greatly inferior to his father. For some time after the Revolution, he was the only portrait painter in Scotland, and his great amount of business seems to have caused him to adopt an incorrect and slovenly manner, totally devoid of expression. His carelessness occasioned many complaints amongst his employers, but his contemptuous answer was that they might seek another; well knowing that there was none to be found at that time in Scotland.

Of the family of Scougal of that ilk, was Patrick Scougal, who was bishop of Aberdeen from 1664 to 1682. He was the son of Sir John Scougal of Scougal, and in 1636 he became minister, under the episcopal system, of the parish of Dairsie, Fifeshire. In 1645 he was translated to Leuchars in the same county. In 1659 he got the living of Salton in Haddingtonshire, and on 10th April 1664 he was consecrated bishop of Aberdeen. Keith says he was a man of great worth, and Baillie calls him "a good and noble scholar." He died in February 1682, at the age of 73. He was one of the early patrons of Bishop Burnet, who has commemorated his piety and learning. A portrait of Bishop Scougal is preserved in King's college, Aberdeen, of which he was chancellor. An engraving of it will be found in Pinkerton's Gallery of Scottish Portraits. There is also a curious sculptured fig-

ure of him in the cathedral of Old Machar. He married Margaret Wemyss, a Fifeshire lady, and had by her three sons and two daughters. John, the eldest son, was commissary of Aberdeen. Henry, the second son, was the author of the work, called 'The Life of God in the Soul of Man,' a memoir of whom follows; and James, the youngest son, succeeded his eldest brother as commissary of Aberdeen, and was in 1696 appointed one of the judges of the court of session, under the title of Lord Whitehill. He appears also to have studied medicine, as he translated from the French a work on Anatomy, and published a treatise called 'The Country Physician.' Katherine, the elder daughter, married Alexander Scroggie, bishop of Argyle; and the younger, Jean, Patrick Sibbald, one of the ministers of Aberdeen. Bishop Scougal's brother, John, was also a lord of session from 17th February 1661, to January 1672, under the title of Lord Whitekirk.

SCOUGAL, HENRY, an eminent religious writer, the second son of Patrick Scougal, bishop of Aberdeen, above mentioned, was born about the end of June 1650. His birthplace is usually supposed to have been Salton in East Lothian, but it is more likely to have been Leuchars, in Fife, where his father was minister from 1645 to 1659. He early displayed great progress in learning. Of a sweet and mild temper, he mingled little in the plays and diversions usual among boys, but as his biographer, Dr. Gairden, assures us, "employed his time in reading, prayer, and such serious thoughts as that age was capable of." It is said that his choice of the ministry was determined by his having one day taken up the Bible, and opening it at random, the first words that caught his eyes were these: "By what means shall a young man learn to purify his way? By taking heed thereto, according to thy word." He was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, and, besides Latin and Greek, he acquired Hebrew and other oriental languages, and obtained an acquaintance with history, mathematics, and logic. He took his degree in 1668, and was immediately selected to teach the class of one of the regents who was occasionally absent. In the following year, at the age of nineteen, he became professor of philosophy in the same university; and according to Dr. Gairden, he was the first in Aberdeen, if not in Scotland, who introduced the philosophy of Bacon into his class. From his youth and the mildness of his temper, he does not seem to have been able to preserve due authority over the students, and as some disorders arose in his class, the ringleaders were expelled. In 1673, he resigned his chair, and was appointed to the pastoral charge of the parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire. The year after, however, he was chosen unanimously by the clergy of the diocese, to fill the chair of theology in King's college. In compliance with the custom of the age, he printed a thesis on his accession to this chair, entitled 'De Objecto cultus Religiosi.' He died on the 27th June 1678, in his 28th year. He was the author of an eloquent and able work of practical piety, entitled 'The Life of God in the Soul of Man, or the Nature and Excellency of the Christian Religion,' first published without his name, in 1677, with a preface by Bishop Burnet, and several times reprinted A French translation of it was published at the Hague in 1722. In 1726, an edition appeared with 'Nine Discourses on important subjects,' by himself, and a sermon preached at his funeral by George Gairden, D.D.

Scougal is said to have died of consumption, but Pinkerton, in his own sarcastic way, quotes a tradition which affirms that he had unfortunately become attached to a married lady at Aberdeen, and "died in the struggles of virtue and passion." He adds, "He had grown so corpulent in his retreat, the steeple of the Cathedral church of St. Machar at Old Aberdeen, that his executors were forced to extract the body through a window." He was buried in the chapel of King's college, where a tablet of black marble, with an inscription in Latin, was erected to his memory. He left several manuscripts in Latin, particularly 'A Short System of Ethics or Moral Philosophy;' 'A Preservative against the Artifices of the Romish Missionaries,' and an unfinished treatise 'On the Pastoral Cure;' besides some 'Occasional Meditations,' which were not published till 1740. For the cathedral of Aberdeen he composed 'the Morning and Evening service.' He bequeathed his library to King's college, with five thousand merks to increase the salary of the professor of divinity in that university. A portrait of Scougal is preserved in the college hall. It has been engraved in Pinkerton's Iconographia Scotica.

SCRIMGEOUR, a surname first bestowed on one Sir Alexander Carron, a brave knight who, in the first year of Alexander I. (1107), signalized his valour, says Crawford, (*Peerage*, p. 115,) against the northern rebels who attempted no less than the murder of the king, for which he had the name

changed to Scrimgeour, or the Hardy Fighter. Wherefore he had a special grant from the king to himself and the heirs male of his body to be hereditary standard-bearers to the kings of Scotland, and for his coat of arms—Gules, a lion rampant, or, in the dexter paw, a crooked sword proper, and the Latin word "Dissipate," for his motto.

It has been already stated in a previous part of this work, (see article DUNDEE, earl of, vol. ii. p. 99,) that one of the heroic associates of Sir William Wallace was Sir Alexander Scrymseour, hereditary standard-bearer of Scotland, on whom he conferred the office of constable of Dundee, and made it hereditary in his family. The grant of Wallace and the Scots parliament, conferring it, is dated at Torphichen, 29th March, 1298. By this deed he also received six merks of land in the *campus superior*, or upper field, of Dundee called Upper Dudhope. If these lands had not been then in possession of the crown, or the personal property of the sovereign, Wallace could not have granted them, but, being crown demesne, he had authority, as governor of the kingdom, to alienate them. From the first constable of Dundee till the time of John Scrimgeour, Viscount Dudhope and earl of Dundee, there were, including the latter, thirteen of that family who held the offices of constable and royal standard-bearer in succession.

One of the first to declare in favour of Robert the Bruce was Sir Alexander Scrymseour, who bore the royal standard at Bannockburn, as he had previously done, under Wallace, at Falkirk; and for his faithful adherence and gallant services that monarch bestowed upon him sundry lands about the burgh of Inverkeithing. His son, Nicholas Skyrmeshour, obtained from the same monarch a charter of the office of hereditary standard-bearer. Sir John Scrimgeour was killed at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333. Alexander Scrimgeour, the third constable of Dundee, acquired certain lands near that town, and in 1378 he resigned into the hands of Robert II. the lands of Milltown of Craigie, which were afterwards given to the chapel of St. Salvator in Dundee.

His son, Sir James Scrimgeour, knight, the fourth constable in succession,

"The vanguard led before them all,"

in the army of the Regent Albany, against Donald, lord of the Isles, at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, and was among the slain. The ballad says:

"Sir James Scrimgeour, of Dudhope, knicht,
Grit constable of fair Dundee,
Unto the dulefu' death was dicht;
The king's chief bannerman was he;
A valiant man of chivalrie."

Of this brave knight, Wyntoun, the quaint old rhyming prior of Lochleven, says, (*Chronicle*, ii. p. 433):

"Schere James Scremyeoure of Dundee,
Comendit a famous knight was he;
The kingis banneoure of fe,
A lord that wele aucht lovit he."

James Scrymseoure, the seventh constable of Dundee, acquired from Andrew, Lord Gray, on 27th April 1495, the lands of the *campus inferior*, or lower field of Dundee, called Lower Dudhope, with the colt silver, or custom accruing from young horses brought into the town for sale, which belonged to his lordship as high sheriff of the county. Sir James Scrimgeour, the tenth constable of Dundee, was, in January 1584, charged to depart furth of the realm for favouring the earl of Angus, one of the lords engaged with the first earl of Gowrie in the raid of Ruthven. He received a new charter of his estates under the great seal, dated at Holyrood-house, 25th November 1587. In this charter, which limited their destination, the grants made by King Alexander I., to Sir Alexander Scrimgeour, the first of the name, sometimes written Skirmischur, and the first knight we read of in Scottish history (see *Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. ii. App. p. 49), as well as all subsequent grants of honours, lands, privileges, and immunities, to him and to his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Scrimgeour, are confirmed. The constable of Dundee was one of the commissioners who, in June 1589, went to Denmark to conclude the negotiations as to the marriage of James VI. with the princess Anne. In 1604 he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English commissioners as to a union with England. He died in 1612.

His son, Sir John Scrimgeour, was the eleventh constable of Dundee in succession. In 1617, when James VI. came to Scotland, he slept a night in Sir John's castle at Dudhope. In the parliament of 1621, the constable of Dundee was chosen one of the lords of the articles, and in the same parliament he voted for the obnoxious five articles of Perth. He was raised to the peerage by Charles I., by the titles of Baron Scrimgeour of Inverkeithing and viscount of Dudhope, by patent, dated 15th November 1641; and died 7th March 1643. John, third viscount, his grandson, was created earl of Dundee, by patent, dated 8th September 1660, (see DUNDEE, earl of, vol. ii. of this work, p. 99). On his death, without issue, in June 1668, his titles became extinct.

His whole estates and offices should have devolved upon John Scrimgeour, then of Kirkton, having been entailed on his grandfather, John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, and the heirs male of his body, by the charter of 1587 above mentioned, and by a previous settlement of the estates in 1541. The estates, however, were held to have fallen to the king as *ultimus hæres*, and the duke of Lauderdale, then at the head of affairs in Scotland, procured from Charles II. a gift of the same to his brother, Lord Hatton. They afterwards came into possession of Graham of Claverhouse, viscount of Dundee.

John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, first above mentioned, appears to have been the great-grandson of the fifth constable of Dundee. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, the eighth constable. With her he got the lands of Ballegarno. Dr. Alexander Scrimgeour, the fifth from him, was professor, first of humanity, and lastly of theology in the university of St. Andrews. His son, David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, advocate, and sheriff of Inverness after the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747, married Catherine, third daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, baronet, and, besides other children, had a son, Alexander, the eldest of the family, who succeeded, in 1778, to the estate of Wedderburn in Forfarshire, and in consequence assumed the name and arms of Wedderburn, (see that surname).

In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (Supp. p. 291) it is stated that the office of royal standard-bearer of Scotland has been claimed at all the coronations since that of George III., for the purpose of a *salvo jure*, by the descendants of James Scrimgeour, Esq., formerly of Foxhall, parish of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire, whose father married a lady named Cameron, of the family of Lochiel, and took arms for the Pretender in 1715. By his wife, a relative of Principal Hill of the university of St. Andrews, he had, with other children, a son,

James Scrimgeour, who married Janet, youngest daughter of Robert Shedden of Morris Hill, Ayrshire. His eldest son, James Scrimgeour, acting adjutant of the 11th light dragoons, was mortally wounded in the brilliant cavalry affair of Fuente Guinaldo in Portugal, during the Peninsular war. Borne off by his comrades, he was buried with military honours. His next brother, Robert Shedden Scrimgeour, resident at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, claims to be male representative of the Scrimgeours, hereditary standard-bearers of Scotland and constables of Dundee. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., formerly professor of anatomy to the royal college of surgeons, and many years lecturer to the Hunterian school, Windmill Street, London; with issue, a son and two daughters.

A branch of the Scrimgeour family, styled of Myres in Fifeshire, held the office of hereditary macers and sergeants at arms of the royal palace of Falkland. In March 1484, John Scrimgeour had a charter to himself and his heirs male, of the office of macer and sergeant at arms, with the lands of the Myres of Auchtermuchty. He is supposed to have been the second son of Sir James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, who was killed at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. The family appears also to have possessed the office of master-builder to the king. In February 1531, John Scrimgeour, 'master of the king's works,' son of John Scrimgeour, macer, had a charter to himself and his heirs male, of the office of macer and sergeant at arms, and of the lands of Myres; and in January 1541-2, he had another charter of the same office and lands. The Scrimgeours of Myres are mentioned in all the entails of the Dudhope family. In 1527, James Scrimgeour of Dudhope had a charter to himself and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to John Scrimgeour of Glaster, James and Walter, brothers of John, David Scrimgeour of Fardel, John Scrimgeour, macer, &c., of the barony of Dudhope, office of constable of Dundee, of the lands of Hadfield, &c., in the barony of Inverkeithing, and of other lands; and in the charter of 1541, occurs the name of John Scrimgeour of Myres. In 1565 Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope had a charter of the same office and lands to himself and substitutes, among whom John Scrimgeour of Myres is one; and in the charter of 1587, above mentioned, John Scrimgeour of Myres is one of the substitutes. The lands of Myres became afterwards, by marriage, the heritage of the Moncrieffs of Reedie, who also succeeded to the hereditary office of macer of the court of session, and for a considerable time they had the right of appointing one of the four macers of that court. This right having been found inconvenient, was at length purchased by the crown, and the appointment of this macer has since been under the same patronage with the others.

SCRIMGER, or SCRIMZEOUR, HENRY, one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Dundee in 1506. He was the son of Walter Scrimger of Glasswell, a descendant of the family of Dudhope, of that name, constables of Dundee, and hereditary standard-bearers of Scotland. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of his native place, from which he removed to the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards to those of Paris and Bourges, where he studied the civil law. He subsequently went to Italy in the capacity of private secretary to the bishop of Rennes, who was employed on a diplomatic mission, and he was at Padua at the time of the death of Francis Spira, the apostate, a narrative of whose history he wrote in the Latin language. On his return from Italy, he was invited to commence the public teaching of philosophy at Geneva, but had not been long there before he lost all his property by an accidental fire. He then went to Augsburg, where he resided with Ulrich Fugger, who employed him to form his library. The Fugger family were originally linen weavers, but they came to be amongst the richest nobles in Germany. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, for the purpose of printing some of his treatises at the press of Henry Stephen, when he resumed his lectures on philosophy, and also became the first professor of civil law in that city. He died at Geneva about the end of 1572. His works consist chiefly of annotations on the Greek authors, most of which still remain in manuscript. Those published are:

Justinian's Novels, translated into Greek. Par. 1558. And again, with Holoander's Latin Version, at Antwerp, 1575. This has been highly extolled for its purity of language and accuracy.

Critical and explanatory Notes upon Athenæus's Deipnosophists, published by Isaac Casaubon. Leyd. 1600. But without distinguishing his own Notes from those of Scrimger.

A Commentary and Emendations of Strabo, published also without acknowledgment, in Casaubon's edition of that geographer, 1620.

SEAFIELD, earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage conferred in 1701 on the Hon. James Ogilvie, created viscount of Seafield in 1698, chancellor of Scotland. He was the second son of the third earl of Findlater, and in 1711, his elder brother being dead, he succeeded his father in that title, (see FINDLATER, earl of, vol. ii. p. 214). On the death, without issue, of James, seventh earl of Findlater and fourth earl of Seafield, at Dresden, 5th October 1811, the former earldom became dormant, and the titles of earl of Seafield, viscount of Seafield and Reidhaven, and Lord Ogilvie of Deskford and Cullen devolved on his cousin, Sir Lewis Alexander Grant of Grant, baronet, (see vol. ii. p. 362,) the grandmother of the latter being Lady Mary Ogilvie, eldest daughter of the fifth earl of Findlater and second earl of Seafield.

The fifth earl of Seafield, on succeeding to the title, assumed the surname of Ogilvie, in addition to his own. He died, unmarried, in 1840, when his brother, the Hon. Colonel Francis William Ogilvie Grant, became sixth earl. The latter had entered the army in 1793, and in 1809 he became a colonel. In 1807 he was elected M.P. for Elginshire and Nairnshire, and represented these counties in eight parliaments. In August 1841 he was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. He was also lord-lieutenant of

Inverness-shire and a deputy-lieutenant of Banffshire, and colonel of the Inverness-shire militia. He died July 30, 1853. He was twice married, 1st, to Mary Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn, Esq. of Higham House, issue, 6 sons and 1 daughter; and, 2dly, to Louisa Emma, 2d daughter of Robert George Maunsell, Esq. of Limerick, without issue.

His 2d son, John Charles Ogilvie Grant, born Sept. 4, 1815, succeeded as 7th earl, his eldest son having predeceased him. In Nov. 1853, the 7th earl was elected one of the 16 representative peers of Scotland, and was created a baron of the United Kingdom, Aug. 14, 1858, by the title of Baron Strathspey of Strathspey. He married in 1850, Hon. Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of the 11th Lord Blantyre, issue, a son, John Charles, viscount of Reidhaven, *b.* in 1851.

SEAFORTH, earl of, a title (attainted) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by James VI. 3d December 1623, on Colin, second Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, to him and his heirs male, (see vol. ii. of this work, page 20). He married Lady Margaret Seton, third daughter of the first earl of Dunfermline, high-chancellor of Scotland, and had by her two daughters. Having no male issue, at his death, 15th April, 1633, his titles devolved upon his brother of the half-blood, George, second earl of Seaforth.

This nobleman was one of those who were opposed to the unconstitutional and high-handed attempt of Charles I. to establish English episcopacy in Scotland. In 1639 he joined a large body of the Covenanters assembled north of the Spey, who were placed under his command. For the purpose of opposing their advance, the Gordons crossed the river, but an agreement was entered into between both parties that, on their repassing the Spey, Seaforth and his men should also retire to their own country. Soon after, on receipt of a despatch from the earl (afterwards marquis) of Montrose, containing the intelligence of the pacification of Berwick, he disbanded his army, and returned home.

In February 1645, when Montrose, then opposed to the Covenanters, was laying waste part of Moray, a committee of the estates, consisting of the earl of Seaforth, his brother the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscardine, the laird of Innes, Sir Robert Gordon, and others, was sitting at Elgin. On hearing of his approach, they sent notice through the town, by beat of drum, prohibiting the holding of the fair annually kept there on Fastren's eve, lest the property brought into the town for sale might be seized by Montrose's soldiers. They also sent a deputation to treat with him, but he refused to enter into any negotiation. Before, however, his answer could be received, most of the gentry assembled in Elgin had fled from the town in consequence of his rapid advance. The earl of Seaforth remained, and, with his brother, Mackenzie of Pluscardine, Sir Robert Gordon, the lairds of Grant and Findrassie, and several other gentlemen, joined his ranks. On his departure from Elgin, on the 4th March, they accompanied him across the Spey. He then allowed them to return home to defend their estates, first exacting from them a solemn oath of allegiance to the king. At the same time he made them come under an engagement to return to him with all their forces as soon as they could do so. The earl, notwithstanding, again went over to the Covenanters. In a letter which he wrote to the committee of estates, at Aberdeen, he stated that he had yielded to Montrose through fear only, and he avowed that he would abide by "the good cause to his death." (*Spalding*, vol. ii. p. 301.) A detachment from the garrison of Inverness sent out to take vengeance on those gentlemen who had joined Montrose, having entered Elgin, took prisoners there, Mackenzie of Pluscardine and his brother the Hon. Simon Mackenzie of Lochslin, and carried them to Inverness, but they were soon released by the intercession of the earl, who was suspected of having connived at their arrest. In June 1646, his lordship was excommunicated by the General Assembly, for having joined the marquis of Montrose. After the execution of the king in 1649, he repaired to Charles II. in Holland, and was nominated by him principal secretary of state for Scotland. He accompanied the king to Scotland, and with Huntly, Athol, Middleton, and others, entered into a "bond and oath of engagement," in behalf of the king, and the maintenance of the true religion, as then established in Scotland, the national covenant, and the solemn league and covenant. This being sent to General Leslie by Middleton, a negotiation was begun, which was concluded, on the 4th November 1650, at Strathbogie, agreeably to a treaty between Leslie and the chief royalists, by which the latter accepted an indemnity and laid down their arms. The earl died, soon after, in 1651. By his countess, Barbara, eldest daughter of Arthur, ninth Lord Forbes, he had, with two daughters, two sons, Kenneth, third earl, and the Hon. Colin Mackenzie, whose son, George Mackenzie, M.D., a physician practising at Edinburgh, was author of the Lives and Characters of the most eminent writers of the Scots nation, in 3 vols. folio. (A short notice of him is given in vol. ii. p. 23.)

In the beginning of 1650, a royalist rising took place in the north, under the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscardine, brother of the earl of Seaforth, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, Col. John Munro of Lumlair, and Colonel Hugh Fraser. At the head of a number of their friends and followers, they entered the town of Inverness, on the 22d February, expelled the troops from the garrison, and demolished and razed the walls and fortifications of the town. They asserted that the parliament had sent private commissioners to apprehend them, but the fact appears to be that the insurrection took place at the instigation of Charles II., then at the Hague, between whom and Pluscardine a correspondence had been previously opened. General David Leslie was sent to the north with a force to suppress the insurgents, and, on his approach, they fled to the mountains of Ross. Urquhart, Munro, and Fraser, speedily entered into terms, but Pluscardine would listen to no accommodation. Being obliged to proceed into Athol, Leslie left a garrison in the castle of Chanonry, and also three troops of horse in Moray, to watch his motions. On his departure, Pluscardine descended from the mountains and attacked the castle of Chanonry, which he retook. He was, thereupon, joined by his nephew, Lord Reay, at the head of 300 men. He was also joined by Lord Ogilvy and General Middleton, who induced him to advance southward into Badenoch, where they were joined by the marquis of Huntly, and took the castle of Ruthven. A portion of his men were surprised and defeated by Leslie at Balveny, and Pluscardine and the rest, on giving security to keep the peace, were allowed to return to their homes. In the Scots army which invaded England under Charles II., and was defeated at Worcester in 1651, the laird of Pluscardine was one of the colonels of foot for Inverness and Ross.

Kenneth, third earl of Seaforth, the elder son of the second earl, was excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 1654. His estate was forfeited, and he was imprisoned till the Restoration. He had a commission of the office of sheriff of Ross, 23d April 1662, renewed to him and Kenneth, Lord Kintail, his elder son, 31st July 1675. He died in December 1678. By his countess, Isabel, daughter of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, baronet, sister of the first earl of

Cromarty, he had. with two daughters, two sons, Colin, fourth earl, and the Hon. John Mackenzie of Assynt.

Colin, fourth earl, was nominated one of the knights of the Thistle on the revival of that order by James VII. in 1687, and sworn a privy councillor. At the Revolution he adhered to King James, and according to Douglas' Peerage he followed him to France and attended him to Ireland. He afterwards returned home, and undertook to join Major-general Buchan at Inverness with a body of the northern clans. On the approach of General Mackay to Inverness, after the skirmish of Cromdale in 1690, the earl sent two gentlemen of his clan to him, to endeavour to make his peace with the government. They stated that although in honour he was bound to make appear as if he favoured King James, they were authorized to assure him that he had never entertained any design either of molesting the government or of joining Major-general Buchan in his intended attack on Inverness, and they offered, on the earl's part, any security that might be required for his peaceable behaviour in future. In reply, Mackay declared that no security short of the surrender of the earl's own person, as a prisoner, would satisfy him, and that if he failed to comply, his territory would be destroyed by fire and sword. Thereafter, Mackay was waited upon by the earl's mother, the countess-dowager of Seaforth, and Mackenzie of Coul, who brought him a letter from the earl, stating that he would accede to such conditions as might be agreed upon between them. It was accordingly arranged that the earl should deliver himself into Mackay's hands, to be kept as a prisoner at Inverness till the privy council should decide as to his future disposal, and to conceal this arrangement from the Jacobite party, it was farther agreed that the earl should allow himself to be seized as if by surprise, by a party of horse under Major Mackay, at one of his seats during the night. The earl, however, disappointed the party sent to apprehend him, in excuse for which, both he and his mother, in letters to Mackay, pleaded the state of his health, which they alleged would suffer from imprisonment. Irritated at the deception practised upon him, Mackay resolved to visit the earl's vassals "with all the rigour of military execution," and accordingly sent orders for a large body of men, to be placed under the command of one Major Wishart, who was to harry the upper part of the earl's country, while Mackay himself, with his cavalry and three battalions of foot, intended to lay waste the lower parts. Having, however, a warm feeling for the earl's friends, on account of their being "all Protestants, and none of the most dangerous enemies," as he says, and being more desirous to obtain possession of the earl's person than to ruin his followers, he caused information of his intentions to be sent to Seaforth's camp, by some of his own party, as if from a feeling of friendship to him. Contrary to Mackay's anticipation, Seaforth surrendered himself, and was committed prisoner to the castle of Inverness. Mackay was directed by the privy council, by warrant, dated 7th October 1690, "to transport the person of Kenneth, earl of Seaforth, with safety from Inverness to Edinburgh, in such way and manner as he should think fit." In consequence, he was entered a prisoner within the castle of Edinburgh, on 6th November following, whence he was liberated on 7th January 1692, on finding caution to appear when called upon. He was bound not to go ten miles beyond Edinburgh. He was again imprisoned, but made his escape, and was apprehended at Pencaitland on 7th May 1692, and again kept in close confinement, within the castle of Edinburgh. He was afterwards liberated, on giving security for his peaceable behaviour. (*Records of the Privy Council*). He subsequently went to France, and was by the exiled monarch created marquis of Seaforth. He died at Paris in January 1701. By his countess, Lady Frances Herbert, second daughter of the marquis of Powis, he had, with one daughter, two sons, William, fifth earl, and the Hon. Colonel Alexander Mackenzie.

William, fifth earl, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and joined the earl of Mar at Perth, with the northern clans, about the beginning of November of that year. His march was at first impeded by the earl of Sutherland, at the head of a considerable number of his own men, and of the Mackays, Rosses, Monroes, and others, but he compelled them to disperse, and at Alness, where he took up his quarters, he collected a large quantity of booty from the lands of the Monroes. After spending some days there, he proceeded to Perth with about 3,000 foot and 800 horse, having left a sufficient force behind to protect his own country, and keep the loyal clans in check. He was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and afterwards was despatched to the north, for the purpose of collecting forces, and of attempting the reduction of Inverness, which important town had been captured for the government by a party of the Frasers, Grants, and others, under the command of Simon Fraser of Beaufort, afterwards the celebrated Lord Lovat. The earl afterwards retired into the island of Lewis, where he collected a considerable body of his men. A detachment of government forces under the command of Colonel Cholmondeley, was sent against him, and on the appearance of this force, the earl crossed into Ross-shire, whence he escaped to France. He was attainted by act of parliament, and his estates forfeited. In April 1719, with the marquis of Tullibardine and the earl Marischal, he landed in Kintail, Ross-shire, with a party of Spaniards, and was joined by some Highlanders, chiefly of his own clan. He was dangerously wounded in an engagement with the government soldiers at Glensheil, in which he commanded the Highlanders, and was carried on board a vessel by his followers. With Marischal, Tullibardine, and the other officers, he retired to the western isles, and thereafter escaped to France. Although his estates were forfeited, so strong was the attachment of his clan, particularly the Macraes and Maclennans, to his person and family, that government found it impossible to collect the rents, and for some years they were regularly sent to the chief himself in his exile in France, (see vol. ii. p. 69, article MACRAE). After the passing of the disarming act in 1725, General Wade, who had proceeded to Inverness, for the purpose of carrying it into execution, was waited upon by a body of about 150 gentlemen of the name of Mackenzie, headed by Lord Tarbet, Sir Colin Mackenzie of Coul, and Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromarty. On the part of Seaforth's tenants and vassals, they stated that they would not give up their arms till they knew how they were to be received; that their rents had for several years been uplifted by Daniel Murdochson, the earl's factor or servant, and that they were not able to pay them a second time, but if they were discharged of these rents, they would pay them in future to the government, deliver up their arms, and live peaceably. Wade, who, according to Lockhart, was "a good enough tempered man," at once acceded to this request, and told the deputation that if the clan performed what had been promised, he would endeavour, in the next session of parliament, to procure a pardon for Seaforth and his friends. After being well entertained for two or three days at Inverness, the deputation, accompanied by Wade and a small body of dragoons, went to Castlebran, where the arms of the clan were delivered up, but not until Murdochson had secreted all those of any value (*Lockhart Papers*, vol. ii. p 196).

Wade seems to have been as good as his word, for by letters patent, dated 12th July 1726, the earl was by George I. discharged from the penal consequences of his attainder, so far as imprisonment or the execution of his person was concerned, and King George II. made him a grant of the arrears of feu duties due to the crown out of his forfeited estates. He died in the island of Lewis, 8th January 1740.

The eldest son, Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, was chosen M.P. for the Inverness burghs in 1741, and for Ross-shire in 1747 and 1754. During the rebellion of 1745-6, he showed the utmost zeal in favour of the government. He died at London, Oct. 19, 1761, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. By his countess, Lady Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of the 6th earl of Galloway, he had a son, Kenneth, and six daughters. Mary, the 2d daughter, the 2d wife of Henry Howard, Esq. of Arundel, had a son, General Kenneth Alexander Howard, who, on the decease, without issue, of Richard Howard, 4th earl of Effingham, in the peerage of England, Dec. 11, 1816, succeeded him as 11th Lord Howard of Effingham, and in 1838 was created earl of Effingham in the peerage of Great Britain.

Kenneth Mackenzie, Lord Fortrose's only son, born at Edinburgh, January 15, 1744, purchased his grandfather's forfeited estate from the crown. He was created Baron Ardelve and Viscount Fortrose in the peerage of Ireland, in 1766, and earl of Seaforth, in the Irish peerage, in 1771. In 1778, he raised the 78th regiment, called Seaforth's Highlanders, afterwards the 72d. Appointed colonel, he embarked with the regiment to the East Indies, but died on the passage in August 1781. By his countess, Lady Caroline Stanhope, eldest daughter of the 2d earl of Harrington, he had one daughter, Lady Caroline Mackenzie, married to Count Melford. As the earl died without male issue, his titles became extinct, and his estates were purchased by his cousin and heir-male, Colonel Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberston, grandson of Hon. Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, 2d son of Kenneth, 4th earl of Seafield. Colonel Mackenzie Humberston, with 4 daughters, had an only son, Major William Mackenzie, who married Mary, only daughter of Matthew Humberston, a gentleman of an ancient family, Lincolnshire, and had three sons and three daughters.

Colonel Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberston, the Major's eldest son, born in 1754, assumed the surname of Humberston, on succeeding to that estate. Having raised a battalion of foot, he embarked with it in spring 1781, for the East Indies, with the rank of lieut.-col. Appointed to a separate command on the Malabar coast, he took the city of Calicut, as well as every other place of strength in the kingdom. Tippoo Saib proceeded against him, but was repulsed, and on attempting to force the fort of Panami held by Humberston, defeated with great slaughter. In 1782 Col. Humberston served with distinction under General Matthews against Hyder Ali, and on that officer being superseded by Col. Macleod, accompanied the latter from Bombay, in April 1783, when he sailed to assume the command. Falling in with a squadron of large ships of war belonging to the Mahrattas, their small vessel was attacked and taken possession of, after a desperate engagement, in which the greater number on board were killed. Among the wounded was Col. Humberston, who died of his wounds at Geriah, a seaport of the Mahrattas, April 30, 1783, aged 28.

SEAFORTH, Baron, a title in the peerage of Great Britain, conferred in 1797, on Francis Mackenzie Humberston, brother of Colonel Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberston, above mentioned, whom he succeeded, on his death in April 1783, in his estates of Seaforth and Humberston. In 1784, he was elected M.P. for Ross-shire, and in 1790 re-chosen. In 1792, letters of service were issued to him to raise a regiment, and the Ross-shire Highlanders were, accordingly, embodied, 10th February 1793. Of this corps, the first regiment raised in the war against revolutionary France, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant. It was numbered the 78th, being the same number as that of the regiment raised by the last earl of Seaforth in 1779. In 1794, a second battalion was raised by him. Mr. Humberston was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ross-shire, and created a British peer, by the title of Lord Seaforth, Baron Mackenzie of Kintail, to him and the heirs male of his body, 26th October 1797. Having resigned the command of the 78th foot, his lordship was, in 1798, constituted colonel of the Ross-shire regiment of militia. In November 1800, he was appointed governor of Barbadoes, and early the following year he sailed for that island. During his administration a planter having killed one of his own slaves, was tried for the murder, and acquitted, the law considering that such an act was not murder. When proved, which was very seldom the case, the crime was punishable only by a fine of £15 currency. Lord Seaforth resolved to put an end to the practice of slave-killing, which was not unfrequent on the island. He procured an act from the Barbadian legislature making it felony to kill a slave, and, thereupon, sailed to England, to obtain for it the sanction of the crown. Soon after his return, another slave was killed by his owner. The latter was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged for murder, under the new act. At the time appointed, the condemned prisoner was brought out for execution, but so strong was the public feeling against the new law that the ordinary executioner was not to be found. The governor then required the sheriff to perform his office, either in person or by deputy, but, after some excuses, he absolutely refused. His lordship then addressed the guard of soldiers, stating that "whoever would volunteer to be executioner should be subsequently protected, as well as rewarded then." One presented himself, and it thenceforth became as dangerous to kill a slave as a freeman in Barbadoes. His lordship's introduction of this law rendered him very unpopular in Barbadoes, and he quitted that island in 1806. In 1808 he became lieutenant-general in the army. He died 11th January 1815, in his 60th year. With six daughters, he had four sons, all of high promise, who all predeceased him. His eldest daughter, the Hon. Mary Frederika Elizabeth, married at Barbadoes, in November 1804, Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., one of the commissioners for Trinidad, elected M.P. for Westminster in 1806. After his death she took for her second husband Mr. Stewart Mackenzie. Referring to Lord Seaforth's death and his having outlived the last of his sons, Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to Mr. Morritt, M.P., dated 19th January 1815, says, "What a pity it is he should have outlived his promising young representative. His state was truly pitiable;—all his fine faculties lost in paralytic imbecility, and yet not entirely so but that he perceived his deprivation as in a glass darkly. Sometimes he was fretful and anxious because he did not see his son; sometimes he expostulated and complained that his boy had been allowed to die without his seeing him; and, sometimes, in a less clouded state of intellect, he was sensible of, and lamented his loss in its fullest extent." He then refers to a prophecy that when there should be a deaf Caberfae, the house of Seaforth should fail. The chief of the clan Mackenzie was called Caberfae in the Celtic, from a stag's head forming the crest of the family. It is stated in a note to the above passage in Lockhart's Life of Scott, (Edition in 1 vol. 8vo, 1845, p. 307,) that the prophecy alluded to, is also mentioned by Sir Humphrey Davy in one of his Journals

"It connected the fall of the house of Seaforth not only with the appearance of a deaf Caberfae, but with the contemporaneous appearance of various different physical misfortunes in several of the other great Highland chiefs; all of which are said—and were certainly believed both by Scott and Davy—to have actually occurred." Mr. Morritt "heard the prophecy quoted in the Highlands at a time when Lord Seaforth had two sons both alive and in good health—so that it certainly was not made *après coup*." In Scott's *Poetical Works*, (p. 647, Ed. 1841,) are some verses on Lord Seaforth's death. His eldest daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, succeeded to the family estates.

SELKIRK, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1646, on Lord William Douglas, eldest son of the first marquis of Douglas, by his 2d wife, (see vol. ii. p 48). Born Dec. 24, 1634, he was created earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer and Shortcleugh, by patent dated Aug. 4, 1646, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. He married Anne, duchess of Hamilton, in her own right, and, on a petition from her grace, was created duke of Hamilton for life, 12th October 1660. He had seven sons and four daughters, who all took the name of Hamilton. Having resigned the earldom of Selkirk, he obtained from James VII. a new patent, dated 6th October 1688, conferring it, with the original precedence, upon his third son, Lord Charles Hamilton. This nobleman was baptized at Hamilton, 5th February 1664, and was appointed colonel of the first regiment of horse, 20th November 1688, in room of his eldest brother, the earl of Arran, afterwards fourth duke of Hamilton and first duke of Brandon, (see vol. ii. of this work, page 421). The earl of Selkirk entered early into the Revolution, and by King William, whom he attended in most of his campaigns, was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber. He held the same office under Queen Anne and Kings George I. and II. In 1696 he was appointed lord-clerk-register of Scotland, and held that office till the death of King William, but in 1733 was restored to it by George II. He strenuously opposed the Union. At the general election of 1713, chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, he was afterwards three times rechosen. He was sheriff principal of Lanarkshire, and, dying, unmarried, at London, 13th March 1739, was succeeded by his brother, Lord John Hamilton, earl of Ruglen, who was thenceforth styled earl of Selkirk and Ruglen. (See RUGLEN, earl of, page 388 of this volume.) The latter died without male issue, 3d December, 1744, when the titles of earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer and Shortcleugh, with the estates of Crawford-Douglas and Crawford-john, devolved upon his nearest male heir, his grand-nephew, Dunbar Hamilton, grandson of his brother, Lord Basil, sixth son of William and Anne, duke and duchess of Hamilton.

Of Lord Basil Hamilton an account is given in Douglas' Peerage, (Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 488,) where he is described as a young man of distinguished abilities, great spirit, and an amiable disposition. Several of his letters to his father are printed in Dalrymple's Memoirs of Scotland. In consequence of King William having withheld his protection from the Scotch settlers at the isthmus of Darien, the ruin of the colony followed, and many of the colonists were thrown into prison by the Spaniards. In behalf of these unfortunate persons, Lord Basil Hamilton was, in November 1699, deputed by the Darien company to present an address at London to the king. His majesty desired the Scottish secretaries to intimate to the Company that he would attend to their request, and would endeavour to promote the trade of Scotland, but refused to see Lord Basil Hamilton, because he had not appeared at court when last in London. Thereupon the directors of the Company requested the lord-chancellor of Scotland, then in London, to urge his majesty to receive his lordship. An audience was accordingly fixed to be in the council chamber, after a council meeting. The king forgot the appointment, and was passing into another room, when Lord Basil placed himself in the passage, and said that he was commissioned by a great body of his subjects to lay their misfortunes at his feet—that he had a right to be heard, and would be heard. The king returned to the council room, listened with patience, gave instant order to apply to Spain for redress, then turning to those near him, said, "This young man is too bold, if any man can be too bold in his country's cause." In the autumn of 1701, his lordship, then in his 30th year, was drowned in the Minnock, a small river in Dumfries-shire, then swelled by a sudden rain, in sight of his brother, the earl of Selkirk, and several gentlemen, who could render him no assistance. His servant had ridden forward, in order to try the ford, and was dismounted in it. Lord Basil rushed in, and caught the man, but his horse falling at that moment, they were both carried down by the torrent. His untimely death was deplored as a national loss. He married Mary, grand-daughter and heiress of Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, Wigtonshire, baronet, and had two sons, who both inherited Baldoon, and two daughters, Mrs. Murray of Philiphaugh, and the countess of Dundonald. Basil Hamilton, the second son, succeeded his brother in Baldoon in 1703. He engaged in the rebellion of 1715; had the command of a troop of horse under Viscount Kenmure, and was among the number of those who surrendered at Preston, where he had displayed great courage. When the prisoners were marched into London, his youth, interesting figure, and unconcerned demeanour, attracted the attention and commiseration of the spectators. He was tried the 31st May 1716, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed, 13th July, but reprieved and pardoned. In 1732, an act of parliament was passed for restoring Basil Hamilton in blood. At the general election 1741 he was elected M.P. for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and died in November 1742. An epitaph was written upon him by Hamilton of Bangour. By his wife, Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., second son of the fourth earl of Seaforth, he had Dunbar, fourth earl of Selkirk, another son, and two daughters.

Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, succeeded the earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, in 1744, as fourth earl of Selkirk, on which occasion he resumed the paternal name of Douglas. He studied at the university of Glasgow, and on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, exerted himself strenuously and successfully in support of the government. In 1787, and again in 1793, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scottish representative peers. He died at Edinburgh, 24th May 1799, in his 77th year. By his countess, Helen, fifth daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, second son of Thomas, sixth earl of Haddington, he had, with six daughters, seven sons, who all predeceased him except the youngest, Thomas, who became fifth earl of Selkirk.

The second son, Basil William, Lord Daer, born 16th March 1763, early displayed great abilities and uncommon activity of mind. On the completion of his education he travelled on the continent for a short time in 1783. Three years afterwards his father transferred to him the management of all his landed property in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and county of Wigton. During the meeting of the constituent assembly in 1789, he went to Paris. Being a warm admirer of the Revolution, he lived much in the society

of some of the first distinguished actors in it, particularly the duc de la Rochefoucauld, the marquis de Condorcet, and M. Lavoisier. On his return to Scotland, he became a member of the Society of the Friends of the People, and was a zealous advocate for parliamentary reform. Conceiving that the article in the treaty of Union on which was founded the exclusion of the elder sons of Scottish peers from being members of parliament, and from possessing the elective franchise, was erroneously interpreted, his lordship, with a view of trying the question, claimed to be put on the roll of freeholders for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. His claim was sustained by a majority of the freeholders, but some of the minority brought the claim before the court of session. A decision was given against his lordship in 1792. Supported by a number of Scottish peers, he appealed to the house of lords, but the judgment of the court of session was affirmed (*Douglas' Peerage*). The elder sons of Scottish peers have, however, long been eligible both for parliament and the franchise. He died of consumption 5th November 1794, unmarried, at the age of thirty. It was this Lord Daer who invited Burns the poet to dinner, as commemorated in his "Lines on an Interview with Lord Daer."

Thomas, fifth earl of Selkirk, the only surviving son of the fourth earl, was born in 1771, and when the Hon. Thomas Douglas, was an associate of Sir Walter Scott, and a member of "the Club," mentioned in Lockhart's Life of Scott. In 1797, on the death of his brother, formerly the Hon. John Douglas, advocate, he became Lord Daer, and in May 1799 succeeded his father in his title and estates. This nobleman visited America in 1803, and settled a British colony on Prince Edward's Island. On his return in 1805, he published 'Observations on the present State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a View of the causes and probable consequences of Emigration,' London, 1805, 8vo, in which he advocates liberal views in regard to emigration, and gives an interesting account of the settlement formed by him on Prince Edward's Island. At the general election in 1806, he was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers, and rechosen the following year. On 28th March 1807, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and in July 1808 was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In the previous year he addressed 'A Letter to the Scots Peers,' in which he proposed that their sixteen representatives should be chosen for life, and in case of death, their places should be filled up by the election of a new peer. He also thought that Scots peers should be eligible to become members of the house of commons, and, in short, should enjoy the same rights, privileges, and functions, as the peers of Ireland. In 1808 his lordship published a pamphlet entitled 'The Necessity of a more effectual System of National Defence, and the means of establishing the permanent security of the Kingdom,' and in 1809, 'A Letter to John Cartwright, Esq.' (generally known as Major Cartwright), on parliamentary reform, in which he retracted some of the opinions which he had previously entertained on that subject. He died, 8th April 1820, at Pau, in the south of France, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health. By his countess, Jean, only daughter of James Wedderburn-Colville, Esq. of Ochiltree, he had 1 son, Dunbar-James, 6th earl, and 2 daughters.

Dunbar-James, 6th earl of Selkirk, born at London, April 22, 1809, graduated at Christ church, Oxford, where he was first class in mathematics, B.A. 1830. In 1831 he was elected one of the 16 representative peers, in 1845 appointed lord-lieutenant of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; keeper of the great seal of Scotland from August to December 1852, and reappointed in February 1858; unmarried.

SELKIRK, or SELCRAIG, Alexander, a sailor, who passed some years alone on the island of Juan Fernandez, was the seventh son of a shoemaker and tanner in good circumstances, at Largo, in Fifeshire, where he was born in 1676. In his youth he displayed a restless and quarrelsome disposition. From the session books of his native parish it appears that on August 25, 1695, "Alex. Selchraig, son to John Selchraig, elder, in Nether Largo, was dilated for his undecent beaiviar in ye church," and the church officer was ordered to summon him for the 27th. On the session meeting that day he was "called, but did not compear, being gone away to the seas." He went to sea about his twentieth year. In November 1701, when at home, he was again cited before the kirk session, for committing an assault on his brother, Andrew. The latter, having brought into the house a canfull of salt water, Alexander "did take a drink through mistake, and he laughing at him for it, his brother, Alexander, came and beat him, upon which he ran out of the house, and called his brother," 'John Selchraig, younger.' The session books contain the examinations of the two Johns, father and son, as well as that of Margaret Bell, the wife of the latter, and of Andrew the other brother. The father being asked "what made him to sit on the floor with his back at the door, he said it was to keep down his son, Alexander, who was seeking to go up to get his pystole." Margaret Bell deponed that when she came to the house she found Alexander "gripping both her father and her husband, and she labouring to loose Alexander's hands from her husband's head and breast, her husband fled out of doors." The culprit himself 'compeared' on the 29th, and "confest that he did beat his brother twice with a staff; he confest also that he had spoken very ill words concerning his brothers, and particularly he challenged his eldest brother John, to a combat, as he called it, of neiffels;" and the next day, according to the session's appointment, "Alex. Selcraige compeared before the pulpit, and made acknowledgment of his sin in disagreeing with his brothers, and was rebuked in face of the congregation for it, and promised amendment in the strength of the Lord, and so was dismissed."

He seems to have early engaged in the buccaneer expeditions to the South Seas; and in 1703 he joined the Cinque Ports galley, in the capacity of sailing master. While lying off the coast of Brazil, Selkirk had a remarkable dream, in which he was forewarned of the total failure of the expedition, and the wreck of his ship; and having soon after had a quarrel with his commander, Captain Stradling, he was, in October 1704, with his own consent, put ashore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez, with his sea chest, a few books, including his Bible, his nautical instruments, some tobacco, a gun, with a pound of gunpowder, and some balls, a knife, a kettle, an axe, a flip-can, &c. Before the boat quitted the beach he changed his mind, but the captain would not allow him to return on board, and after four years and four months' solitary residence, he was discovered and taken off the island by Captain Woodes Rogers, in January 1709. Rogers made him his mate, and a few weeks thereafter appointed him to the command of a prize, which was fitted out as a privateer, in which situation he conducted himself with great vigour, steadiness, and prudence. After going on a privateering expedition across the Pacific, in October 1711, they returned to England, from which Selkirk had been absent upwards of eight years. Of the sum of £107,000 which Rogers had realized by plundering the enemy, Selkirk seems to have shared to the amount of about £800.

In the spring of 1712 he once more set foot in Largo, bringing home with him his gun, sea chest, and drinking cup, which he had with him on the island. They were long preserved, in the house in which he was born, by the descendant of one of his brothers, but in 1862 they were sold. Having formed an attachment to a country girl, named Sophia Bruce, whom he met in his solitary walks, he eloped with her, and never returned. He went to sea again in 1717, and died in the situation of lieutenant on board his majesty's ship Weymouth, in 1723. His widow, a second wife, named Frances Candis, claimed and received his property in his native village. His history is supposed to have suggested to Defoe the groundwork of his matchless narrative of Robinson Crusoe. Selkirk's Life and Adventures, written by John Howell, author of an 'Essay on the War Galleys of the Ancients,' was published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, in 1829.

Semple, a surname of great antiquity in the west of Scotland. Mr. Lower, in his list of English surnames formed from baptismal names, gives Semple as derived from Sampol, a corruption of St. Paul, (*English Surnames*, vol. i. p. 155); but this does not seem to have been the origin of the Scottish name. Hamilton of Wishaw, in his Description of the Sheriffdom of Renfrew, (printed for the Maitland Club, 1831, p. 141,) referring to the old tradition, which does not appear to have had any foundation, of King Robert II., called Blear-Eye, being cut from his mother's womb, at a place near Renfrew, by Sir John Forrester of Elliestoun, says, "before that he was reputed a *simple* man—from whence the house of Sempill and lords thereof have their name and part of their estate." The family of Semple, however, were known in Scotland at an earlier period. The first on record was Robert de Semple in the reign of Alexander II. (1214—1249). He was vassal in Elziotstoun, on the south side of Loch Winnoch, Renfrewshire, under the high steward of Scotland, about 1220. The family were heritable bailies of the regality of Paisley and sheriffs of Renfrewshire, under the lord high steward of Scotland, and had large possessions in that and the two adjoining counties of Ayr and Lanark.

Semple, or as it is now spelled, Sempill, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1489 on Sir John Semple of the family above mentioned. Robert de Semple is witness to a donation of Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, of the church of Largs to the monastery of Paisley about 1246. His son, Robert de Semple, seneschal or chamberlain of Renfrew, in the reign of Alexander III., witnessed a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox about 1280, also, a grant of James, high steward of Scotland. He had two sons, Robert and Thomas, both great patriots and staunch friends of Robert the Bruce, from whom the latter obtained half of the lands of Longniddry.

Robert, the elder son, seneschal of Renfrew, for his faithful services received from King Robert, by a grant under the great seal, all the lands in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire, which previously belonged to John Baliol, to him and his heirs for ever. He is witness in an agreement between the monastery of Paisley and the town of Renfrew, 1313, and in the collation of the church of Largs, 1318. He died before 1330. His son, William de Semple, steward of Renfrew, is witness in the ratification of Kilpatrick, granted by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, in that year. Under the designation of William de Semple of Elliotstoun or Ellieston, he witnessed a charter of Adam de Fullerton in 1344.

His great-grandson, John Sempill, the fourth designated of Elliotstoun, was employed in several negotiations of state, and in 1421 was one of the Scots commissioners appointed to treat with the English for the liberation of James I. He waited upon his majesty at Durham, 13th December 1423, on his return to his own dominions. He was knighted by that king about 1430, and died ten years afterwards.

His son, Sir Robert Sempill of Elliotstoun, had a charter from James II., of the lands of Southennan (a corruption of South Annan), in the parish of West Kilbride, Lanarkshire, 31st October 1401. Sir Robert's son, Sir William Sempill of Elliotstoun, was made sheriff of Renfrewshire, and in 1474 he obtained from James III. a charter of the baronies of Elliotstoun and Castleton. His son, Thomas Sempill of Elliot-

stoun, sheriff of Renfrew, ninth in succession of the family, sat in parliament, 25th February 1484. He fell at the battle of Sauchieburn, fighting on the side of James III., 11th June 1488.

His only son, Sir John Sempill, first Lord Sempill, was created a peer by James IV. about 1489. The precise date is unknown, but according to Crawfurd, (*Hist. of Renfrewshire*, p. 76,) it was in the first year of that monarch's reign. The collegiate church of Lochwinnoch was founded by him in 1505. He also erected, or rather rebuilt, near the eastern end of the loch, the castle of Castleton, the name of which he changed to Castle-Semple. He fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. He was twice married, first, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Colville of Ochiltree, and had by her two sons, William, second Lord Sempill, and Gabriel, progenitor, by his second son, John Sempill, of the Sempills of Cathcart; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of James Crichton of Ruthvendenny, widow of Sir William Stirling of Keir, without issue.

The elder son, William, second Lord Sempill, obtained a charter of the lordship of Semple from James V with the consent of the Regent Albany, in 1515. By the same monarch, he was appointed justiciary of the regality of Paisley, with consent of his privy council. He was one of the nobles who assented to the project of a marriage between Queen Mary and Prince Edward of England, 25th August 1543, which was never carried out. In 1547 he purchased from John Bruntchells, the last of the family of Bruntchells of that ilk, the estate of Bruntchells (a corruption of Burntshields) in the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. He died in 1548. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, Lady Margaret Montgomery, eldest daughter of Hugh, first earl of Eglinton, two sons, Robert, third Lord Sempill, and David, ancestor of the Sempills of Craigletts, a branch of whom settled in Spain.

Robert, third Lord Sempill, the elder son, called the great Lord Sempill, had, when master of Sempill, with other charters, one of the office of governor and constable of the king's castle of Douglas, 20th October 1533. He was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Pinkie, 1547, and succeeded his father the following year. He was one of the supporters of the queen regent, Mary of Guise, against the lords of the Congregation. In 1560, his castle was besieged and taken, for having disobeyed the laws and ordinances of the council, especially, because he persisted in retaining the mass, and had beset the earl of Arran with a great number of his friends, while he was riding on his way with his accustomed company. He was faithful to the interests of Queen Mary till the murder of Darnley, but in 1567 he entered into the association to defend the young king, James VI., and was one of the jury on the trial of the earl of Bothwell. At Carberry-hill he was one of the lords who commanded the rear-guard of the confederated force in arms against the queen and Bothwell. He was one of the lords who signed the letters to Douglas of Lochleven to take in charge the ill-fated Queen Mary. He had a command in the avant-guard of the army of the Regent Moray, at the battle of Langside, in 1568, and in consideration of his many valuable services to the king and government, he obtained from him, in 1569, a charter of the abbey of Paisley, on the forfeiture of Lord Claud Hamilton, but it was afterwards restored to the latter. He was one of the secret council of the regent, and after his murder he was taken prisoner, in 1570, by the Hamiltons, while riding home securely from the army of the earls of Lennox and Glencairn at Glasgow. He was carried prisoner to Draffen, whence in a few days he was removed to Argyle by Lord Boyd, and detained there for a year. He engaged in the great feuds between the houses of Eglinton, with which the Sempills had formed various marriage connexions, and Glencairn, or the Montgomeries and Cunninghams. These feuds lasted from 1488 to 1586. He built the Peel, the ruins of which still exist, on a small isle on Castle-Semple Loch. He died in 1572. He married, first, Isabel, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, and had, with four daughters, two sons, Robert, master of Sempill, who predeceased him, leaving a son, Robert, fourth Lord Sempill, and Andrew, who, in 1560, got from his father the lands of Bruntchells, and was ancestor of the Sempills of Bruntchells and Millbank. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, a daughter of Carlyle of Torthorwald, and had, with three daughters, a son, John, whose wife, Mary Livingstone, one of 'the Queen's Maries,' was the youngest daughter of the fifth Lord Livingstone. John Knox notices the marriage of Mary Livingstone the lusty to John Semple the dancer. He acquired the lands of Beltrees, and was ancestor of the Sempills of Beltrees, celebrated for their poetical talents (see next article). In 1577, John Sempill conspired against the Regent Morton, with the design of procuring his death. The conspiracy was revealed by one of his accomplices, Gabriel Sempill, who avowed it before the council, and offered to maintain the truth of his declaration against him in single combat. John Sempill then confessed, and subscribed his confession with his own hand, but instantly swooned, and could not hold the pen in his hand. When he recovered, he craved mercy, but was convicted by an assize, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. At the intercession of his friends, however, he was reprieved, and committed to prison in the castle of Edinburgh, to remain there during the regent's pleasure. He was not set at liberty till Morton resigned the regency.

Robert, fourth Lord Sempill, succeeded his grandfather towards the end of the year 1572, and was left under the guardianship of James, earl of Morton. At the baptism of Prince Henry at Stirling in 1594, he "carried the lavyer with water," and at the banquet afterwards in the great hall he officiated as sewer to the queen. He was one of the privy councillors of James VI., and in 1596 was sent ambassador to Spain. Being a Roman Catholic, he never held any other public office. At the convention of the ministry at Linlithgow in December 1606, certain popish noblemen were ordered to be confined to various towns, and among the rest Lord Sempill was restricted to Irving in Ayrshire. The presbytery of that place having, after long dealing and conference with him, failed to convince him of the errors of popery, the General Assembly, in August 1608, ordered him to be excommunicated as a confirmed and obstinate papist. As the ecclesiastical punishment of excommunication was in those days enforced by the courts of law, it involved also civil penalties, such as the confiscation of landed property, and on that account was always dreaded by the nobility and those who had anything to lose, even although they cared little for its spiritual effect. This formidable and powerful weapon in the hands of the clergy was put at end to at the Revolution, by a law being passed revoking and repealing "all acts enjoining civil pains upon sentences of excommunication." Robert, Lord Sempill died 25th March 1611. He was twice married, first to Lady Anne Montgomery, second daughter of the third earl of Eglinton, and had one son, Hugh, fifth Lord Sempill, and four daughters; and, secondly, to Dame Johanna de Evieland, a Dutch lady, by whom he had one son, Sir James Sempill, who settled in the north of Ireland.

Hugh, fifth Lord Sempill, was one of the peers that sat

upon the trial of Patrick, earl of Orkney, in 1614. He never went to court, or interfered in public affairs, but lived always at home in great splendour and magnificence. He died 19th September 1639. Like his father, he was twice married, first, to Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of the first earl of Abercorn, and had by her a daughter, Marian, Lady Preston of Valleyfield; and, secondly, to Lady Elizabeth Hay, third daughter of the ninth earl of Errol, and, with two daughters, had four sons, namely, 1. Francis, sixth Lord Sempill, who died, without issue, 3d November, 1644. 2. Robert, who succeeded his brother as seventh Lord Sempill. 3. Archibald Sempill of Dykehead; and 4. James, who entered a religious order on the continent.

Robert, seventh Lord Sempill, was never concerned in any state affairs, but from his well-known attachment to the royal cause, he was fined £1,000 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 1654. He died 8th September 1675. By his wife, Anne Douglas, daughter of the first Lord Mordington, he had two sons, Robert, master of Sempill, who died in his 18th year, unmarried, and Francis, eighth Lord Sempill, and two daughters, Anne, of whom afterwards, and Jean, wife of Alexander Sinclair of Roslin.

Francis, eighth lord, became a Protestant, and was the first of the Lords Sempill who had appeared in parliament since the reign of Queen Mary, being excluded on account of their adherence to popery. He married the sister of the first earl of Rosebery, but died without issue in 1684.

His elder sister, Anne, succeeded as baroness of Sempill. She married Francis Abercromby of Fetterneir, who was created, for his life only, Lord Glassford, his title being taken from an estate of the Sempill family of that name, 5th July 1685. (See vol. ii. of this work, p. 309.) Lady Sempill obtained a new charter of the title and estates, May 16, 1688, settling them on her female issue in default of male, with remainder to her heirs and assignees whatsoever. She died in 1695. She had, with one daughter, five sons. 1. Francis, ninth Lord Sempill. 2. Hon. Captain Robert Sempill, killed in the wars abroad, without issue. 3. John, tenth Lord Sempill. 4. Hon. Alexander Sempill, who died young; and 5. Hew, eleventh Lord Sempill, born after the entail.

Francis, ninth Lord Sempill, was educated in the popish religion, but after succeeding to the title, he became a Protestant, and took his seat in parliament, 14th May, 1703. He gave the treaty of union all the opposition in his power, voting against every article. He died, unmarried, not long afterwards. His brother, John, tenth Lord Sempill, was very active during the rebellion of 1715, on the side of government, in promoting the training and disciplining of the Ayrshire fencible men. He died, unmarried, in August 1716. His only surviving brother, Hew, eleventh Lord Sempill, early entered the army. His first commission was dated in July 1709. He served with reputation in Flanders and Spain, and in 1718 was major of the 26th regiment of foot, or Cameronians. In 1731 he was lieutenant-colonel of the 19th foot, and 14th January, 1741, he succeeded the earl of Craufurd as colonel of the 42d foot. During his command that regiment was designated Lord Sempill's Highlanders. In 1743 he accompanied it to Flanders. In that and the following year the regiment was quartered in different parts of that country; and by their quiet, orderly, and kind deportment, acquired the entire confidence of the people among whom they mixed. The elector-palatine wrote to his envoy in London, desiring him to thank the king of Great Britain for the excellent behaviour of the regiment while in his territories in 1743 and 1744, and for their sake, he adds, "I will always pay a respect and regard to a Scotchman in future." Lord Sempill commanded in the town of Aeth, when it was besieged by the French, and made a gallant defence. He was appointed colonel of the 25th foot, 25th April 1745. At the battle of Culloden, 16th April 1746, he acted as a brigadier-general. His regiment was placed in the second line in the left wing of the royal army. In the middle of August following, he arrived at Aberdeen, and assumed the command of the troops stationed in that quarter. He died in that city, 25th November the same year. His death was occasioned by the puncture of the tendon of his arm on being let blood. In 1727 he had sold the estates of Elliotstoun and Castle-Semple, after they had been for about five hundred years the property of the Sempill family, to Colonel M'Dowall, a younger son of M'Dowall of Garthland, and in 1813, William M'Dowall of Garthland and Castle-Semple sold the latter estate to John Harvey, Esq. of Jamaica. In 1741, Hew, Lord Sempill, bought the estate of North Barr, in the same county. The Sempill family at one period possessed property which at the present day would bring a rental of upwards of £20,000, but most of it has passed into other hands. He was the author of 'A short Address to the Public, on the practice of cashiering Military Officers without a Trial; and a Vindication of the Conduct and Political Opinions of the Author,' Lond. 1793, 8vo. By his first wife, Sarah, daughter and coheiress of Nathanael Gaskill, Esq. (called Gascoigne in *Douglas' Peerage*) of Manchester, his lordship had five sons and six daughters. Two of his sons were officers in the army.

John, twelfth Lord Sempill, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1746, and died at Sempill house, 15th January 1782. He married Janet, only daughter and heiress of Hugh Dunlop of Bishoptoun, Renfrewshire, and had Hugh, thirteenth Lord Sempill, two other sons, and three daughters.

Hugh, thirteenth Lord Sempill, an officer in the 3d regiment of foot-guards, (ensign, 24th December 1777, lieutenant, 26th February 1781,) retired from the army in 1793. He died 25th January 1830. By his wife, Maria, daughter of Charles Mellish, Esq. of Ragnal, Nottinghamshire, he had two sons, Selkirk, who succeeded him, and Francis, died 2d January 1823, and two daughters, the Hon. Maria Janet, and the Hon. Sarah Sempill.

The elder son, Selkirk, fourteenth Lord Sempill, born 12th February 1788, died unmarried in 1835. The title then devolved on his sister, Maria Janet, second Baroness Sempill in her own right. She married in 1826, Edward Candler, Esq. of Morton Pinkney, a deputy lieutenant of Northamptonshire, who assumed the name of Sempill only, by royal license, dated 26th August 1853, and died in 1871.

The Sempills of Beltrees, Renfrewshire, were descended from John, third son of the third Lord Sempill. This gentleman, called "John the dancer" by Knox, married, as already stated, Mary Livingstone, one of the maids of honour to Queen Mary, with whom they were both great favourites. Their son, Sir James Sempill of Beltrees, was ambassador to Queen Elizabeth in the reign of James VI. He was an intimate and faithful friend of Mr. Andrew Melville. In Dr. M'Crie's Life of Melville, he is frequently mentioned. Being a great favourite of King James VI., Sir James was employed to transcribe the famous Basilicon Doron, written by that monarch, and having sent it to Melville to peruse, the latter took objection to some passages in it, and the subject was brought before the synod of Fife, by Mr. John Dykes, minister at Anstruther, in September 1599. The king sent Mr. Francis Bothwell to apprehend Dykes, but he escaped. This obliged the king, in self-defence, to publish the work entire.

After Melville had been decoyed to London, in 1606, and committed to the Tower, Sir James Sempill exerted himself strenuously on his behalf. He first procured for him a relaxation of his confinement, and in 1611, with the duke de Bouillon, used his influence to obtain for him permission to retire to France. He became professor of theology in the Protestant university of Sedan, where he had Daniel Tilenus, a Silesian by birth, who held Arminian principles, for a colleague, and it is conjectured that at Melville's suggestion Sir James Sempill engaged in a controversy with him. To ingratiate himself with King James, Tilenus proceeded to England, and published a pamphlet, entitled *Parœnesis ad Scotos Genevensis disciplinæ zelotas*, wherein he defended episcopacy and abused the Scottish presbyterians. This was confuted by Sir James Sempill in a work published in 1622, entitled 'An Answer to Tilenus' Defence of the Bishops and the Five Articles,' and also in Calderwood's *Altare Damascenum*. In this controversy Sir James obtained secret assistance from Melville, and public and effectual aid from Calderwood. Sir James was also the author of 'Sacrilege sacredly handled, in two parts; with an Appendix, answering some objections,' London, 1619, 4to; 'Cassander Scotiana to Cassander Anglicanus,' 1616; and 'Sacrilege saved by Cassander,' 1619. He likewise wrote 'The Packman and the Priest,' a satirical poem against the Church of Rome. In a letter, quoted in Calderwood, (vol. vii. p. 183,) to Sir James Sempill, from the eminent minister Robert Bruce, dated at Inverness, where he was in exile, 10th February 1613, he styles Sir James "Right Honourable Cousin." When King James visited Scotland in 1617, an oration in the form of an allegory, welcoming his majesty, was pronounced in the great hall of the earl of Abercorn, by a very pretty boy, nine years old, William, the youngest son of the sheriff of Renfrewshire, Sir James Sempill of Beltrees. There can be little doubt that Sir James was himself the author of this oration. He died in his house at the Cross of Paisley in February 1625. By his wife, Egidia, daughter of Elphinstone of Blythswood, he had a son, Robert Sempill of Beltrees, author of an Epitaph and Elegy on Habbie Simpson, the piper of Kilbarchan, who died about the beginning of the seventeenth century, a poem of much local celebrity. A statue of the piper was, in 1822, placed in a niche of the steeple of Kilbarchan. In 1584, Semple wrote a poem, entitled 'The Legend of the Lymmar's Life,' on the journey of Archbishop Adamson to and from London, and his behaviour on the road. He married a daughter of Lyon of Auldbar. His son, Francis Semple of Beltrees, was the author of the 'Banishment of Poverty,' a piece of considerable merit, and among other favourite Scottish songs, of the celebrated one, 'She rose and let me in.' The famous comic ballad beginning

"Wha wadna be in love wi' bonny Maggie Lauder?"

was written by him about 1642. Some epitaphs written by him are preserved in Pennycooke's Collection of Poetical Pieces. The following anecdote of him is given in the fifth number of the *Paisley Repository*: "When Cromwell's forces were garrisoned in Glasgow, the city was put under severe martial law, which, among other enactments, ordained 'That every person or persons coming into the city must send a particular account of themselves, and whatever they may bring with them, unto the commander of the forces in that place, under the penalty of imprisonment and confiscation, both of the offender's goods and whatever chattels are in the house or houses wherein the offender or offenders may be lodged,' &c. Francis Semple and his lady, (a daughter of Campbell of Ardkinglas,) set out on a journey to Glasgow, accompanied by a man-servant, sometime in 1651, or a little after that, to visit his aunt, an old maiden lady, his father's sister, who had a jointure of him, which he paid by half-yearly instalments. When he came to his aunt's house, which was on the High Street, at *the bell of the brae*, now known by the name of 'The Duke of Montrose's Lodging, or Barrell's Ha',' his aunt told him that she must send an account of his arrival to the captain of Cromwell's forces, otherwise the soldiers would come and poind her moveables. Francis replied, 'Never you mind that; let them come, and I'll speak to them.' 'Na, na,' quoth his aunt, 'I maun send an account o' your coming here.'—'Gie me a bit of paper,' says Francis, 'and I'll write it mysel'.' Then taking the pen, he wrote as follows:—

Lo doon near by the city temple,
There is ane lodged wi' auntie Semple,
Francis Semple of Beltrees,
His consort also, if you please;
There's twa o's horse, and ane o's men,
That's quarter'd down wi' Allan Glen.
Thir lines I send to you, for fear
O' poindin' of auld auntie's gear,
Whilk never ane before durst stear,
It stinks for staleness I dare swear.

GLASGOW. (Signed) FRANCIS SEMPLE

Directed 'To the commander of the guard in Glasgow.

"When the captain received the letter, he could not understand it on account of its being written in the Scottish dialect. He considered it as an insult put upon him, and like a man beside himself with rage, he exclaimed, 'If I had the scoundrel who has had the audacity to send me such an insulting, infamous, and impudent libel, I would make the villanous rascal suffer for his temerity.' He then ordered a party of his men to go and apprehend a Francis Semple, who was lodged with a woman of the name of Semple, near the High church, and carry him to the provost. Mr. Semple was accordingly brought before the provost, and his accuser appeared with the insulting, infamous, and impudent libel against him. It was read; but it was impossible for the provost to retain his gravity during the perusal; nay, the captain himself, after hearing an English translation of the epistle, could not resist joining in the laugh. From that moment he and Beltrees became intimate friends, and he often declared, that he considered Semple to be one of the cleverest gentlemen in Scotland. On no account would the captain part with Beltrees during his residence in Glasgow. The time, therefore, that Francis intended to have passed with the old lady his aunt, was humorously spent with the captain and the other officers of Cromwell's forces, who kept him in Glasgow two weeks longer than he otherwise would have stayed."

It seems probable that these officers introduced two of Semple's songs into England before the Restoration; for they were both printed, and well known in England, in the reign of Charles II., the words and music being engraved by Thomas Cross. Henry Playford afterwards introduced the song of 'She rose and let me in,' in his 'Wit and Mirth,' (vol. i. printed at London in 1698). Gay introduced the air of *Maggie Lauder* in his musical opera of Achilles, printed in 1733. The same air had previously been used for a song, called *Sally's New Answer*, set to the tune of *Mogey Lauther*, a sort of parody on Carey's *Sally in our Alley*, as well as for a song in the Quaker's Opera, written by Thomas Walker

and acted at Lee and Harper's Booth in Bartholomew Fair, in 1728. (*Johnson's Scots Musical Museum*, vol. vi. p. 477.) The Poems attributed to the Semples of Beltrees were published at Edinburgh in 1849, in one volume 8vo.

Francis Sempill was the last of the three rhyming lairds of Beltrees. He sold Beltrees, which is in the parish of Lochwinnoch, retaining the superiority, and in 1677, towards the end of his life, the family removed to a property in the parish of Kilbarchan, called Thirdpart, which he had purchased.

He had a son, Robert, who married Mary, sister of Sir Robert Pollok of Pollok. Their son, also named Robert, born 8th January 1687, died in July 1789, in his 103d year. In 1697, when only ten years old, he was present at the burning of the witches at Paisley. To prevent his going his parents hid his shoes, and he went without them. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1708, and at his death was probably the oldest judicial functionary of that or any other rank in the British empire. Sir John Sinclair, in his 'Code of Health and Longevity,' makes Robert Sempill's age 105, and in the Old Statistical Account of Kilbarchan, it is made 108. William Semple, however, in his 'Continuation of Crawfurd's History of Renfrewshire,' (Part II. p. 163,) expressly states that the old gentleman was "born January 1687," adding that, "on March 21st, 1782, I was in company with him, his daughter, his grand-daughter, and his great-grandson, all in good health." William Semple was himself a native of Kilbarchan parish, having been the son of a farmer, and born 10th May 1747, as he has taken care to leave on record (*Continuation of Crawfurd's History*, p. 128, *note*). In the New Statistical Account of Paisley (p. 165) he is erroneously called a native of that town. We learn from the latter useful work that the old man's son, Robert Sempill, acquired some money and retrieved the circumstances of the family, but left it all to Mr. Hamilton Collins, who had married his youngest sister,—Mrs. Campbell, the eldest sister, being entirely overlooked. The daughter of the latter married Mr. Stewart, a merchant in Greenock, and their son took the title of James Stewart of Beltrees.

SETON, a surname derived from *Say-tun*, the dwelling of Say. Anciently there were in England two families named Say, of Norman descent. The first of the race who came into Scotland was Secher or Saiker de Say, who obtained from David I. lands in Haddingtonshire, and was the ancestor of the noble family of Seton, earls of Winton. He was the son of Dugal de Say, by his wife, a daughter of De Quincy, earl of Winchester, constable of Scotland. Alexander de Seton, son of Secher, witnessed a charter of David I., to William de Riddell of the lands of Riddell in Roxburghshire. He was proprietor of Seton and Winton in East Lothian, and Winchburgh in Linlithgowshire, and his son, Philip de Seton, got a charter of these lands from William the Lion, to be held *in capite* of the crown. Philip's eldest son, Sir Alexander de Seton, witnessed many charters of Alexander II., and also a donation of Sayer de Quincy, earl of Winchester, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, before 1233. His son, Serlo or Secher de Seton, had two sons and a daughter, Sir Alexander, Sir John, and Barbara, the wife of Sir William Keith, great marischal of Scotland. Among those who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 was Alisaundre de Seton, vallet, Richard de Seton, del counte de Dunfres, and John de Seton of the same county. Sir Alexander, the elder son, was father of Sir Christopher Seton, who married Lady Christian Bruce, third daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, sister of King Robert I., widow of Gratney, earl of Mar. He was one of the principal supporters of his brother-in-law, and was present at his coronation at Scone 27th March 1306. At the disastrous battle of Methven, 13th June following, he rescued Bruce when he was unhorsed by Philip de Mowbray. He afterwards shut himself up in Lochdoon castle in Ayrshire, and on its surrender to the English, Sir Christopher Seton was, by order of Edward I., executed at Dumfries. He appears to have been succeeded by his brother Sir Alexander Seton, who signed, with other patriotic nobles, the famous letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. He had grants from King Robert I. of various lands, as well as of the manor of Tranent and other extensive possessions previously belonging to the noble family of De Quincy, attainted for their espousal of the cause of Edward. He also got the lands of Falside or Fawside, forfeited by Alexander de Such, who married one of the daughters and heiresses of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester. Falside castle, situated near the boundary with Inveresk, was one of the ancient strong fortalices of the Setons. A younger branch of the family styled themselves the Setons of Falside. Their principal castle was Niddry in Linlithgowshire, the ruins of which still remain. Sir Alexander de Seton had a safe-conduct into England 7th January 1320, and Robert I. applied for another, 21st March 1327, for him to treat with the English. He was governor of the town of Berwick when it was besieged by the English in 1333. His son Thomas was given as a hostage to King Edward III., that that place would be surrendered on a certain day if not relieved before then. Sir William Keith having arrived with succours, assumed the governorship, and refused to deliver up the town. Edward ordered Thomas Seton, and, some accounts say, two sons of Keith, who had fallen into his hands, to be executed in sight of the besieged. The day after the defeat of the Scots army at Halidon-hill, 19th July 1333, Berwick surrendered to the English. Sir Alexander Seton was present in Edward Baliol's parliament, 10th February following, when he witnessed the concession of Berwick to the English. He had a safe-conduct to go to England, 15th October 1337, and in August 1340, he was one of the hostages for John, earl of Moray, when he was liberated for a time. He appears to have entered into a religious order in his old age, as "Frater Alexander de Seton miles, hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Scotia" had a safe-conduct into England on the affairs of David II., 12th August 1348. By his wife, Christian, daughter of Cheyne of Straloch, he had three sons and a daughter, namely, Alexander, killed in opposing the landing of Edward Baliol near Kinghorn, 6th August 1332; Thomas, already mentioned; and William, drowned in an attack on the English fleet at Berwick, in sight of his father, in July 1333. The daughter, Margaret, became heiress of Seton. She married Alan de Wyntoun, supposed to have been a cadet of the Seton family. This marriage, we are told, produced a feud in East Lothian, and occasioned more than a hundred ploughs to be laid aside from labour. His children took the name of Seton. He died in the Holy Land, leaving a son, Sir William Seton, and a daughter, Christian or Margaret, countess of Dunbar and March.

The only son, Sir William Seton of Seton, visited Jerusalem. He lived previously to 1366, and it is recorded of him that he "was the first creatit and maid lord in the parliament, and he and his posteritie to have ane voit yairin and be callit Lords." Accordingly, in the Records of the Scottish parliament, held at Scone 26th March 1371, at the coronation of Robert II., William de Seton is named among the "Nobiles Barones," as "Dominus de Seton." He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Sinclair of Hermandston, and had, with four daughters, two sons, Sir John and Sir

Alexander. The latter married Elizabeth de Gordon, and was ancestor of the marquises of Huntly (see vol. ii. p. 517); the Setons of Touch, who held the office of hereditary armour-bearers to the king; the Setons of Meldrum, &c. Sir John Seton of Seton, the elder son, was taken at the battle of Homildon in 1402. He was one of the hostages for the release of James I. by the treaty of 4th December 1423, his annual revenue being estimated at 600 marks. He had a safe-conduct to meet the king, 13th of the same month, and was one of the guarantees of the treaty for his majesty's release, 28th March 1424. He died in 1441. By his first wife, Lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of the tenth earl of Dunbar and March, he had a son, Sir William Seton, and two daughters.

Sir William Seton, the only son, accompanied the Scots auxiliaries to the assistance of Charles the dauphin in France, and was killed at the battle of Verneuil in Normandy, in the lifetime of his father, 17th August, 1424.

His son, George, accompanied the chancellor Crichton in his embassy to France and Burgundy, and had a safe-conduct to pass through England, April 23, 1448. He was soon afterwards created a peer of parliament, by the title of Baron Seton, (*Douglas' Peerage*, Wood's ed., vol. ii. p. 642,) and 1448 is the date usually assigned as that of the creation of the peerage of Seton. He was one of the ambassadors to England to whom a safe-conduct was granted March 16, 1472. He died in 1478. By his first wife, Lady Margaret Stewart, only daughter and heiress of John, earl of Buchan, constable of France, killed at Verneuil in 1424, he had a son, John, who predeceased him, leaving a son, George, second Lord Seton. By a second wife, Christian Murray, of the house of Tullibardine, he had a daughter, Christian.

George, second Lord Seton, succeeded his grandfather. By the treaty of Nottingham, 22d September 1484, he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling border differences. He erected the church of Seton into a collegiate establishment for a provost, six prebendaries, two singing boys and a clerk, 20th June 1493, assigning for their support the tithes of the church and various chaplainries which had been established in it by his ancestors. He was one of the conservators of treaties with the English 30th September 1497, and 12th July 1499, and he witnessed the assignation of the dower of Margaret, queen of Scotland, 24th May 1503. He died in 1507. He is described as "meikle given to leichery, and was cunning in divers sciences, as in music, theology, and astrology. He was so given to learning that after he was married he went to St. Andrews and studied there long, and then went to Paris for the same purpose. He was, on a voyage to France, taken by some Dunkirkers, and plundered. To be revenged of them he bought a great ship called the Eagle, and harassed the Flemings. The keeping of that ship was so expensive that he was compelled to wadset (mortgage) and dispose of several lands." (*Douglas' Peerage*, Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 643.) He married Lady Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter of the first earl of Argyle, and with one daughter, Martha, the wife of Sir William Maitland of Lethington, had two sons, George, third Lord Seton, and John, ancestor of the Setons of Northrig.

George, third Lord Seton, was a favourite of James IV., and fell with him at Flodden, 13th September 1513. He married Lady Janet Hepburn, eldest daughter of the first earl of Bothwell, and had one son, George, fourth Lord Seton, and one daughter, Mariot, countess of Eglinton.

George, fourth Lord Seton, was in 1526 appointed a member of the parliamentary committee *pro judicibus*, and admitted one of the extraordinary lords of session, 5th March, 1542. In March of the following year, Cardinal Bethune was placed in his custody in Blackness castle, but he permitted him to escape, being, according to the writers of the time, bribed for the purpose. It seems certain, however, that the cardinal was set at liberty with the consent of the governor, Arran. In May 1544, the English army, under the earl of Hertford, then in Lothian, "came and lay at Seton, burnt and destroyed the castle thereof, spoyled the kirk, tuk away the bellis and organis and other tursable (portable) thingis, and pat thame in thair schippis, and brint the tymber wark within the said kirk." In November of the same year, he was employed by parliament as one of the negotiators between the governor of the kingdom, Arran, and the queen-dowager, afterwards regent. He died in July 1545. At his request, Sir Richard Maitland compiled the History of the house of Seton. The following is the character he gives of him: "He was ane wise and vertewes nobleman; a man well experienced in all games, and took pleasure in halking, and was holden to be the best falconer in his days." He was twice married, first, to Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Hay of Yester, by whom he had, with four daughters, three sons, namely, 1. George, fifth Lord Seton. 2. John, ancestor of the Setons of Carriston, Fifeshire. 3. James. Secondly, to Mary Pyeres or Peris, a French lady, who came to Scotland with Mary of Lorraine, and by her had one son, Robert.

George, fifth Lord Seton, was the chivalrous and devoted adherent of Mary, queen of Scots, and with two of his children, figures conspicuously in Sir Walter Scott's tale of 'The Abbot.' He was one of the commissioners appointed by the parliament of Scotland, 17th December 1557, to be present at Mary's nuptials with the dauphin of France. In 1558, when several of the nobility went in secret to hear the reformed preacher, John Willock, expound from his sickbed the doctrines of the Gospel, Lord Seton was one of them, but afterwards he was the first to fall back into popery. The following year he was provost of Edinburgh, and joined the party of the queen-dowager against the lords of the Congregation. Calderwood (*Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 474) says, "The erle of Argile and Lord James (afterwards the regent Moray) entered in Edinburgh the 29th June 1559. The Lord Seton, provost, a man without God, without honestie, and often times without reason, had diverse times before troubled the brethrein. He had takin upon him the protection of the Blacke and Gray friers, and for that purpose lay himself in one of them everie night, and also constrained the honest burgesses of the toun to watch and guarde these monsters, to their great greefe. When he heard of the suddane coming of the lords, he abandoned his charge." In autumn of the same year he was sent by the queen-dowager, with the earl of Huntly, to solicit the brethren assembled in St. Giles', Edinburgh, to allow mass to be said either before or after sermon, but of course they could get no other answer than that they were in possession of the church and would not suffer idolatry to be erected there again. About the same time, suspecting one Alexander Whitelaw to be John Knox, he pursued him as he came from Preston, accompanied with William Knox, towards Edinburgh, and did not give up the chase till he came to Ormiston. On Queen Mary's return from France in 1561, he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed master of the household to her majesty. The night after the murder of Rizzio, Lord Seton, with 200 horse, attended the queen first to Seton and then to Dunbar, Darnley being compelled by threats to go with her. On Darnley's assassination, the queen and Bothwell, it is well known, went to Seton, where they remained for some days, and there the marriage contract betweer them was signed

Lord Seton was one of her chief supporters at Carberry Hill, and when she made her escape from Lochleven castle in the beginning of May 1568, he was lying secretly among the hills on the other side, and immediately joining her, conducted her first to his castle of Niddry, in Linlithgowshire, and then to Hamilton. He was present at the battle of Langside, and on the defeat of the queen's forces there, retired to Flanders. He remained two years in exile, and for his living was compelled to become a waggoner. A painting of him driving a waggon with four horses was in the north end of the long gallery of Seton. He was in Scotland in the spring of 1570 actively employed on behalf of Queen Mary. He was one of the nobles of her faction who signed the letter to Queen Elizabeth, dated in March of that year. On the report that the lords of the king's party were to come to Edinburgh on the first of May, some of the queen's lords left the town, but 'Lord Seton assembled his forces at the palace of Holyroodhouse, and bragged that he would enter in the town, and cause beat a drum, in despite of all the carles. He had in company with him the Lady Northumberland." This lady was in Scotland on the captive queen's behalf, and the same year she was sent with Lord Seton to the Low Countries to solicit the assistance of the duke of Alva for the friends of Mary's cause in Scotland. On the downfall of the Regent Morton in 1581, he was committed to the charge of Lord Seton and sundry other noblemen, to be conveyed to Dumbarton castle. In January of the same year he was one of the lords of the king's household, who subscribed the Second Confession of Faith, commonly called the King's Confession. He was one of the jury on Morton's trial, and with the laird of Wauchton was objected to by him, as known to be his enemies. At his execution, "Lord Seton and his two sons stood in a stair, south-east from the cross." He was one of the noblemen who conveyed the duke of Lennox on his way to England in December 1582, when ordered out of Scotland. The following year he was complained upon by the synodal assembly of Lothian for entertaining of "Seminary priests." In January 1584, he was sent by King James VI. ambassador to France. He died soon after his return, on 8th January 1585, aged about 55, and was buried in the family vault at Seton, where there is a monument to his memory. By his wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, high-treasurer of Scotland, he had five sons and one daughter, Margaret, married to Lord Claud Hamilton. The sons were, 1. George, master of Seton, who predeceased his father in March 1562. 2. Robert, sixth Lord Seton. 3. Sir John Seton, Lord Barns, of whom afterwards. 4. Alexander Seton of Pluscardine, first earl of Dunfermline, (see vol. ii. p. 104). 5. Sir William Seton of Kyllismore, sheriff of Mid Lothian and postmaster of Scotland. It is related that George, fifth Lord Seton, declined the dignity of earldom, being unwilling to forego what he considered a great distinction, and that his accomplished sovereign commemorated the fact in the following lines:

"Sunt Comites, Ducesque alii, sunt denique Reges,
Setoni Dominium, sit satis esse mihi."

An engraving of the Seton family from a painting by Sir Antonio More, consisting of Lord Seton and five youngest children, is given in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery. The following is a woodcut of it:

Robert, the second son, sixth Lord Seton, was created earl of Winton, 16th November 1600. (See WINTON, Earl of.)

Of his next brother, Sir John Seton, Lord Barns, the following particulars are given in Haig and Brunton's Senators of the College of Justice: According to a historical account of the family written by Alexander, Lord Kingston, he "was a brave young man, and went to Spaine to King Philip II., his court, by whom he was made knight of the royal order of St. Jago, att that tyme the only order of knighthood in that kingdome of greatest esteem, in memory whereof, he and his heirs hes a sword in the coat of armes, being the badge of that order. King Philip also preferred him to be a gentleman of his chamber and cavalier de la Boca (master of the household). He also carried the golden key at his syde in a blew ribbing, all which were the greatest honours King Philip of Spaine could give to any of his subjects, except to be made a grandee of Spaine. He had a pension granted to him and his heirs of two thousand crowns yearly." (*Melville's Memoirs*, p. 365.) He was recalled to Scotland by James VI., who appointed him treasurer of his household. He was constituted master of the horse, and in 1581, sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, to complain of the conduct of her ambassador in interfering on behalf of the Regent Morton, after his downfall, but was not allowed to enter England. He was appointed one of the extraordinary lords of session, as Lord Barns, in room of his brother, Alexander, admitted an ordinary lord, 17th February 1587. He was a favourite of the king, as well as of the duke of Lennox, who quarrelled with the profligate earl of Arran (Captain Stewart) on account of an indignity offered to Sir John, by the latter. He was afterwards appointed comptroller, and died 25th May, 1594.

From the earliest period, the family of Seton filled a prominent place in the annals of Scotland. They were surpassed by none in loyalty to the throne and firm attachment to the dynasty of the Stuarts. Their military ardour, and dauntless and patriotic bearing appear from their ancient war-cry of "Set-on," and their earliest motto of "Hazard, yet forward." It was in consequence of so many other noble families having sprung from them that the Lords Seton were styled "Magnæ Nobilitatis Domini." Owing to their intermarriages, upon four different occasions, with the royal family, their shield obtained the addition of the royal or double tressure. Their unshaken loyalty is marked by another of their mottoes, "Intaminatis fulget honoribus," and it was this heroic spirit that led to the last earl of Winton, the descendant and representative of the Setons, joining in the rebellion of 1715, for which his titles and estates were forfeited. (See WINTON, Earl of.) The lands which the family held were very extensive, and their chief seat was recognised in the royal charters as the palace of Seton, in consequence of having often been the place of royal entertainment, as for ages it had been the scene of great magnificence and splendid hospitality. The representation of the noble family of Seton is claimed both by the earl of Eglinton and George Seton, Esq.

John Seton, the first of the Setons of Carriston, younger son of George, sixth Lord Seton, and Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Yester, progenitor of the marquis of Tweeddale, obtained that estate by his marriage with Isabel, the daughter and heiress of Balfour of Carriston, Fifeshire. His grandmother, Lady Janet Hepburn, acquired for him the lands of Foulstruther in East Lothian. During the exile in Flanders of his brother George, fifth (sometimes called seventh) Lord Seton, a report having been spread of his death, John was put in possession of his whole estate, as appears by a charter under the great seal, dated in 1545. He also assumed the title of Lord Seton, and sat in parliament as a peer. On his brother's return, he was obliged to relinquish both estate and title. Their temporary possession, however, proved very unfortunate to him and his descendants, as, to enable him to clear off the extraordinary expenses incurred thereby, he was compelled to sell his lands in East Lothian, as well as a portion of his estate in Fifeshire. He got a charter under the great seal from Queen Mary of the barony of Carriston, &c., dated in 1553. He had two sons, George Seton of Carriston, and Sir John Seton, knight, a captain in the Scots guards in France. The latter married a daughter of the count de Bourbon, and had a daughter, who married Adinston of that ilk, East Lothian, of whom was lineally descended Christian, fourth countess of Winton. The family of Adinston was, from the time of Robert the Bruce, the hereditary standard-bearers of the house of Seton. The estate of Carriston continued in the family of Seton in a direct male line till George eighth and last proprietor, who died, unmarried, in 1789. The representation of the family then devolved on his brother, Christopher, who died in 1819. His sister, Margaret, married Henry, grandson of David Seton of Blackhall, Fifeshire, fourth son of the fourth laird of Carriston, which estate had come into possession of the said David Seton by his marriage with Marjory, daughter and heiress of Alexander of Blackhall. Margaret had, with two daughters, two sons, David, a captain in the army, who died, without issue, in 1826, and George Seton of Bombay, who died in 1825, leaving one son, George Seton, B.A. of Oxford, born 25th June 1822, and two daughters, one of them the wife of Edward James Jenkins, Esq., and the other married to John Buchanan Hamilton, Esq. of Leny and Bardowie, chief of the clan Buchanan.

Besides the Setons of Carriston, already mentioned, there were several families of the name in Fifeshire, such as the Setons of Lathrisk, the Setons of Kirkforther, and the Setons of Drumaird. The lands of Lathrisk, in the parish of Kettle, were acquired by John Seton, descended from Seton of Parbroath, on his marriage with Janet Lathrisk of that ilk. About the middle of the last century, Lathrisk became the property of a family of the name of Johnston.

The Setons of Pitmedden are descended from William Seton, second son of Sir Alexander Seton who, in 1408, married Elizabeth de Gordon, heiress of Gordon, Huntly, and Strathbogie. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William de Meldrum of Meldrum, and got with her that barony and other estates. He was killed, fighting under his brother, the earl of Huntly, at the battle of Brechin, in May 1452. His only son, Alexander Seton, was served heir to his mother, Elizabeth de Meldrum, in 1456. His son, William Seton of Meldrum, was put in possession of the estates in the lifetime of his father. Alexander Seton of Meldrum, the son of William, was served heir to his grandfather in 1512. He was murdered about the year 1536, by the master of Forbes. His eldest son, William Seton of Meldrum, was served heir to his father in 1553. He was twice married, and had five sons, one of whom, George Seton of Barras, was chancellor of Aberdeen.

James, the youngest son, was the first of Pitmedden. He was first styled of Bourtie, Aberdeenshire. He afterwards acquired the lands of Pitmedden, in the same county, as appears by a charter under the great seal from King James VI., dated 25th March, 1619. His only son, Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, had three charters under the great seal,

one dated 19th November 1622, another, 20th July 1626, and the third, 10th July 1630.

His son, John Seton of Pitmedden, accompanied the earl of Errol, lord-high-constable of Scotland, at the coronation of Charles I. in 1633. He was a steady loyalist, and in May 1638, the marquis of Huntly having been appointed the king's lieutenant in the north, is said to have sent the following letter to him: "Right special cousin. Being resolved, upon a special commission from the king, to be present at Dalkeith, 6th June, for attending his majesty's service there, and being desirous of both the company and advice of my best friends, as occasion may offer, I heartily entreat you, as one in whom I confide, to meet me at Fettercairn upon Friday 1 June at night, for accompanying me in that journey; and it shall oblige me at other times to acquit myself in your occasions, as one who is your assured cousin, Huntly." This letter, quoted from Douglas' *Baronage*, is dated "Aberdeen, 21st May 1638," but Huntly was at that date a prisoner in Edinburgh castle. The date probably should be March. On the marquis's second son, the Viscount Aboyne, arriving at Aberdeen in June, as commander of the king's forces in the north, Seton joined his standard. He commanded a detachment of loyalist troops at the battle of the Bridge of Dee, and while riding along the river side with Lord Aboyne, he was shot through the heart by a cannon-ball, being then only in his 29th year. In consequence, his descendants have a heart, with drops of blood issuing from it, in the centre of their coat of arms. He had two sons, James and Alexander, both infants at their father's death. With their mother they were driven from their house, which was plundered, and the whole rents of their estates seized by the Covenanters. In 1640, they were placed by the king under the guardianship of their kinsman, George, earl of Winton. Their mother married the earl of Hartfell, and on her death, Winton took them into his own family. In 1649, he sent them to the university of Aberdeen. After completing their education, James, the elder son, proprietor of Pitmedden, went upon the continent, and visited most of the courts of Europe. He returned home at the Restoration, and became an officer in the English fleet under the duke of York. He was present in the desperate engagement near Harwich, where the English obtained a signal victory over the Dutch, 3d June 1665. In the attack of the Dutch on the English fleet at Chatham, in 1667, he was severely wounded, and died of his wounds at London soon after, without issue.

His brother, Sir Alexander, succeeded him. He passed advocate at the Scottish bar 10th December 1661, and was knighted by Charles II., in 1664. He was appointed an ordinary lord of session 31st October 1677, when he assumed the title of Lord Pitmedden, and a lord of justiciary 5th July 1682. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by royal patent, 15th January 1684. He represented the county of Aberdeen in the Scots parliament, and for his boldness and independence in opposing the measures of James VII., he was deprived by that monarch of his seat on the bench. At the Revolution he was offered to be restored as a lord of session and justiciary, but he declined, as inconsistent with the oaths he had previously taken. He died, at an advanced age, in 1719. According to Wodrow, he possessed a vast and curious library. He published an edition of Sir George Mackenzie's 'Law of Scotland in matters Criminal,' with a treatise on Mutilation and Demembration, annexed. He had, with five daughters, five sons. Of these may be mentioned Sir William, second baronet; George, ancestor of the Setons of Mounie; and Alexander, a physician, who served under the duke of Marlborough.

Sir William, second baronet, was, in his father's lifetime, M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, from 1702 to 1706. He was one of the commissioners to treat of the Union, and afterwards one of the commissioners of equivalent. With four daughters, he had five sons, and died in 1744.

His eldest son, Sir Alexander, third baronet, was an officer in the guards. Dying without issue, his next brother, Sir William, became fourth baronet. He also died without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir Archibald Seton, R.N. On his decease, without issue, the title devolved on his nephew, Sir William, sixth baronet, the son of a younger brother, Charles. Sir William died in 1819. He had 3 sons and 2 daughters. Charles, the eldest son, died young. James, the 2d son, major 99th Highlanders, was killed in the Peninsular war in 1814.

His only son, Sir William Coote Seton, succeeded his grandfather as 7th baronet. Born Dec. 19, 1808, he passed advocate in 1831. He married Eliza-Henrietta, 2d daughter of Henry Lumsden, Esq. of Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, and widow of Captain Wilson, East India Company's service; issue, 5 sons and 3 daughters. The eldest son, James Lumsden, lieutenant, 1st Madras fusiliers, was born in 1835.

The Setons of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire, are descended from Sir Alexander Seton, eldest son of Alexander Seton, earl of Huntly, by his second wife. He inherited the lands of Touch and Tullibody, and was appointed heritable armour-bearer and squire of the body to James III. From his son, Sir Alexander Seton of Touch, came in a direct line, Sir William Seton of Abercorn, created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1663, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. His eldest son, Sir Walter, advocate and commissary-clerk of Edinburgh, 2d baronet, was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry, 3d baronet. On the death, without issue, of the last James Seton of Touch, he became undoubted male heir of Sir Alexander Seton, eldest son of 1st earl of Huntly. Sir Henry died in 1751. His son, Sir Henry Seton of Culbeg, baronet, was father of Sir Alexander, 5th bart., who died in India in 1810. He *m.* in 1795, Lydia, 5th daughter of Sir Charles William Blunt, baronet, and had 5 sons and 1 daughter.

The eldest son, Sir Henry John Seton, born April 4, 1796, 6th baronet of Abercorn, and one of the grooms in waiting to her majesty, Queen Victoria, served in the Peninsular war. He claims to be direct male heir of Sir Alexander Seton, 1st Lord Gordon. His next brother, Charles Hay, born in 1797, married in 1829, Caroline, daughter of W. P. Hodges, Esq.; issue, a son.

Of the family of Touch was Sir Alexander Seton, (knighted by Charles I. in 1633,) 2d son of James Seton of Touch, 7th generation from Alexander Seton, Lord Gordon, in a direct male line. Appointed an ordinary lord of session, as Lord Kilcreuch, Feb. 14, 1626, he resigned his seat June 6, 1637. His grandson, Sir Walter Seton of Culbeg, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1683, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. The Setons of Touch are represented by the family of Seton-Steuart, baronet. (See STEUART.)

The Setons of Mounie, Aberdeenshire, are a branch of the Setons of Pitmedden. George Seton of Mounie, the first of the family, was second son of Sir Alexander Seton, Lord Pitmedden. His son, William Seton of Mounie, died unmarried, when the estate devolved on his eldest sister, Margaret, married to James Anderson of Cobenshaw, (of the Andersons of Broughton, Northumberland, from whom the earls of Yarborough in England are descended,) who assumed the name of Seton. They had, with other issue, a son, Alex-

ander Seton, Esq. of Mounie, who in 1810 married his cousin, Janet, daughter of the Rev. Skene Ogilvy, D.D., Aberdeen, whose wife was Isabella Seton, Margaret's younger sister, and who was the lineal descendant and male representative of Francis, sixth son of John, sixth Lord Ogilvy of Airlie.

SHAIRP, a surname having the same derivation as that of *Sharp*, which see. The family of Shairp of Houston have held lands in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire, since the reign of David II. Their ancestor, William E'scharp, is said to have come from Normandy. Some of the family papers bear date as far back as 1462. Most of the property was acquired by Sir John Shairp, advocate for Queen Mary. Many of his descendants distinguished themselves in battle. In the last Scots parliament Thomas Shairp of Houston, with his brother-in-law, Murray of Livingston, represented the county of Linlithgow, and rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to the treaty of union with England. Major Norman Shairp of Houston, the representative of the family, born 26th October 1779, second son of Thomas Shairp of Houstoun and Mary, youngest daughter of Norman Macleod of Macleod, was for many years in the East India Company's service, and acted as one of the aides-de-camp of General Viscount Lake, when he overthrew the Mahratta army under the French general Perron in 1803, and took possession of Delhi, the capital of the Mogul empire; also in his campaign against Scindiah and Holcar, in 1804 and 1805. Major Shairp served, in 1810, at the taking of the Isle of France, and in March 1831, he succeeded his father in the estate of Houston. He married, 6th March 1808, Elizabeth Binning, fourth daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Kildallog, Argyleshire, with issue, three sons and seven daughters. He had several brothers and two sisters, the elder of whom, Ann Macleod, married in 1804, Captain Innes, R.N., and the younger, Christian, became in 1810, the wife of William Mitchell Innes, Esq. of Parson's Green and Ayton.

SHANK, a surname derived from lands of that name in Mid Lothian. Murdoch Shank or Schank, of the family of Shank of that ilk, received from Robert the Bruce a grant of the estate of Castlerig, parish of Kinghorn, Fifeshire, in commemoration of his having discovered and taken charge of the body of Alexander III., who was killed in 1286, by his horse falling over a precipice near the sea, while riding in a dark night from Inverkeithing towards the castle of Kinghorn. The lands of Castlerig have remained in possession of his family ever since. They are mentioned in a charter of confirmation of the mortification of a chapel and hospital in Kinghorn in 1360, as then belonging to Robert Shank. Alexander Shank of Castlerig, the eleventh in descent from Murdoch and twelfth proprietor of Castlerig, died, without surviving issue, after 1747, when the estate devolved upon his kinsman, the Rev. Alexander Shank, minister of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. By his wife, Diana, daughter of Robert Scott of Duninald, the latter had three sons and two daughters. Alexander, the eldest son, was drowned at sea, in the total loss of the "Anna" of Bombay in 1817. Martin, the second son, died without issue. Henry, the third son, succeeded in 1825 to the estates of Castlerig and Glenuston, Fifeshire, and of the Villa, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire. Mr. Shank, a deputy-lieutenant of the city of London, married, in 1808, Anna Maria, the sister of Sir James Rivett Carnac, baronet, of Rookcliff, Hants, at one period governor of Bombay, with issue, four sons and three daughters. Henrietta Anna, the youngest daughter, married in 1844, James Sibbald David, eldest son of Sir David Scott, of Duninald, baronet, K.H.

Of this family was John Shank, or, as he chose to spell his name, Schank, a brave and scientific naval officer, born at Castlerig in 1740. When very young he entered the merchant service, but subsequently joined the navy. After serving for many years he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and shortly after was appointed, first, superintendent, and then senior officer of the naval department of St. John's, North America. The force under his command consisted of four different flotillas, which he rendered very effective in annoying the enemy, during the American revolutionary war. His exertions and great merit called forth the highest encomiums from the admiral commanding on the station, particularly on account of the wonderful expedition with which he constructed a ship of above 300 tons, named the Inflexible; which ship he built, rigged, and completed, and with it fought and beat the enemy, all in less than six weeks from the time that she was originally put on the stocks at Quebec! Besides fitting out various armaments to be employed on the lakes of Canada, he had the direction of four different dockyards at the same time. His services were also of great use to the army under General Burgoyne in 1777, which he attended in the capacity of engineer, and constructed several floating bridges and rafts for the progress of the troops over rivers, &c. At the peace, he returned home, and in 1783 was promoted to the rank of post-captain. Thereafter, he occupied his leisure with plans for the improvement of shipbuilding. In 1793, he published a treatise on an ingenious invention of his own relative to the construction of vessels for sailing in shallow water, by means of sliding keels, worked by mechanism. He was one of the original members of the "Society for Improving Naval Architecture," and wrote several valuable papers for that institution. In 1799, he was appointed to superintend the transport service connected with the expedition to Holland; and, on the establishment of the Transport Board, he was nominated one of the commissioners. He retired from that office in 1802, in consequence of a disorder in one of his eyes. In 1805 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, in 1810 to that of vice-admiral, and in July 1821 to that of admiral of the blue. He died at Dawlish in Devonshire, March 6th, 1823. He married a sister of Sir William Grant, master of the rolls, with issue.

SHARP, a surname derived from the French heraldic term *Escharp*. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, says that the word *fesse*, from the Latin *fascia*, a scarf, represents the scarf of a warrior *en escharp*, "and from bearing argent a fesse azure the first of the Sharps, who came from France with King David, was called Monsieur de Escharp, and by corruption Sharp." (See *Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 43.)

SHARP, JAMES, a prelate whose name is connected with the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland, was born in the castle of Banff, May 4, 1613. He was the son of William Sharp Sheriff-clerk of Banffshire, whose father, David Sharp, had been a merchant in Aberdeen. His mother was Isobel Lesly, daughter of Lesly of Kininvy, a near relative of the earl of Rothes. Being early destined for the ministry, he was placed at Maris-

chal college, Aberdeen, on quitting which he proceeded into England, and visited the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. On the recommendation of the celebrated Alexander Henderson, he subsequently obtained the professorship of philosophy in the university of St. Andrews. In 1648, at the request of Mr. James Bruce, minister of Kingsbarns, he was presented by the earl of Crawford to the church and parish of Crail, on which he resigned his chair. Remarkable in his early career for his attachment to Presbyterianism, he enjoyed the full confidence, and took part in all the councils, of the leaders of the church of Scotland, and in 1650 was elected one of the ministers of Edinburgh, but the troubles of the time consequent on Cromwell's invasion of Scotland prevented his acceptance of the call.

In August 1651 he and a number of other ministers, with some of the nobility, were surprised by a party of the English at Alyth, in Angus, at the time General Monk was besieging Dundee, and being put on board a ship at Broughty Ferry, were carried prisoners to London. He seems to have obtained the favour of Cromwell, who set him at liberty, while the rest were retained for some time in confinement.

When the division took place among the Presbyterians of Resolutioners and Protesters, Sharp joined the former, and in 1657 was sent by his party to London to plead their cause with Cromwell, in opposition to Messrs. James Guthrie, Patrick Gillespie, and the other commissioners from the Protesters. On this occasion he so much distinguished himself by his address that Cromwell remarked to the bystanders, "That gentleman, after the Scotch way, should be called Sharp of that ilk." In January 1660, on the prospect of the Restoration, he was again, with five ministers of Edinburgh, despatched to London by the leading ministers on the side of the Resolutioners, to communicate the views of their party to Monk. He remained in London till May 4, when he was sent by Monk to Breda, to procure the sanction of Charles II. to the proposed settlement of the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland. He returned to London, May 26, and appears to have continued there till about the middle of August, being all the time in close communication with the principal leading persons and parties of the day, maintaining, at the same time, an active correspondence with the Presbyterian clergy of Scotland, who placed their entire confidence in him. A full abstract of his letters on the occasion, which are preserved in the library of the university of Glasgow, will be found in Wodrow's History.

When he returned to Scotland, he delivered to Mr. Robert Douglas a letter from the king, to be communicated to the presbytery of Edinburgh, in which his majesty declared his resolution to protect and preserve the government of the Church of Scotland, as "settled by law;" a phrase which completely blinded the clergy to the designs of Charles, and their representative, Sharp, who appears by this time to have been gained over, for the introduction of prelacy. On the subversion by parliament of the Presbyterian Church in August 1661, the royal pledge was thus at once transferred to the support of that episcopacy which had been overthrown in 1638, and which the people of Scotland could never be prevailed upon to recognise as the national religion.

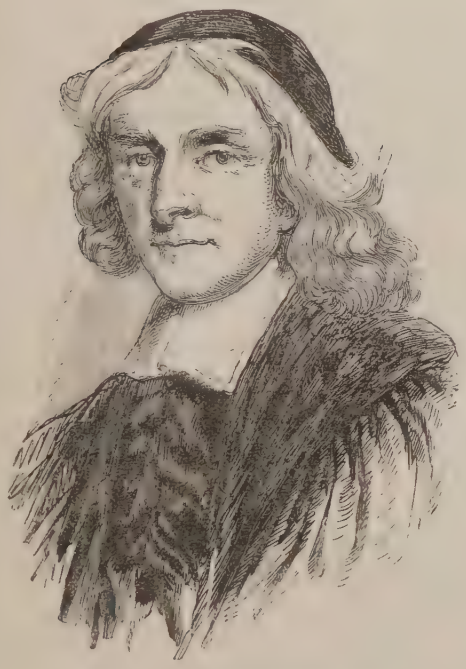
During his absence in England, Sharp had been elected professor of divinity in St. Mary's college, St. Andrews. He was also appointed his majesty's chaplain for Scotland, with a salary of £200 per annum.

Having, on the rising of parliament, again gone up to London, he was nominated archbishop of St. Andrews, and he and three others were consecrated with great pomp at Westminster, December 15, 1671. On his return from London in April, he and his coadjutors, Fairfoul, bishop of Glasgow, and Hamilton, bishop of Galloway, entered Edinburgh in great state, and soon after Sharp went over to Fife, and having dined at Abbotshall with Sir Andrew Ramsay, on the 15th of that month, he proceeded to Lesley House. The earl of Rothes had prepared a sort of triumphal progress for him, by writing to several persons and corporations to meet him at different points of the route, so that the cavalcade swelled to seven or eight hundred horsemen. Among the company were the earls of Rothes, Leven, and Kellie; Lord Newark; Sir William Scott of Ardross, John Lundie of Lundie, Dr. Alexander Martin of Strathendrie, Arthur Forbes of Rires, Thomas

Alexander of Scaddoway, and Sir John Gibson of Durie. Only two ministers, however, were present. In May 1662 Sharp and Fairfoul, with Leighton, bishop of Dunblane, proceeded to consecrate the ten other bishops of Scotland, the parliament having postponed its meeting till the bishops should be ready to take their seats.

The unrelenting persecution of the faithful adherents of the Covenant which followed Sharp's elevation to the primacy, increased the general odium in which his character was held, from the belief, which was common among them, that he had betrayed the cause of the church. On Saturday, July 9, 1668, he narrowly escaped assassination, by being shot at with a pistol, as he was entering his carriage in the High Street of Edinburgh, by Mr. James Mitchell, who was not apprehended till five years afterwards, and who was executed, in 1678, in violation of a solemn promise to the contrary.

Two portraits of Archbishop Sharp are subjoined, the one representing him in middle life, and the other at a more advanced age, when his features had become harsher:



In changing sides, and turning from Presbyterianism to Episcopacy, Sharp acted only as Leighton did, but the difference between the two men was that Leighton was conscientious and sincere, and wholly devoted to his episcopal and ministerial duties, while Sharp was more a political than a religious adherent of his party, and took the lead in the persecution of the Covenanters; and hence the very different estimate which history has made of these prelates.

In 1679 occurred that memorable act of vengeance which has been differently represented by different historians. On Saturday, May 3, in that year, while travelling with his eldest daughter, Isabel, from Edinburgh by Kennoway to St. Andrews, the primate's carriage was met on Magus Moor, within three miles of the latter town, by nine of the more zealous of the persecuted Presbyterians, of whom Balfour of Burley, Russell of Kettle, and Hackston of Rathillet were three. They were waiting there to intercept Carmichael, sheriff-substitute of Fife, an active and unscrupulous agent of the archbishop and the council in oppressing the Covenanters. On Rathillet declining to act as captain, Balfour of Burley, "a little man, squint-eyed, and of a very fierce aspect," was chosen to command the party. The following is the account given of the murder of the arch-

bishop: Soon after passing the farm-house of Magus, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the coachman, looking round, saw the conspirators riding at full speed, pistols in hand, with swords drawn, and hanging from their wrists; and he immediately called to the postillion to drive on, for he suspected their pursuers had evil intentions. Finding his coach driven at such an increased speed, his grace looked out to see what was the cause. Russell was by this time so near as to see and recognise the archbishop. He immediately fired and called to the rest to come up. The primate urged the coachman to drive on, and he kept on for half-a-mile at the same rapid rate. One Henderson, who was best mounted, got ahead of the postillion, and, after wounding him in the face, cut his horse's hams. The coach being thus stopped, was immediately surrounded by the pursuing party. On this, Sharp, turning to his daughter, exclaimed, "Lord have mercy on me! My poor child, I am gone!" They then fired into the coach, and wounded him two inches below the collar-bone, the ball entering between the second and third ribs. This pistol was fired so close to his body that the wadding burnt his gown, and was rubbed off by Miss Sharp. One of them, named George Fleman, then rode forward, and seized the horses' reins on the near side, and held them till George Balfour had fired into the coach. James Russell alighted, and, taking Fleman's sword, opened the coach door, and desired "Judas" to come forth, saying that the blood he had shed was crying to Heaven for vengeance on him, at the same time thrusting his sword at him, he wounded him in the region of the kidneys. John Balfour, who was still on horseback, also commanded him to come forth, and fired his pistol at him. James Russell desired him again to come forth, "and make ready for death, judgment, and eternity." The archbishop addressing them, said, "Gentlemen, if you will spare my life, whatever else you will please to do, you shall never be questioned for it." His daughter now sprung out, and falling on her knees, with tears and prayers begged her father's life, but she appealed to them in vain. Sharp then came out of the coach, and said that "he did not know that he had ever injured any of them, but if he had, he was ready to make reparation, beseeching them to spare his life, and he would never trouble them for that violence; but prayed them to consider, before they brought the guilt of innocent blood upon themselves." After receiving various wounds from their swords, Balfour gave him a tremendous cut above the left eye, on which he exclaimed, "Now you have done the turn," and then fell forward, with his head resting on his arms. Miss Sharp was all this time held by Andrew Guillan, with the view of securing her from danger, when interposing herself between her father and the conspirators. The spot where the assassination took place is still marked by a stone erected to the memory of Guillan, a weaver lad, one of the only two of the party who were executed for the deed, the other being Hackston of Rathillet, neither of whom, it is remarkable, had any actual participation in the murder. Rathillet, according to the historians of the time, remained aloof, on horseback, his face muffled in his cloak, but near enough to be recognised by Sharp, who appealed to him, as a gentleman, to protect him, to which, according to Guillan's account, Rathillet replied, "I shall never lay hand on you."

According to "the evidence of two persons who were present," as preserved by Kirkton, (*Secret and True History of the Kirk of Scotland*, p. 421,) the conspirators first "poured in on the bishop's body a shower of ball;" but one of them having heard his daughter say to the coachman, "There is life in my father yet," they "forced him out of the coach," and "discharged a new shower of shot on him, on which he fell back, and lay as dead. Some gave him a prick with a sword, on which he raised himself. Then they saw shooting would not doe, and drew their swords. On the sight of cold iron his courage failed, and he made hideouse schriecks as ever wer heard; one of them gave him a blow on the face, and his chafts fell down; then he spoke somewhat, but it could not be understood; they redoubled their stroaks and killed him outright." The assassination of Archbishop Sharp forms the subject of an admirable painting by Sir William Allan, which has been engraved. The event brought much opprobrium on the Presbyterians, "though unjustly," says Sir Walter Scott, "for

the moderate persons of that persuasion, comprehending the most numerous, and by far the most respectable, of the body, disowned so cruel an action, although they might be, at the same time, of opinion that the archbishop, who had been the cause of many men's violent death, merited some such conclusion to his own."

Treated by Presbyterians and Presbyterian authors as an apostate and traitor, Archbishop Sharp has, on the other hand, received from Episcopalian writers, with the exception of Bishop Burnet, the highest encomiums and commendations. Mr. Elliott says of him, "I can justly, and on good grounds, say that he was a most reverent and grave churchman, very strict and circumspect in his course of life; a man of great learning, great wit, and no less great and solid judgment, a man of great council, most faithful in his episcopal office, and most vigilant over the enemies of the church."

By his wife, Helen Moncrieff, daughter of the laird of Randerston, Archbishop Sharp had a son, Sir William Sharp, and three daughters, the eldest of whom was married to Erskine of Cambo, the 2d to Cunningham of Barns, and the youngest, Margaret, to William, eleventh Lord Saltoun. A magnificent marble monument was erected by his son over the place where his remains were interred in the parish church of St. Andrews.

SHARPE, Charles Kirkpatrick, an accomplished amateur in literature, art, and music, was born about 1781. He sprung from a house which, in more than one generation, had been distinguished by a taste for literature. In 1690 his ancestor, John Sharpe, Esq., purchased from the earl of Southesk, the estate and castle of Hoddam, Dumfries-shire, which has ever since continued in the family. His grand-uncle, Matthew Sharpe of Hoddam, fought at Preston on the side of Prince Charles, and died in 1769, at the age of 76. He corresponded with David Hume, the historian, who addressed to him one of his most characteristic letters. His father, Mr. Charles Sharpe of Hoddam, was a grandson of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, the second baronet of his line. Burns, in 1790 or 1791, wrote to him a humorous letter under a fictitious signature, enclosing three stanzas, written by him to what he calls "a charming Scots air" of Mr. Sharpe's composition. In this letter he says, "You, I am told, play an exquisite violin, and have a standard taste in the *belles lettres*." The subject of this notice was his second son, the eldest son being General Matthew Sharpe of Hoddam, M.P. for the Dumfries burghs from 1832 to 1841. His mother was a daughter of Renton of Lamberton, a lady whose charms have been commemorated by Smollett in Humphrey Clinker. His brother was a whig of extremely liberal politics, but he himself was a tory of the old high cavalier school. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and at one period was designed for the ministry in the Church of England, but never took orders. Before he had attained his thirtieth year he had fixed his residence in Edinburgh, devoting his time principally to the cultivation of literature, music, and the fine arts.

His first appearance in print was in the 'Border Minstrelsy,' edited by Sir Walter Scott, to which publication he contributed, in 1803, 'The Tower of Repentance,' a ballad of some merit. In 1807 he published at Oxford a volume of 'Metrical Legends and other Poems,' 8vo. He showed, however, higher skill as an artist than genius as a poet. At Abbotsford is his original drawing of Queen Elizabeth "dancing high and disposedly" before the Scottish envoy, Sir James Melville, who had excited her jealousy by commendations of the exquisite grace with which Mary Stuart led the dance at Holyrood or Linlithgow. On receiving it from Mr. Sharpe, then at Oxford, Sir Walter Scott, in a letter dated 30th December 1808, earnestly endeavoured to enlist him as a contributor to two works which he was at that time busy in projecting, viz., the 'Quarterly Review,' and the 'Edinburgh Annual Register.' Mr. Sharpe's drawing of the 'Marriage of Muckle Mou'd Meg,' illustrative of a well-known incident in border history, like his 'Queen Elizabeth dancing,' is a fine specimen of the humorous. Etchings of them were made, as well as of the 'Feast of Spurs,' and many other things of the same kind from his ever ready pencil.

In 1817 Mr. Sharpe edited the 'Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the year 1678, by the Rev. James

Kirkton, with an account of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, by James Russell, an actor therein,' Edinburgh, 4to. To this work he appended a series of Notes remarkable for their piquancy. In 1820 he published an edition of the Rev. Robert Law's 'Memorialls, or the considerable things that fell out within this island of Great Britain from 1638 to 1684,' Edinburgh, 4to. This work, it is said in Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' forms a collection of perhaps the best selected tales of witchcraft and wizardy which has been yet published. In 1823 he produced his 'Ballad Book,' a small collection of Scottish ballads, inscribed to the editor of the Border Minstrelsy. In 1827 he edited 'The Life of Lady Margaret Cunninghame,' and a narrative of the 'Conversion of Lady Warristoun.' In 1828 he edited for the Bannatyne Club the 'Letters of Lady Margaret Kennedy,' or Burnet, to John, duke of Lauderdale, and in 1829, for the same Club, the 'Letters of Archibald, Earl of Argyle,' to the same nobleman. He also furnished the curious engravings illustrative of Sir Richard Maitland's 'History of the House of Seton to the year 1559, with the continuation by Alexander Viscount Kingston to 1687,' printed for the Maitland Club in 1829. A small collection of his characteristic etchings appeared in 1833, under the title of 'Portraits by an Amateur.' In 1837 he edited 'Minuets and Songs by Thomas sixth Earl of Kelly,' and 'Sargundo, or the Valiant Christian,'—a Romanist song of triumph for the victory of the Popish earls of Glenlivat in 1594. Of these works the impressions were limited, and they are not much known, except to antiquaries and bibliographers.

When Sir Walter Scott began to keep a diary in November 1825, about the first portrait he inscribed in it, was that of the subject of this notice. "Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe," it begins, "is another very remarkable man. He was bred a clergyman, but never took orders. He has infinite wit, and a great turn for antiquarian lore, as the publications of Kirkton, &c., bear witness. His drawings are the most fanciful and droll imaginable—a mixture between Hogarth and some of those foreign masters who painted temptations of St. Anthony, and such grotesque subjects. As a poet he has not a very strong touch. Strange that his finger-ends can describe so wel what he cannot bring out clearly and firmly in words! If he were to make drawing a resource it might raise him a large income. But though a lover of antiquities, and, therefore, of expensive trifles, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe is too aristocratic to use his art to assist his purse. He is a very complete genealogist, and has made many detections in Douglas and other books on pedigree, which our nobles would do well to suppress if they had an opportunity. Strange that a man should be so curious after scandal of centuries old! Not but that Charles loves it fresh and fresh also; for being very much a fashionable man, he is always master of the reigning report, and he tells the anecdote with such gusto that there is no helping sympathising with him—a peculiarity of voice adding not a little to the general effect. My idea is that Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, with his oddities, tastes, satire, and high aristocratic feelings, resembles Horace Walpole—perhaps in his person also in a general way." One of the great publishing houses of London offered him a large sum for his autobiography, but he refused the offer Mr. Sharpe died 18th March 1851, aged upwards of 70. His collection of antiquities was among the richest which any private gentleman had ever accumulated in Scotland.

SHAW, a surname, the origin of which in Scotland, says Nisbet, is commonly attributed to one Shaw, second son of Duncan earl of Fife, who was cupbearer to Alexander III., and whose descendants assumed their surname from his proper name, and their armorial bearings from the badge of his office. In England the word Shaw means a small wood or copse. In the county of Dublin, Ireland, there is a family of the name of Shaw, possessing a baronetcy, which were originally Scotch, and formed part of the clan Chattan.

In the Ragman Roll is the name of William de Shaw, one of the barons who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. He was the progenitor of the Shaws of Hailly and Sornbeg, an old family in Ayrshire. The principal family of the name was that of Shaw of Sauchie, Stirlingshire. John Shaw of Sauchie was comptroller to James III. The lands of Greenock were acquired in marriage by one of his progenitors with one of the coheirs of Galbraith of Greenock in the reign of Robert III. In the reign of James V., Alexander Shaw of Sauchie gave the lands of Greenock in patrimony to John Shaw, his eldest son by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cunningham of Glengarnock. The family of Sauchie failed in succession about the end of the seventeenth century, and have since been represented by that of Shaw Stewart of Greenock and Blackhall. (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol i. p. 43.)

The family of Shaw of Bargarran, Renfrewshire, derived their descent from a younger brother of the family of San-

chie. The remarkable case of Christian Shaw, a daughter, eleven years old, of John Shaw of Bargarran, who in the end of 1696 and beginning of 1697, represented herself as being grievously tormented by witches, is one of the most extraordinary in the annals of witchcraft in Scotland. In the Old Statistical Account it is stated that "one of the last trials for witchcraft which happened in Scotland, had its origin in this parish, [Erskine]. The person supposed to have been bewitched or tormented by the agency of evil spirits, or of those who were in compact with them, was Christian Shaw, daughter of John Shaw of Bargarran, then about eleven years of age. A short account of this trial may be seen in Arnot's 'Collection of Criminal Trials.' Three men and four women were condemned to death, as guilty of the crime of witchcraft, and were executed at Paisley. This may furnish ample matter of speculation to those whose object it is to trace the progress and variation of manners and opinions among men. The subsequent history of this lady is, however, more interesting to the political inquirer. Having acquired a remarkable dexterity in spinning fine yarn, she conceived the idea of manufacturing it into thread. Her first attempts in this way were necessarily on a small scale. She executed almost every part of the process with her own hands, and bleached her materials on a large slate placed in one of the windows of the house. She succeeded, however, so well in these essays as to have sufficient encouragement to go on, and to take the assistance of her younger sisters and neighbours. The then Lady Blantyre carried a parcel of her thread to Bath, and disposed of it advantageously to some manufacturers of lace, and this was probably the first thread made in Scotland that had crossed the Tweed. About this time a person who was connected with the family happening to be in Holland, found means to learn the secrets of the thread manufacture, which was then carried on to great extent in that country, particularly the art of sorting or numbering the threads of different sizes, and packing them up for sale, and the construction and management of the twisting and twining machine. This knowledge he communicated on his return to his friends in Bargarran, and by means of it they were enabled to conduct their manufacture with more regularity, and to a greater extent. The young women in the neighbourhood were taught to spin fine yarn, twining mills were erected, correspondences were established, and a profitable business was carried on. Bargarran thread became extensively known, and, being ascertained by a stamp, bore a good price. From the instructions of the family of Bargarran, a few families in the neighbourhood engaged in the same business, and continued it for a number of years. It was not to be expected, however, that a manufacture of that kind could be confined to so small a district, or would be allowed to remain in so few hands for a great length of time. The secrets of the business were gradually divulged by apprentices and assistants. Traders in Paisley availed themselves of these communications, and laid the foundation of the well established and extensive manufacture of thread, which has ever since been carried on in that town."

A family of the name of Shaw was settled at the farm of Mosshead, parish of Riccarton, Ayrshire, since the fifteenth century. One of its descendants, Sir James Shaw, baronet, alderman and city chamberlain of London, was born there, 26th August 1764. In his fourth year his father removed to Kilmarnock, about two miles from Mosshead, where he opened a public-house. In his 16th or 17th year, young Shaw went to America, to fill a situation in a commercial house procured for him by his brother, David Shaw, who was secretary to General Crosbie, barrack-master at New York during the revolutionary war. He afterwards returned to Britain, and became a junior clerk in a mercantile house in London, and by diligence and ability gradually rose till he became a partner in the firm. In 1798 he was elected alderman for the ward of Portsoken. In 1803 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1805 he was elected lord mayor, the first Scotsman that had ever filled that situation. The following year he was chosen one of the members of the city of London, which he represented till 1818, when he resigned his seat. On 21st September 1809, he was created a baronet On 14th January 1813, he obtained a second patent, with remainder to his nephew, John M'Fie, son of John M'Fie of Greenholm, Ayrshire, by Margaret, sister of Sir James. His nephew had assumed the name of Shaw, by royal sign manual, Oct. 6, 1807.. In 1831 Sir James was appointed chamberlain of the city of London, when he resigned his aldermanic gown. He died Oct. 22, 1843, in his 79th year. He was extremely charitable, and particularly liberal in his donations to the people of Kilmarnock, in which town a monument was soon after his death erected to his memory. He was succeeded in 1843 by his nephew, Sir John Shaw Macfie, second baronet, born Dec. 21, 1787.

Shedden, the name of a family originally of Ayrshire, the progenitor of which, Robert Shedden, the son of John Shedden, merchant in Beith, was for some time a merchant in Holland. He afterwards settled in Beith, his native place, where he acquired property previous to 1675. Robert, his eldest son, bought, in 1690, the estate of Roughwood, in Beith parish; also the lands of Milnburn, in Tarbolton, and of Coalburn and Auchingree, in Dalry, all in the county of Ayr, and the lands of Kerse, Renfrewshire. This gentleman's grandson, Robert Shedden, born in 1741, in the parish of Beith, succeeded in 1751, his father, William Shedden of Auchingree and Kerse, third son of Robert Shedden of Roughwood, by Beatrice, daughter of Robert Dobie, chamberlain of Giffen. In 1759, he went to Virginia, and settled as a merchant in Norfolk in that colony. In 1767, he married there Agatha Wells, daughter of John Goodrich, Esq. of Nansemond Plantation, and by her had five sons and three daughters. On the breaking out of the American revolutionary war, he was compelled to take refuge with his family on board Lord Dunmore's fleet, and his property in Virginia was confiscated. In 1776 he went to Bermuda, and afterwards to New York, where he resided as long as that place remained in possession of the British. On the peace of 1783, he returned to Britain, and settled in London as an underwriter and general merchant. He purchased the lands of Gatend, Beith, which he burdened with a perpetual annuity of £50, vested in trustees, who were directed to apportion the same among persons of respectable character resident three years in the parish, in annuities not exceeding £10. nor less than £5 each. He died in London, 29th September 1826, aged 85, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Shedden. The third son, Colonel John Shedden, of Easton and Efford, Hants, married Sophia, daughter of Matthew Lewis, Esq., under-secretary of war, and coheiress, with her sister, Fanny Maria, Lady Lushington, of Matthew Gregory Lewis, Esq., M.P., author of 'The Monk,' who died in 1818, and had issue by her.

Colonel Shedden's next brother, William, was a merchant in London. He married Wilhelmina, younger daughter of Captain William Miller, R.N., and left at his death, in 1820, an only son, Robert, of whom afterwards. Mrs. Shedden

married again, James Watson, Esq., 47th regiment, son of James Watson, Esq. of Bridge Castle, Linlithgowshire, writer to the signet; without issue. Mrs. Shedden Watson died in Dec. 1860. She was a great traveller, and had fourteen times crossed the Bay of Biscay. Three times she had visited Egypt, and had gone over the whole of Syria and the Holy Land. She spoke several languages with fluency. Her elder sister, Margaretta Jane, married John Robertson, Esq. of Ednam House, Kelso, without issue. This lady has been a great benefactress to that town. Their father, Captain William Miller, R.N., was five times wounded in battle.

Robert Shedden, a young and enterprising navigator, the only son of Mrs. Wilhelmina Shedden Watson, by her first husband, was cut off in the spring-time of his days, while, all alone, prosecuting his generous and daring search for the missing expedition to the Arctic regions under Sir John Franklin. Early in life he entered the navy, and served throughout the Chinese war, returning to England in 1843. In possession of an ample fortune, in 1847 he built the Nancy Dawson yacht schooner, in which he sailed from England in November of that year, on a voyage round the world, and in the generous hope of discovering Sir John Franklin. At the end of his second year's absence, he touched at Petropaulski, Kamschatka. He fell in with ice on the passage through Behring's Straits, and found her Majesty's ships, Herald and Plover, which had been despatched by government for Sir John's relief, just as they were sailing from Kotzebue Sound. His yacht kept company with them for some days, and went with the boats despatched from the Plover round Point Barrow, rendering great assistance to the boat expedition up the Mackenzie river. The Nancy Dawson sailed south in company with the Herald, and arrived at Mazatlan on Nov. 11, 1849. On the passage Mr. Shedden was extremely ill, and five days after his arrival at Mazatlan, he died on the 16th of that month, in his 29th year. Among the bequests in the will of his mother, Mrs. Wilhelmina Shedden Watson, was the sum of £500 to the treasurer of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, to be applied in building a life-boat to be called "The Brave Robert Shedden." This beautiful boat, with all the new improvements, is now placed at Yarmouth. A park near Kelso, given by his aunt, Mrs. Robertson of Ednam House, to the inhabitants, is called "The Shedden Park," after his name and in his memory. In June 1861 Mrs. Robertson presented to the town a valuable range of houses situated at the west end of Shedden Park; the rents of which, amounting to about £60 a-year, are to be applied to its embellishment or enlargement.

Mr. William Shedden's brother, George Shedden, Esq. of Paulersbury Park, Northamptonshire, Knockmarloch, Ayrshire, and Hardmead, Buckinghamshire, married his cousin, Mary, elder daughter and coheiress of William Goodrich, Esq. of Spring Hill, Isle of Wight; issue, 4 sons and 8 daughters. He succeeded his father in 1826.

In 1861 a case relating to the succession to the Roughwood property was argued in the Probate Court, London, under the Legitimacy Declaration Act. A petition was presented by a gentleman of the name of Patrick Shedden praying to be declared the legitimate son of Mr. William Ralston Shedden, deceased, of Roughwood, Ayrshire. Miss Shedden conducted her father's case throughout with great skill, fluency, and eloquence, but the decision of the court was adverse to his claims.

The Sheddens of Morris Hill, Ayrshire, descend from John, younger brother of Robert Shedden, first of Roughwood.

SHORT, JAMES, an eminent optician, the son of William Short, a joiner in Edinburgh, was born in that city, June 10, 1710. At the age of ten he was admitted into Heriot's Hospital, and in 1726 was entered a student of the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A. At the earnest solicitation of his grandmother, he attended the divinity hall, and passed his trials, with the view of becoming a minister, but finding the clerical profession little suited to his genius for mechanics, he relinquished it, without being licensed. His taste for mathematics having attracted the notice of the celebrated Maclaurin, whose class he attended, he kindly permitted him the use of his rooms in the college for his apparatus, where he commenced the practice of his art, and, under the superintendence of that eminent professor, he made great proficiency, especially in the casting and polishing of the metallic specula of reflecting telescopes. In 1736 he was appointed, by Queen Caroline, mathematical tutor to William duke of Cumberland. On his removal to London, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and became a contributor of many excellent papers to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1739 he accompanied the earl of Morton, by whom and the earl of Macclesfield he was much patronized, to make a survey of the Orkney Islands. On his return to London, he established himself there as an optician, and obtained a high reputation for his skill in the construction of telescopes, and other mathematical instruments. He died at Newington Butts, near London, June 15, 1768, leaving a fortune of about £20,000, acquired by his own exertions.

SHORTT, (*Schorte*, *Schort*, or *Short*,) the surname of a Dumfries-shire family, supposed to have come originally from Holland. According to tradition, Archibald Schort was in 1491 proprietor of Cambus Barron, Stirlingshire. For their adherence to the Covenant, Alexander and Robert Shortt, of this family, brothers, suffered great persecution. The former was obliged to fly to Holland, with the forfeiture of his property, while the latter was hunted for years by the dragoons of "the bloody Claver'se." Robert married in 1664, Janet, daughter of Matthew Kirkpatrick, brother of the laird of Closeburn, and by her had Dr. Thomas Shortt, physician to George II., a notice of whom is given on the following page. Robert's grandson, Thomas Shortt, married Margaret, second daughter of Francis Carruthers of Hartwood, Dumfries-shire, and had by her an only son, Francis Shortt of Courance and Whiteland, in the same county. The latter had three sons, the youngest of whom, Major John Macourtie Shortt, Bombay army, born 5th February 1803, succeeded to the estate; married, with issue.

SHORTT, THOMAS, a medical writer, physician to George II., was born in Scotland about the end of the seventeenth century. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and early in life settled in Sheffield, where he obtained considerable practice. In 1732 he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Parkins of Mortimley, near Sheffield, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. On the death of his wife in 1762, he retired to Rotherham, where he died at an advanced age, November 28, 1772. He was the author of the following publications:

Discourse on the Inward Use of Water. Lond. 1725, 8vo.

Discourse on the Causes and Effects of Corpulency. Lond. 1727, 8vo.

Dissertation upon Tea, explaining its nature and properties, by many new experiments. Lond. 1730, 4to. 1753, 4to.

Explanation of the Technical Words made use of in Botany. Lond. 1731.

The Natural, Experimental and Medicinal History of the Mineral Waters of Derbyshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, particularly those of Scarborough. Lond. 1734, 4to.

Medicina Botanica; or, a Treatise on such Physical Plants as are found in the fields or gardens of Great Britain. Lond. 1745, 1747, 8vo.

History of the Mineral Waters of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. Lond. 1740, 4to.

Discourse on Tea, Sugar, Milk, Made-Wines, Spirits, Punch, Tobacco; with plain and useful Rules for Country People. Lond. 1750, 8vo. This work also contains some Remarks on Hydrophobia: recommends submersion in the sea.

New Observations, Moral, Natural, Civil, Political and Medical, on City, Town and Country Bills of Mortality; to which are added, large and clear Abstracts of the best Authors who have wrote on that subject; with an Appendix on the Weather and Meteors. Lond. 1750, 8vo. "This work, though not conducted with the greatest regularity is not without its merits." Month. Rev.

Treatise on the different sorts of Cold Mineral Waters in England. Lond. 1766, 8vo.

A Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England, and several countries abroad; and also a Meteorological Discourse. Lond. 1767, 4to.

Case of Epilepsy from an uncommon cause. Ed. Med. Ess. iv. p. 416. Cured by an operation.

Total Obstruction of the Valve of the Colon. Ib. p. 441.

An extraordinary Imposthumation of the Liver. Phil. Trans. 1731, Abr. vii. p. 500.

Account of several Meteors. Ib. 1740, Abr. viii. p. 469.

Of an extraordinary Dropsy. Ib. p. 307.

SIBBALD, an ancient surname in Scotland. The lands of Balgonie, in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire, were at an early period possessed by a family of this name. Their progenitor, Duncanus Sibbauld, is witness to a charter to Seyer de Seton by Rogerus de Quinci, earl of Winton or Winchester, before 1246. The same year, Donatus Sibbauld is witness to a charter by the same Rogerus de Quinci, to Adam de Seton, "de maritagio heredis Alain de Fauside." Duncanus Sibauld is mentioned in a bull of Pope Innocent IV. in 1250. The name appears in various other charters about that period. Matheus Sybauld is witness to several charters of Duncan the last earl of Fife of the Macduffs. Thomas Sybald, miles, is witness to several charters in the time of Robert II., particularly to that writ of alienation of the earldom of Fife by Isabella, countess thereof, to Robert Stewart, earl of Monteith, in 1371. There is a charter by King Robert to Alexander Sybald, of the lands of Cuickston; also one by the Regent Albany, earl of Fife, to Sir John Sibbald of Balgonie, of the lands of Rossie and Creinberg, and one by King Robert to Thomas Sibbald, "De quinque marcis annui redditus de firmis burgi de Crail." (*Sibbald's History of Fife*, ed. 1803, p. 369.) Sir Thomas Sibbald was principal treasurer to James II. Sir Robert Sibbald says he had seen the autograph of a charter by King James V., dated at Falkland the last day of September, "anno regni nostri vigesimo septimo," confirming a charter of alienation made by Jacobus Sibbauld de Rankeillour-Over, or Upper, to Alexander Sibbauld his brother, and his heirs, of the third part of the lands of Pitcullo lying within the county of Fife. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie, married George Douglas, earl of Angus. Their son, Archibald, earl of Angus, was father of the learned Gavin, bishop of Dunkeld, and grandfather of that Archibald earl of Angus who married Margaret, queen-dowager of Scotland, and whose daughter, Lady Margaret Douglas, was the wife of Matthew, earl of Lennox, and the mother of Henry Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots, and father of James VI., "so that," says Nisbet, (vol. ii. App. p. 127,) "of this ancient family of Sibbald of Balgonie, not only the royal family of Great Britain are descended, but most of all the crowned heads in Europe who have intermarried with that serene house."

Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie, sheriff of Fife in 1457 and again in 1466, left an only daughter, Helena, who married Robert Lundin, second son of Sir John Lundin of Lundin, and of them came the Lundins of Balgonie. These latter quartered the arms of Sibbald with their own.

Next to the Sibbalds of Balgonie, the principal family of the name, were the Sibbalds of Rankeillour. Andrew Sibbald of Rankeillour Over had, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of George Learmonth of Balcomie, three sons, viz. 1. James, father of Sir David Sibbald of Rankeillour, in whom this family terminated. 2. George Sibbald, M.D., professor of philosophy on the continent; and 3. David, keeper of the great seal under the earl of Kinnoul, who was appointed lord-high-chancellor of Scotland in 1622. He was father of the celebrated Sir Robert Sibbald of Kipps, M.D., a learned antiquary, author of the History of Fife and other works, a memoir of whom follows in larger type. Upper Rankeillour remained in possession of the Sibbalds till the reign of Charles II., when it became the property of Sir Archibald Hope, grandson of the famed Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall.

The family of Sibbald of Kair, Kincardineshire, a cadet of the Balgonie family, was one of the most ancient in that county, and at one period possessed extensive property there. Among the last of the Kair family was Dr. David Sibbald, preceptor to the young duke of Gloucester, the son of Charles I. He suffered much in the civil wars, on account of his loyalty, was imprisoned in London, and had his estate forfeited. He survived the Restoration, and died in his own house of Kair, in 1661. Of this family were the Rev. John Sibbald, one of the ministers of Arbuthnot, who left a library of books, chiefly in divinity, for the use of his successors but which

have all disappeared, and the Rev. Patrick Sibbald, parson of St. Nicholas' church, Aberdeen, and rector of Marischal college there.

SIBBALD, Sir Robert, an eminent physician, naturalist, and antiquary, was a younger son of David Sibbald, third brother of Sir James Sibbald of Rankeillour, a descendant of the Sibbalds of Balgonie, Fifeshire. He was born in 1641. Bower, in his 'History of the University of Edinburgh,' says that he was a native of that city. He began to learn Latin in the burgh school of Cupar in 1650. The following year his parents removed with him to Dundee. They were in that town when it was taken by General Monk by assault, after a stubborn and prolonged resistance by the inhabitants. During this memorable siege the subject of this notice had a very narrow escape for his life, and his father was severely wounded. In the pillage which followed, the family were robbed of everything they possessed by the English soldiery, and had to walk to Cupar from inability to pay for any mode of conveyance. Afterwards young Sibbald became a student in the university of Edinburgh, where he remained for five years. He applied himself to the profession of physic, in which his uncle, Dr. George Sibbald of Gibliston, had attained considerable eminence. In March 1660, he went to Holland, and for a year and a half studied anatomy and surgery at Leyden, then the most celebrated medical school in Europe. He took his doctor's degree there in 1661, his inaugural dissertation on the occasion being published under the title of 'De Variis Tabis Speciebus.'

On leaving Leyden he went to Paris, and afterwards to Angiers, where he remained a year, pursuing his studies with great assiduity. He next repaired to London, and in October 1662 returned to Edinburgh, where he commenced the practice of medicine. About 1667 he and Dr. afterwards Sir Andrew Balfour, who had been long in France, formed the design of instituting a botanical garden in Edinburgh, and for this purpose they procured an enclosure "of some forty feet every way," as he takes care to tell us, in the north yards of the abbey, which they stocked with a collection of 800 or 900 plants. Other physicians in Edinburgh now joined them, and subscriptions were raised for the support of the garden. From the town council they afterwards obtained a lease of the garden belonging to Trinity Hospital and adjacent ground, for the same purpose. It was principally through the instrumentality of Dr. Sibbald that the royal college of physicians of Edinburgh, of which he was one of the original members, obtained their charter of incorporation. The great seal was appended to it, 29th November 1681, being St. Andrew's day. In 1682 he was knighted by the duke of York, then high-commissioner in Scotland.

By the encouragement of the earl of Perth, Sir Robert had, with his other pursuits, begun to make collections for an accurate geographical and statistical account of Scotland, with a description of the natural history of the kingdom. Through that nobleman, he was appointed by Charles II., by patent dated 30th September 1682, geographer royal for Scotland, and he got another patent to be his physician there. At the same time he received his majesty's commands to publish the natural history of the country, with its geographical description. "This," says Sir Robert, in his autobiography, "was the cause of great pains and very much expense to me, in buying all the books and manuscripts I could get for that use, and procuring informations from all parts of the country, even the most remote isles. I employed John Adair for surveying, and did bestow much upon him, and paid a guinea for each double of the maps he made. He got much money from the gentry, and an allowance from the public for it; but notwithstanding the matter was recommended by a committee of the council, and my pains and progress in the work represented, yet I obtained nothing except a patent for one hundred pounds sterling of salary from King James the Seventh as his physician. I got only one year's payment." In 1682 he had published an advertisement relative to his geographical work, with queries, which was distributed over the kingdom. The following year, he issued, in Latin and in English, an account of the projected work, stating what had been effected and what required to be done, with proposals for printing it. In 1684 he published his principal work, entitled 'Scotia Illustrata, sive Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ,' folio, sev-

enty copies of which, he says, he gave away in presents. Of this work Dr. Pitcairn published an anonymous review in 1696. "Sibbald," says Bower, (*History of the University of Edinburgh*, vol. i. p. 371,) "had condemned the medical system of Bellini, Pitcairn's great master, and this was the cause of no mercy being shown to his *Prodromus*. He laughs at him for giving credit to the report that there were in Scotland 'wild oxen with manes,' and 'badgers like swine,' 'beavers,' &c. Quotations are given, from which his ignorance of natural history, botany, zoology, and geography, is proved, as well as his plagiarism from Ray, Sutherland, and others. It must be confessed that the criticism is most unreasonably severe." To this charge of ignorance and plagiarism, Sibbald replied, in a pamphlet, entitled 'Vindiciæ Prodromi Naturalis Historiæ Scotiæ,' &c., in which he gives some account of his early years and studies.

In December 1684, Sir Robert was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians, and while he filled that office the Dispensatory or Pharmacopœia for Edinburgh was completed. In the following March he was appointed by the town council the first professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh. He had been educated in episcopalian principles, and associated constantly with those who were opposed to the Covenant. In this year (1685), by the persuasion of the earl of Perth, then chancellor of Scotland, he became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and was in consequence very nearly assassinated by a mob who surrounded the house in which he resided, in Carrubber's Close, Edinburgh. They broke into it, while he with difficulty escaped by the yard behind. Forcing their way into his room, they searched his bed, and not finding him, went away, after having sworn that they would "Rathillet" him. He went for a time to London, where the conduct of the Jesuits with whom he came in contact, and the evil influence they exercised over the mind of the king, so struck him that, as he says, "I repented of my rashness, and resolved to come home, and return to the church I was born in." He is also said to have been disgusted with the rigid discipline and extreme fastings of popery.

Having compiled a catalogue of his museum, he dedicated it to the magistrates and citizens of Edinburgh, as a testimony of his gratitude for the honours conferred upon him. In 1697 he presented it to the university of Edinburgh, under the modest title of 'Auctarium Musæi Balfouriani e Musæo Sibbaldiano,' as if it had only been an appendix to Dr. Balfour's. The catalogue was printed at the expense of the university, and contains 216 pages in 12mo. It is divided into four classes. 1. Fossils—minerals, stones, and metals, also marine substances. 2. The more rare vegetable substances taken from plants, their roots, bark, timber, and fruit; also marine plants. 3. The more rare productions from the animal kingdom; and 4. Works of art connected with the various arts and sciences; to which are added manuscripts and some scarce books. The following portraits of eminent men were also bequeathed by him to the university, viz., Charles I. and II., James VII., the earl of Perth in his robes as chancellor, and Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate, founder of the Advocates' library. The only original portrait of Drummond of Hawthornden is in the same collection. In 1706, Sir Robert proposed to teach natural history and medicine during spring in private colleges, a phrase which implies that his lectures would be delivered in his own house. An advertisement of his in Latin appears in the Edinburgh Courant, 14th February of that year. In it he modestly designates himself *Philiatris*, that is, 'studious of medicine,' and we are informed that he had successfully practised medicine for forty-three years. Those who attended his class were to be "well acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages, all philosophy, and the principles of mathematics; and certificates from the different professors under whom they had studied were to be produced." The lectures, according to the universal practice, were delivered in Latin.

Two editions of his 'History of Fife' were published in his lifetime, the most correct of which appeared in 1710. An edition of it, with notes and illustrations and an accurate list of his writings, was published at Cupar in 1803. To a rare species of plant discovered by him among the indigenous plants of Scotland Linnæus gave the

name of Sibbaldia. The period of Sir Robert Sibbald's death is not known, but from the last of his published works being dated in 1711, it is supposed to have been in 1712. In 1722 a catalogue was printed at Edinburgh of "the library of the *late* learned and ingenious Sir Robert Sibbald of Kipps, doctor of medicine," to be sold by auction. Many of his manuscripts and printed books were purchased for the Advocates' library. The following is a list of his works, most of which exhibit deep antiquarian research, extensive observation, and judicious inquiry into the actual state of his native country in his own time:

De Variis Tabis Speciebus. Leyd. 1661, 4to.

Nuncius Scoto-Britannus, de Descriptione Scotiæ Antiquæ et Modernæ. Edin. 1683, folio.

An Account of the Scottish Atlas. Edin. 1683, folio.

Scotia illustrata; sive Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis; in quo regionis natura, incolarum ingenia et mores, morbi iisque medendi methodus, et medicina indigena, accuratè explicantur, &c. Edin. 1684, fol. The work of twenty years.

Phalainologia Nova; sive Observationes de rarioribus quibusdam Balænis in Scotiæ littus, nuper ejectis, &c. Lond. 1773, 8vo. A reprint of a Work published at Edinburgh 1692, 4to.

An Advertisement anent the Xiphias or Swordfish exposed at Edinburgh.

An Essay concerning the Thule of the Ancients. Edin. 1693, 12mo.

Rogatu Joannis Sletzeri rei tormentariæ in Scotiæ Præfecti Theatrum celebriorum urbium, arcium, templorum, et monasteriorum Scotiæ, lingua Latina scripsi, quod in linguam nostram versum edidit, cum Iconibus. Lond. 1693, fol.

Additions to the Edition of Camden's Britannia. 1695.

Introductio ad Historiam Rerum a Romanis gestarum, in ea Borealis Britanniæ parte, quæ ultra Murum Picticum est. Edin. 1696, fol. Edited by Thomas Ruddiman. 1711.

Auctarium Musei Balfouriani, e museo Sibbaldiano; sive enumeratio et descriptio rerum rariorum, tam naturalium quàm artificialium, quas R. Sibbaldus, Academiæ Edinburgenæ, donavit. Edin. 1697, 8vo.

Provision for the Poor in time of dearth and scarcity. Edin. 1699 8vo

Memoria Balfouriana. Edin. 1699, 8vo.

Cœlii Sedulii Scoti poemata sacra ex MSS. optimæ notæ transcripsi, contuli cum variis ejus editionibus et notis, Nebrissensis et meis illustravi: hoc opus recognitum cum selectis notis ediderunt Joannes Gillane et Joannes Forrest, meo rogatu. Edin. 1701, 8vo.

Georgii Sibbaldi, M.D. Domini de Giblistone, Regulæ bene et salubriter vivendi, partim prosa partim metro expressæ nunc primum ex MSS. autographis authoris in lucem editæ, et notis illustratæ, per R. S. M.D. ex fratre Davide, Nepotem. Edin. 1701, 8vo. Quibus accessere Roberti Bodii de Trochoregia, de filii sui promogeniti institutione monita, aliaque ex authoris autographis MSS. edita.

An Advertisement anent a rare sort of Whale came in near Cramond. 1701.

The Liberty and Independencie of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland, asserted from ancient records. Edin. 1702, 4to. Now very rare.

Commentarius in Vitam Georgii Buchanani, &c. Edin 1702, 8vo.

An Answer to the second Letter to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, wherein the Scots ancient possession in Britain is asserted, and answers are given to the objections against it in the 2d letter, and in Mr. Atwood's late book. Edin. 1704, 8vo.

De Gestis Gulielmi Vallæ Herois Scoti, Collectanea varia. Edin. 1705, 8vo.

In Hippocratis Legem, et in ejus Epistolam ad Thessalum Filium, Commentarii. Edin. 1706, 8vo.

Historical Inquiries concerning the Roman Monuments and Antiquities in the north part of Britain called Scotland; in which there is an account of the Roman walls, ports, colonies and forts, temples, altars, sepulchres, and military ways in this country, and of the Roman forces lodged there, from the vestiges and inscriptions yet remaining, and from the urns, medals, measures, and buckles and arms, and such like antiquities found there, with copper cuts. Edin. 1707, fol.

A Letter to Dr. Archibald Pitcairn. Edin. 1709, 8vo.

Vindiciæ Scotiæ illustratæ, sive Prodromi Naturalis Historiæ Scotiæ, contra Prodromomastiges, sub larva libelli de legibus historiæ naturalis, latentes. Edin. 1710, fol.

Miscellaneæ quædam eruditæ Antiquitatis quæ ad borealem Britanniæ majoris partem pertinent; in quibus loci quidam historicorum Romanorum, variaque monumenta antiqua illustrantur. Edin. 1710, fol.

The History, Ancient and Modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Linlithgow and Stirling; with an account of the natural products of the land and water, in two Books. Edin. 1710, fol.

Account of the Writers, Ancient and Modern, printed, and manuscripts not printed, which treat of the Description of North Britain, called Scotland, as it was of old, and is now at present; with a catalogue of the maps and prospects, and figures of the ancient monuments. 2 parts. Edin. 1710, fol.

The History, Ancient and Modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross, with a Description of both, and of the Friths of Forth and Tay, and the Islands in them; in which there is an account of the royal seats and castles, and of the royal burghs and ports, and of the religious houses and schools, and of the most remarkable houses of the nobility and gentry; with an account of the natural products of the land and waters. Edin. 1710. fol. Reprinted, Cupar-Fife. 1803, 8vo.

Description of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland, with the Maps of them. Edin. 1711, fol.

Portus, Coloniæ, et Castella Romana, ad Bodotriam et ad Taum; or, Conjectures concerning the Roman Ports, Colonies and Forts in the Friths of Forth and Tay. Edin. 1711, fol.

Commentarius in Julii Agricolæ Expeditiones 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in vita ejus, per Cornelium Tacitum generum ejus, descriptas; et in boreali Britanniæ parte, quæ Scotia dicitur gestas. In quo, ex vestigiis castrorum, &c. textus Taciti illustrantur. Edin. 1711, folio.

Specimen Glossiarii de populis et locis Britanniæ borealis, in explicatione locorum quorundam difficilium apud scriptores veteres. Edin. 1711, folio.

Series rerum a Romanis, post avocatum agricolam in Britannia boreali, gestarum. Edin. 1711, folio.

A Catalogue of the Library of Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D. Edin. 1722, 4to.

Account of several Shells observed in Scotland. Phil. Trans. Abr. iv. p. 111.

Concerning several Stones voided by a Boy. Ib. p. 295.

Account of some Stones and Plants lately found in Scotland. Ib. p. 526.

Account of the Pediculus Ceti, Lepas Diadema Linn. Ib. 1706. Abr. v. p. 317.

He also contributed various essays to the Royal Society, chiefly on subjects connected with Scottish antiquities, which were collected after his death, and published in 1739, under the title of 'A Collection of several Treatises in folio concerning Scotland.'

SIBBALD, JAMES, an eminent bookseller and literary antiquarian, the son of John Sibbald, farmer at Whitelaw, Roxburghshire, was born there about the end of 1747. He was educated at the grammar school of Selkirk, and afterwards took a lease of the farm of Newton from Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs. While engaged in agriculture, he still pursued his literary and scientific studies, and directed his attention for a time particularly to botany, but he did not continue long attached to any one subject.

From the depression of the agricultural interest at that period, he decided upon abandoning farming operations, and in May 1779 he disposed of his stock, and with about one hundred pounds in his pocket went to Edinburgh, where he found employment in the shop of Mr. Charles Elliot, the publisher. About 1781, he purchased the circulating library which had belonged to Allan Ramsay, and commenced business as a bookseller in the Parliament Square. This library was the oldest institution of its kind in the kingdom, and almost all the eminent men of the last and beginning of the present century who studied at Edinburgh, were among the subscribers to it. Sir Walter Scott particularly mentions the avidity with which, when a youth, he read its contents. He says, "I fastened, like a tiger, upon every collection of old songs or romances which chance threw in my way, or which my scrutiny was able to discover on the dusty shelves of James Sibbald's circulating library in the Parliament Square. This collection, now dismantled and dispersed, contained at that time many rare and curious works, seldom found in such a collection. Mr. Sibbald himself, a man of rough manners but of some taste and judgment, cultivated music and poetry, and in his shop I had a distant view of some literary characters, besides the privilege of ransacking the stores of old French and Italian books, which were in little demand among the public of his subscribers. Here I saw the unfortunate Andrew Macdonald, author of Vimonda; and here too, I saw at a distance the boast of Scotland, Robert Burns." In 1783 Mr. Sibbald commenced a monthly literary miscellany under the name of 'The Edinburgh Magazine,' which was illustrated with engravings. The principal papers in it were written by himself, being chiefly articles on the antiquities of Scotland. This publication, to which Lord Hailes and other eminent literary men of Edinburgh of the time, contributed, he conducted for several years, with considerable success. He had previously introduced the better order of engravings, mostly of the mezzotinto kind, into sale in Edinburgh. Many of these were coloured to resemble paintings, and in the belief that they were entirely London or French productions, they were extensively purchased; but having been one day detected in the act of colouring them himself, from that unlucky period his business in this line fell off.

About the beginning of 1791 he made an arrangement with two young men, Messrs. Lawrie and Symington, by which they were to take the management of his business, and allow him a yearly sum for the use of his stock and magazine. The following year he became the editor of a new paper, called 'The Edinburgh Herald,' which did not succeed, and was soon discontinued. In July 1793, he renewed his engagement with Messrs. Lawrie and Symington for ten years. He subsequently repaired to London, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. While residing there, he wrote a work entitled 'Record of the Public Ministry of Jesus Christ; with Preliminary Observations,' the full title of which is given below. It was published at Edinburgh in 1798, after his return to that city. Mr. Sibbald maintained, in this work, that the period of our Saviour's ministry on earth did not exceed twelve months. He had the previous year edited at Edinburgh a musical work, entitled 'The Vocal Magazine.'

In 1799 he entered upon a new agreement with Mr. Lawrie, for twenty-one years, but soon after the latter retired altogether from the concern, when Mr. Sibbald resumed the business. In 1802 he produced his 'Chronicle of the Poetry of Scotland,' in 4 vols. Mr. Sibbald died at his lodgings in Leith Walk, in April 1803. The Edinburgh Circulating library, which ultimately comprised above 30,000 volumes, was after his death pur-

chased and greatly enlarged by Mr. Alexander Mackay, then a bookseller in the High Street, Edinburgh. Having acquired money and purchased the estate of Blackcastle, Mid Lothian, Mr. Mackay retired from business about 1832, when not finding a purchaser for his library entire, he sold it off by public auction.

Mr. Sibbald's works are

The Edinburgh Magazine, commenced in 1783. Subsequently conducted by Dr. Robert Anderson, author of 'The Lives of the Poets.'

The Vocal Magazine, a Selection of the most esteemed English, Scots, and Irish Airs, Ancient and Modern, adapted for the Harpsichord or Violin. Edin. 1797.

Record of the Public Ministry of Jesus Christ; comprehending all that is related by the Four Evangelists, in one regular narrative, without repetition or omission, arranged with strict attention to the Chronology, and to their own words, according to the most esteemed translation; with Preliminary Observations. Edin. 1798.

Chronicle of Scottish Poetry, with a Glossary of the Scots Language. Edin. 1802, 4 vols. 12mo. A valuable acquisition to Scots literature.

SIMPSON, Sir George, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, only son of Mr. George Simpson, Lochbroom, Ross-shire, was born there in 1792. In early youth he was received into the counting-house of a London firm, extensively engaged in the West India trade. His active and energetic habits soon attracted the notice of the earl of Selkirk, then at the head of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. Andrew Colville, a large stockholder, and through their influence he was selected to superintend the affairs of the Company at their settlements in British North America. He accordingly proceeded thither in February 1820. A troublous warfare was then carried on between the Hudson's Bay Company, which was chartered, and the North West Fur Company, unchartered, but owing to Mr. Simpson's tact and daring, ability, energy, and uprightness, in 1821 a coalition of the rival Companies took place, whereby the North-West Company retained over one-half of the capital stock of the united association, and secured more than half of the offices in the territory for their resident associates. The charter of the Hudson's Bay Company had originally been granted by Charles II. in 1670, to Prince Rupert and others, empowering them to trade exclusively with the aborigines on and about Hudson's Bay. The North-West Fur Company was formed at Montreal in the winter of 1783–4. It disputed the right of the Hudson's Bay Company, and actively opposed it. When the companies united, the new association became known as the Hudson's Bay Fur Company. Mr. Simpson was immediately appointed resident governor at Rupert Land, one of the divisions of the country held by the united Companies. In this situation he exhibited so much address and dexterity that, a few years afterwards, he was appointed governor of the whole of what is called the Hudson's Bay Company's territories.

In 1836, when the renewal of the charter of the Company became necessary, Mr. Simpson was instructed by the directors to fit out an expedition to connect the discoveries of Captains Ross and Back in the Arctic Regions, with the view of inquiring into the nature of the country itself and the resources of the surrounding territory, and reporting to the British government. Under the conduct of his nephew, Mr. Thomas Simpson, noted in Arctic discovery, the expedition was entirely successful. During a period of three years, it traced the Arctic coast of America, from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Point Barrow, and from the mouth of the Coppermine river to the gulf of Boothia. "His experience in the Indian country," said Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, vice-president of the London Geographical Society, speaking of Sir George, in his address delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Society, May 27, 1861, "his intimate knowledge of its resources, and his influence both with the white and Indian population, tended greatly to facilitate the progress through it of the land Arctic expeditions, and to lessen the hardships and privations they had to encounter. The Arctic expeditions undertaken by the Hudson's Bay Company were planned and fitted out under his immediate direction, and the instructions which he gave to their respective commanders, independently of their admirable adaptation to the ends in view, were eminently calculated to promote the objects for which they were issued." In consideration of the services of these Arctic expeditions, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him in 1841. On March 3 of that year he set out from London on an overland journey round the world, which he accomplished in 19 months and 26 days. Of this journey he pub-

lished an interesting account, under the name of 'Narrative of a Journey Round the World.' 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1847.

His suavity of manners, patience, resolution, and energy amidst scenes of trial and difficulty, and devotion to business, with the amazing accuracy and extent of his knowledge of the Company's affairs, and the masterly readiness and precision with which he invariably applied it, rendered him eminently qualified for the important situation he held. He died at his residence, La Chine, near Montreal, Sept. 7, 1860, a few days after he had hospitably entertained the Prince of Wales and his suite, on their passage through Canada. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He married, in 1827, Frances Ramsay, second daughter of Mr. Geddes Mackenzie Simpson, of Great Tower Hill, London, and Stamford Hill, Middlesex, and left a son and three daughters.

SIMSON, Robert, M.D., an eminent mathematician, the eldest son of Mr. John Simson of Kirton hall, Ayrshire, was born there, October 14, 1687. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, being at first destined for the church, and such was his progress in learning, that, at an early age, during the illness of the professor, he taught the class of oriental languages. While attending the divinity hall, he took a fancy for mathematics, and became so much attached to the study, that, abandoning theology, he determined to make the exact sciences the profession of his life. He devoted himself chiefly to the ancient method of pure geometry, preferring it to the modern analytical system. On finishing his academical course, he visited London; and, in 1711, when a vacancy occurred in the mathematical chair in the university of Glasgow, he was unanimously elected, after giving a specimen of his skill in mathematics and algebra. He discharged the duties of a professor for more than half a century, always using in his lectures the geometry of Euclid. In 1735 he published a work on 'Conic Sections,' intended as an introduction to the study of Apollonius. By the advice of Dr. Halley, he directed his efforts to the restoration of the ancient geometers. His first task was to restore the Porisms of Euclid; his next was the 'Loci Plani' of Apollonius, which he completed in 1738, but after this work was printed, he was far from satisfied that he had given the identical propositions of that author, and he did not venture to publish it till 1746. He afterwards recalled all the copies in the hands of his bookseller, and kept the impression beside him for several years. He subsequently revised and corrected this work, which greatly extended his reputation. The restoration of the Elements of Euclid was the great object of his care, and along with the data, he published this valuable work in 1750. He also bestowed great labour and pains on the 'Sectio Determinata' of Apollonius, which, however, did not appear till after his death, when it was printed, along with the Porisms of Euclid, and published at the expense of Earl Stanhope. Dr. Simson died, unmarried, December 1, 1768, leaving to the college of Glasgow his valuable collection of mathematical books and manuscripts. His Life, by Dr William Trail, was published at London in 1822. His works are:

Sectionum Conicarum, Libri v. Edin. 1735, 4to. 2d edit. Edin. 1750, 4to. Elements of Conic Sections. Edin. 1775, 8vo.

Apollonii Pergæi Locorum Planorum, Lib. ii. restituti. Glasg. 1749, 4to.

Euclidis Elementorum, Libri vi. priores; item undecimus et duodecimus, ex versione Latina Frederici Commandini; sublatis iis, quibus olim libri a Theone aliisve vitiati sunt, et quibusdam Euclidis Demonstrationibus restitutis, cum Notis Criticis et Geometricis. Glasg. 1756, 4to. Many editions in 8vo.

The Elements of Euclid, viz. the first six Books, together with the eleventh and twelfth. In this edition the errors by which Theon or others have long ago vitiated these books, are corrected, and some of Euclid's Demonstrations are restored, and Notes, critical and geometrical, are subjoined. Glasg. 1756, 4to. The same, with the Data, corrected, and Notes. Glasg. 1762, 8vo.

A Treatise concerning Porisms, No. i. Lond. 1777, 8vo.

A Tract on Logarithms. Lond. 1777.

On the Limits of Quantities and Ratios, &c.

Opera quædam Reliqua post Auctoris Mortem, edita cura Jac. Clow. Glasg. 1774, 4to.

Two General Propositions of Pappus of Alexandria, in which many of Euclid's Porisms are included, restored, &c. Phil. Trans. 1723, Abr. vi. 659.

An Explanation of an obscure Passage in Albert Gerard's Commentary on Simon Stevin's Works, p. 169, 170. Ib 1753, x. 430.

SIMSON, William, R.S.A., an eminent artist, born in Dundee in 1800, was the third son of Alexander Simson, a merchant there. His father dying while he was yet young, he received in con-

sequence but a limited education. About 1814 the family removed to Edinburgh, where his elder surviving brother had settled some years previously. William was first intended to be a sailor, but the skipper under whose charge he was placed thought him too delicate for the sea, and he soon relinquished that occupation. His friends then wished him to be an optician or a grocer, but he liked neither employment. Having amused himself with cutting out little figures in paper and produced a regiment of soldiers, the taste and truth with which they were executed, attracted the attention of a gentleman, who purchased them, and a friend, who saw this specimen of his talents, succeeded in getting him placed as an apprentice with a Mr. Stephen Lawrence, a drawer in water colours on satin. As a branch of fashionable education in Edinburgh at that time, young ladies employed themselves in covering over the subjects on the satin, principally scenes from 'The Lady of the Lake,' &c., with needlework in silk and worsted. He commenced his engagement with Mr. Lawrence, 31st August, 1815, boarding with him through the day, and returning home at night. His evenings were at first occupied occasionally in assisting a Mr. Kay, a water colour artist then in Edinburgh, and afterwards in attendance at the antique academy of the board of Trustees, a school of design in which Sir David Wilkie, Sir William Allan, and John Burnet the engraver, were educated. It was then under the superintendence of Mr. S. Graham, and after his death of Mr. Andrew Wilson, an eminent landscape painter. After Simson had been about four years engaged on satin samplers for young ladies, Mr. Wilson proposed to take him as an assistant teacher in his private classes. This he gladly agreed to, and in 1824, when that gentleman resigned his private teaching, he was succeeded by Mr. Simson and his elder brother, who had attained considerable proficiency as an artist. In 1826, the brothers were elected masters of the Hill Street Institution, Edinburgh, where they continued for four years.

Disliking the drudgery of teaching, William Simson commenced to practise art independently. His first works were coast pieces, somewhat in the style of Collins, sketched chiefly on the sands of Leith and the shores of Fife. At these he worked for nearly ten years, acquiring during that time both patrons and popularity. Among the earliest purchasers of his coast scenes were Baron Hume, Lord Abercrombie, the earl of Leven, Lady Jane Stuart, Mr. W. Tytler, Mr. Donald Smith, and Mr. J. G. Kinnear. His prices at first were small, and for the first six years the highest price which he obtained for a single picture was £50.

In 1829 he became a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, on the junction of that body with the associates of the Royal Institution. In this year he produced his picture of 'The Twelfth of August,' for which he received one hundred guineas from Mr. Donald Smith. He also, the same year, painted the portrait of his steady friend, Mr. William Scrope, the author of several books on deer-stalking. Mr. Simson was of great assistance to Mr. Scrope in his sporting works, aiding him, it is said, on more than one occasion with the palette and the pencil. In 1830, he received one hundred and thirty guineas from Mr. J. M. Melville, for his painting of 'Sportsmen Regaling,' and the same year the same sum from Mr. J. G. Kinnear for 'The Highland Deer Stalkers.' The next three or four years were devoted to portrait painting, and he soon realized a sufficient sum to enable him to visit Italy, which he did in 1835, and where he remained for three years. On his return in 1838, he settled in London. His paintings subsequently exhibited in the Royal Academy, Trafalgar Square, or the British Institution, Pall Mall, were the following:

A Camaldolese monk showing the relics of his convent. 1838. This painting formed the subject of the first engraving issued by the Art Union of London.

Giotto discovered herding sheep by Cimabue. 1838. Bought by Sir Robert Peel, the eminent statesman, for 150 guineas.

A Dutch family. 1839. Bought by the marquis of Lansdowne for 150 guineas.

Columbus asking bread and water for his child at the door of the convent of Santa Maria du Rabida. 1839. Bought by Sir Willoughby Gordon for 200 guineas.

Goatherds of the Campagna di Roma. 1839. Bought by Mr. Wells of Redleaf, for 80 guineas. For the same gentleman he also painted a duplicate of his Columbus.

Gil Blas introducing himself to Laura. 1840. Purchased by Mr. Sheepshanks for 100 guineas.

The Temptation of St. Anthony. 1841. An old subject, but in this instance cleverly and delicately treated.

The Chateau of Rubens. 1841.

Mary, Queen of Scots, and her retinue returning from the chase to the castle of Stirling. 1841.

Portrait of Mr. Burnet, the eminent engraver. 1841. An admirable painting.

The Murder of the two Princes in the Tower. 1842.

Hagar and Ishmael. 1842.

Alfred dividing his last loaf with the Pilgrim. 1842.

Group of Baronial Retainers. 1844.

Salvator Rosa's first Cartoon on the walls of the Certosa. 1844.

The Arrest of William Tell. A composition containing numerous figures.

A Highland Home. A large picture.

The distinguishing characteristic of Simson's works consists in their admirable colour. So carefully did he complete the unfinished pictures by Wilkie, of the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, that it was impossible to tell where Wilkie left off, and where Simson began. Many of his portraits are amongst the best of their class. He died at his residence in Sloane Street, Chelsea, 29th August, 1847.

SINCLAIR, a surname of Norman origin, the first who bore it in Britain, Walderne, Count de Santo Claro, having come into England with William the Conqueror. His son, by Margaret, daughter of Richard, duke of Normandy, William de Sancto Claro, was one of the many Anglo-Norman barons who settled in Scotland in the reign of David I. From that monarch he obtained a grant of the barony of Roslin, Mid Lothian. He was called, in allusion to his fair deportment, the seemly St. Clair. His descendants became possessors, besides Roslin, of Cousland, Pentland, Catticune, and other lands. They afterwards obtained also the earldom of Orkney. From the same stock sprung the earls of Caithness, (see vol. i. of this work, p. 521). Another branch of the Sinclairs, those of Hermandston, deriving their origin from a settler, under the Morvilles, constables of Scotland, are represented by the Lords Sinclair, (see next article).

William de Saint Clair, above mentioned, progenitor of

"The lordly line of high Saint Clair,"

had a son, Sir William St. Clair, of Roslin, who got a confirmation of that barony in 1180. His son, Sir Henry Sinclair of Roslin, witnessed many charters of Alexander II. The son of Sir Henry, Sir William St. Clair, of Roslin, witnessed a donation of the same monarch to the monastery of Newbottle in 1243, and died about 1270. The following year, his son, Sir William St. Clair, of Roslin, was appointed sheriff of the county of Edinburgh for life. He sat in the parliament of Scone 5th February 1284, when the succession to the crown of Scotland was settled, in the event of the death of Alexander III. The same year he was one of the commissioners sent to France to obtain a wife for his sovereign, then a widower. They fixed upon Joleta, daughter of the count de Dreux, whom Alexander made his queen. Sir William de St. Clair was in the assembly at Brigham, 12th March, 1290, when the marriage of the princess Margaret of Scotland with Prince Edward of England was proposed. In the competition for the crown of Scotland in 1292, he was one of the nominees on the part of Bahol. He swore fealty to Edward I., 13th June that year, and he was present in the following November, and again in December, when Baliol did homage to the English king. On the 28th of the latter month, Edward addressed a letter to him to pay certain sums to Eric, king of Norway. He was summoned to attend the imperious Edward into France, 1st September 1294. He died about 1300, leaving three sons: 1. Sir Henry, his successor. 2. William, consecrated bishop of Dunkeld about 1312; and, 3. Gregory, ancestor of the Sinclairs of Longformacus, Berwickshire, baronets. The second son is historically known by his spirited conduct in repelling an invasion of the English in 1317. The latter had landed in considerable numbers at Donnybristle in Fife. The fighting men of the county appear to have been at this time with Douglas, who was ravaging the English borders, and the sheriff of Fife had great difficulty in gathering together a force of 500 cavalry. With these he made an attempt to encounter the invaders, but, intimidated by their superior numbers, they disgracefully took to flight. Sinclair, bishop of Dunkeld, was at the time residing at Auchtertool, in the neighbourhood. Like other churchmen of the period, he had as much of the soldier as the ecclesiastic about him, and receiving notice of his countrymen's retreat, he put himself at the head of sixty of his servants, and with a linen frock or rochet cast over his armour, threw himself on horseback and rode off to meet the fugitives. "Whither are ye flying?" said he, addressing their leaders, when he came to them; "ye are recreant knights, and ought to have your spurs hacked off." Then seizing a spear from the nearest soldier, and calling out, "Turn for shame! let all who love Scotland follow me!" he furiously charged the enemy. Encouraged by his gallant example, the Fifemen instantly rallied, and the attack was renewed. The English, who had not completed their landing, speedily gave way, and were driven back to their ships, with the loss of 500 men, besides many who were drowned by the swamping of one of their vessels. On his return from Ireland, where he was at the time, Bruce highly commended the spirit which Sinclair had shown, and declared that he should be his own bishop. Under the appellation of the king's bishop, this brave churchman was long afterwards affectionately remembered by his countrymen. For all his patriotism, however, he performed the ceremony of crowning Edward Baliol, the puppet king, in 1332. The St. Clair family favoured the claims of the Baliols from the beginning of the contest for the crown. The bishop died in 1337.

Sir Henry St. Clair of Roslin, Sir William's eldest son, swore fealty with his father, to Edward I., 13th June 1292, and appears at first to have been on the English side in the great struggle for the independence of the Scottish monarchy. On 30th September 1307, and again on 20th May 1308, letters were addressed to him and others of Edward's friends in Scotland, calling upon them to assist in suppressing "the rebels." Subsequently he gave in his adherence to Robert the Bruce, from whom, in 1317, he obtained a grant of all his majesty's lands in the moor of Pentland, in free warren for the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee. He was one of the patriots who in 1320 signed the letter to the pope, asserting the independence of Scotland, and one of the guarantees of a truce with the English, 1st June 1323. He held the office of *Panetarius Scotiæ*, or chief butler of the kingdom.

His son, Sir William St. Clair, was the adventurous knight of whom the following romantic hunting story is told. King Robert the Bruce had been repeatedly baulked by a fleet white deer which he had started in his hunts among the Pentlands; and having asked an assembled body of his nobles whether any dogs in their possession could seize the game which had escaped the royal hounds, Sir William St.

Clair promptly offered to pledge his head that two favourite dogs of his, called "Help and Hold," would kill the deer before she crossed the March-burn. The king instantly accepted the offer, and pledged himself to give the forest of Pentland moor,—which included the northern division of the great Mid Lothian hill-range,—in guerdon of success. A few slow-hounds having been let loose to beat up the deer, the king stationed himself on the best vantage-ground for commanding a view of the chase. Sir William, on his part, after slipping his dogs, prayed earnestly to St. Katherine, to give the deer up to them, and, on a fleet-footed steed, went in full chase after the deer. Arriving at the March-burn, he threw himself from his horse in despair. 'Hold,' just in the crisis of fate, stopped the deer in the brook, and the next instant 'Help' came up, drove her back, and killed her on the winning side of the stream. The king, who had witnessed the result, came speedily down from his vantage-ground, embraced Sir William, and granted him in free forestry the lands of Logan-house, once a favourite hunting seat of the Scottish kings, Kirton, and Earncraig. In gratitude for the fancied interference of St. Katherine in his favour, the knight, in the superstition of the times, built the chapel of St. Katherine in the Hopes, parish of Penicuick. Sir William accompanied Sir James Douglas on his expedition to the Holy Land with the heart of Bruce, and was killed with him fighting against the Moors in Spain, 25th August 1330. His tomb is said to be still seen in Roslin chapel, and it appropriately represents the person of a knight in armour, attended by a greyhound. Sir Walter Scott, in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' says,

"There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapelle;"
. . . . . .
"And each St. Clair was buried there,
With candle, with book, and with knell."

He left an infant son, who was also Sir William St. Clair. By the marriage of this knight of Roslin, with Isabel, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Malise, earl of Strathern, Caithness, and Orkney, his elder son, Henry St. Clair, became earl of Orkney, and in 1379 obtained a recognition of his title from Haco IV., king of Norway, (see page 264 of this volume, article ORKNEY, earl of).

Besides another son, named David, Sir William had a daughter, Margaret, who married, first, Thomas, second earl of Angus; and, secondly, Sir William Sinclair of Herdmanstoun, Haddingtonshire, and had issue by both.

The baronial magnificence and rude hospitality for which the early knights of Roslin were renowned are said to have been exceeded by Sir William St. Clair, third earl of Orkney, in the reigns of James I. and II. Father Hay, a member of his household, speaks of him as 'a prince,' who maintained his state "at his palace of the castle of Roslin," where "he kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table, in vessels of gold and silver; Lord Dirleton being his master of the household, Lord Borthwick his cupbearer, and Lord Fleming his carver; in whose absence they had deputies to attend,—viz. Stewart, laird of Drumlanrig; Tweedie, laird of Dumferline; and Sandilands, laird of Calder. He had his halls and other apartments richly adorned with embroidered hangings. His princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by 75 gentlewomen, whereof 53 were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silks, with their chains of gold and other ornaments, and was attended by 200 riding gentlemen in all journies; and if it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were at the foot of Black Fryars wynd, 80 lighted torches were carried before her."

The St. Clairs of Roslin were hereditary grand-masters of masonry in Scotland, that office having been conferred on them by James II. William St. Clair, earl of Orkney and Caithness, the first grand-master, and his successors, held their courts, or assembled their grand lodges, in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, as the seat of the earliest fraternity. In 1736, William St. Clair of Roslin, obliged to sell his estates, and destitute of an heir, resigned to an assembly of the lodges of Edinburgh and its vicinity, all claim to the grand-mastership, and empowered them, in common with the other lodges of the country, to declare the office elective. On St. Andrew's day of that year, the representatives of about 32 lodges received the resignation, elected William St. Clair himself their grand-master, and constituted themselves into the grand lodge of Scotland. This William St. Clair, the last of the direct male line of Roslin, died in 1778, aged 78.

SINCLAIR, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 26th January 1489, by act of parliament, on Henry son of William Sinclair, son of William, third earl of Orkney of his family, lord-chancellor of Scotland, by his first wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Douglas, duke of Touraine. This William Sinclair had from his father the barony of Newburgh, Aberdeenshire, in which he was infeft, 16th March, 1450. In 1470 his father resigned the earldom of Orkney to James III., and was subsequently styled earl of Caithness. The latter title devolved to the earl's second son, William Sinclair, by his second marriage with Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath. A younger son, Sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin, received from his father large estates. The settlement was disputed by William Sinclair of Newburgh, the eldest son, when a compromise was entered into. Sir Oliver relinquished to him the lands of Cousland, Mid Lothian, with the barony of Dysart and the castle of Ravenscraig in Fife, and the lands of Dubbo, Carberry, and Wilston, adjacent thereto. These had been bestowed on the earl their father on his resigning the earldom of Orkney. On the other hand, William Sinclair of Newburgh and his eldest son, Henry, renounced all title to the barony of Roslin, by indenture dated 9th February 1482.

This son, Henry, had charters of various lands, and particularly of Dysart and Ravenscraig. He was created Lord Sinclair in 1489, and fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. His son, William, second Lord Sinclair, had two sons, Henry, third Lord Sinclair, and the Hon. Magnus Sinclair of Kininmont, Fifeshire. The third Lord Sinclair supported the Reformation in Scotland. In May 1568, on Queen Mary's escape from Lochleven, he joined the association in her behalf at Hamilton. He died 21st October 1601. By his wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of the seventh Lord Forbes, he had, with four daughters who were all married, two sons, James, master of Sinclair, who predeceased him, and Captain the Hon. Lawrence Sinclair. The master of Sinclair left three sons. Henry, the eldest, succeeded his grandfather as fourth Lord Sinclair, but died soon after coming of age in 1602, without issue. His next brother, James, succeeded as fifth Lord Sinclair, but held the title only for a short time. He died unmarried, when Patrick, the youngest son, became sixth Lord Sinclair. The latter died in 1615, leaving two sons, John, seventh Lord, and Colonel the Hon. Henry, died at Dysart, 5th September 1670, and one daughter, Elizabeth, Lady Campbell of Glenurchy.

John, seventh Lord Sinclair, born 29th October, 1610,

was a member of the committee of estates in 1641, and again in 1644 and 1645. He was also a privy councillor of the parliament, and colonel of the Fifeshire horse. He entered into the "Engagement," for the rescue of Charles I. in 1641. In 1651 he attended Charles II. into England, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in September of the latter year. He was excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654, and was detained nearly nine years in prison, being only set free by General Monk in March 1660. He died in 1676, in his 66th year. By his wife, Lady Mary Wemyss, he had an only daughter, the Hon. Catherine Sinclair, his sole heiress. This lady married at Glasgow, 14th April 1659, John St. Clair, younger of Herdmanstoun, Haddingtonshire, eldest of four sons of Sir John Sinclair of Herdmanstoun.

The St. Clairs of Herdmanstoun derive their descent from Henry de Santo Claro, vice-comes of Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland, from whom in 1162 he had a grant of the lands of that name. The charters are engraved in Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ (No. 75). In 1163 William the Lion granted to Henry St. Clair a charter of the lands of Hermandstoun and Carfrae. In 1292 Sir William St. Clair of Hermandstoun was chosen one of the nominees of Robert Bruce in his competition for the crown, as Sir William St. Clair of Roslin was for Baliol. At the battle of Bannockburn Sir William St. Clair of Hermandstoun signalized himself by such extraordinary acts of valour, that, after the victory, Bruce presented him with the sword which he himself had fought with on that memorable day. Herdmanstoun still belongs to the family. The Hon. Catherine Sinclair predeceased her father, 13th July 1666, dying in childbed of a daughter. She had besides two sons.

Henry, the elder, born 3d June 1660, succeeded his grandfather in 1676, as eighth Lord Sinclair, in virtue of a designation made by him and approved of by Charles II., who, by letters patent dated 1st June 1677, created him of new Lord Sinclair, with the former precedency. This nobleman was so strongly attached to the house of Stuart that, in the convention of 1689, he was the only person that had the courage to protest against settling the crown on William and Mary, and having done so, he left the house. He died in March 1723, in his 63d year. By his wife, Grizel, daughter of James Cockburn of Cockburn, he had six sons and five daughters. The eldest son, John, master of Sinclair, born 5th December 1683, was in 1708, chosen M. P. for the county of Fife, but his election was declared void, on account of his being the eldest son of a peer. He engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was in consequence attainted by act of parliament. After making some stay at Kirkwall, in Orkney, where the castle built by his fathers afforded to him a melancholy subject of contemplation, he took refuge on the continent. In 1726, he received a pardon and returned to Scotland. The family estates had been settled by his father on his brother, the Hon. James St. Clair, afterwards a general in the army, but he generously restored them to the master of Sinclair, on his arrival at home, and in 1736, the latter obtained an act of parliament removing the personal disabilities of the attainder, so far as to allow him to sue and maintain suits in courts of law, and to inherit property. Henry, 8th Lord Sinclair, had procured an extension of the patent in 1677, to the heirs male whatsoever of his father, but the title remained dormant from 1723 till 1782. The master of Sinclair married, first, in 1733, Lady Mary Stewart, countess dowager of Southesk, daughter of the fifth earl of Galloway, and, secondly, 24th April 1750, seven months before his death, Amelia, eldest daughter of Lord George Murray, the chivalrous commander of the Highland army of the Pretender, and sister of the third duke of Athol, but had no issue by either. He died at Dysart, 20th November, 1750, in his 67th year.

His next brother, General St. Clair, succeeded as tenth Lord Sinclair, counting the master of Sinclair as the ninth, but did not assume the title, preferring to remain a member of the house of commons. He became colonel in the army 26th July 1722; major-general, 15th August 1741; lieutenant-general, 4th June 1745; and general, 10th March 1761. He served several years in the 3d regiment of foot guards, and had the command of the 22d regiment of foot, 30th October 1734. On 17th June 1737, he was appointed colonel of the first or royal Scots regiment of foot, and in 1745 quarter-master-general of the British forces in Flanders. The following year, he was nominated commander-in-chief of a force of 6,000 men, intended for the conquest of Quebec, and then embarked on board transports at Spithead. The expedition having, from various causes, been delayed until the season was too far advanced for crossing the Atlantic, it was resolved to employ it in making a descent on the coast of Brittany, with the double object of surprising Port l'Orient, then the repository of all the stores and ships belonging to the French East India company, and compelling the French to withdraw a portion of their troops from Flanders, where their army, under Marshal Saxe, was superior to that of the allies. On this change of resolution, General St. Clair applied to the government for maps and plans of the scene of his intended operations, when the duke of Newcastle, then secretary of state, with his usual blundering, sent him by express a map of Gascony, instead of a chart of Brittany!

A reinforcement of 2,000 of the foot guards and a large detachment of artillery being added to the force under General St. Clair, the expedition sailed from Portsmouth, 15th September 1746, the fleet commanded by rear-admiral Lestock, and on the 20th the troops were landed, without much opposition, in Quimperly bay, ten miles from Port l'Orient General St. Clair reached the latter place on the 24th, and having, on the evening of the next day, completed his batteries, he laid siege to the town. The inhabitants offered to surrender on terms which were considered too favourable for them, and they were accordingly rejected. As the besieged soon obtained a great accession of force, and as the general perceived that, from the bad state of his artillery and the insufficiency of his ammunition, he could not take the place, he abandoned the siege. Proceeding to Quiberon bay, he landed there, 4th October, and at the head of the royals and the 42d regiment, took possession of a fort in which were 18 guns, and destroyed all the forts on the peninsula of Quiberon and the isles of Houat. The troops, re-embarking 17th October, returned to England. Subsequently, General St. Clair was sent ambassador to the courts of Vienna and Turin. His secretary in the expedition to Brittany, and in his embassy, was David Hume the historian. In 1722 and 1727 the general was chosen M.P. for the Dysart burghs; in 1736 and 1741, for the county of Sutherland, and for the Dysart burghs again in 1747. In 1754 and 1761, he was elected for the county of Fife. He died at Dysart, 30th November 1762, without issue, being at the time of his death governor of Cork and a major-general on the staff in Ireland. He was succeeded in his heritable property by his nephew, Colonel James Paterson, who assumed the name of St. Clair. He was the son of his eldest sister, the Hon. Grissel St. Clair, and John Paterson of Prestonhall, the son of John Paterson, archbishop of Glasgow, and, through his mother, the undoubted heir of line of the earls of Orkney. The St. Clair property, on Colonel Paterson's death in 1789, de-

volved on Sir James Erskine, baronet, second earl of Rosslyn, grandson of the Hon. Catherine St. Clair, the general's second eldest sister, who married Sir John Erskine of Alva, baronet, (see ROSSLYN, earl of, p. 374 of this volume). The general's third sister, the Hon. Mary St. Clair, married Sir William Baird of Newbyth. His fourth sister, Elizabeth, countess of Wemyss, had two daughters, Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland, and Margaret, countess of Moray.

The title of Lord Sinclair devolved on the general's cousin, Charles St. Clair of Herdmanstoun, advocate, who, however, did not assume it. He died at Edinburgh, 4th November 1775. With one daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel Dalrymple, he had two sons, Matthew, who died young, and Andrew, twelfth Lord Sinclair *de jure*, but neither did he assume the title. He died in December 1776, little more than a year after his father. He married a daughter of John Rutherford, Esq. of Edgerston, and with one daughter, Eleonora, who died unmarried, he had two sons, Charles, 13th Lord Sinclair, and the Hon. Matthew St. Clair, master and commander in the royal navy, 1797. He was appointed to the command of the Martin sloop of war of 16 guns, which, in 1800, sailed from Yarmouth to Heligoland, and was lost at sea.

Charles St. Clair of Herdmanstoun, the elder son, born in 1768, claimed the title of Lord Sinclair, and had it confirmed to him by a decision of the House of Lords, 25th April 1782. His lordship was in the army, which he quitted, with the rank of lieut.-col., in 1802. In 1803 he became lieut.-col. of the Berwickshire militia, but resigned in 1805. In 1807 he was chosen a Scots representative peer, and the following year appointed to the command of the Haddingtonshire militia. He married, 1st, in 1802, Mary Agnes, daughter of Chisholm of Chisholm, and had by her 3 sons and 1 *dr.* Lady Sinclair died in 1814, and in 1816 he married, 2dly, Isabella, daughter of Alexander Chatto, Esq. of Main House, Roxburghshire; issue, 2 *drs.* Heir, his eldest son, James, master of Sinclair, J.P. and D.L., formerly Capt. Gren.-gds, born July 3, 1803, *m.* in 1830, Jane, eldest *dr.* of Archibald Little, Esq. of Shabden Park, Surrey; issue, 4 sons and 2 daughters.

The above-named Sir Oliver St. Clair of Roslin, second son of the second marriage of William, third earl of Orkney of his family, by his wife, a daughter of Sir William Borthwick of Borthwick, had five sons. George, the eldest, succeeded him in Roslin. Henry, the second son, was educated for the church at the university of St. Andrews. He was highly esteemed by James V., and was for years in his family. He acquired the lands of Stevenston, Haddingtonshire, in 1536, but in the following year resigned them to his younger brother, James. On 13th November 1537, he was admitted an ordinary lord of session, and on 16th December 1538, he was appointed rector of Glasgow. In 1541 he became perpetual commendator of the abbey of Kilwinning, which last benefice he exchanged with Gavin Hamilton for the deanery of Glasgow in 1550. In 1544 he was president of the court of session. He was ambassador from Scotland to England, and Flanders, and in 1560 was appointed bishop of Ross. He died in France, where he went to get cut for the stone, January 2, 1565. The character of this prelate has been elegantly drawn by Mr. Tytler. He has, however, decided against him the doubt which Lord Hailes had expressed as to whether the Reports of decisions, known as Sinclair's Practicks, and which commence 1st June 1540 and are continued till 28th May 1549, were compiled by him or his brother, John. Sir Oliver Sinclair, the third son, was the celebrated favourite of James V., who had the command of the Scots army at the rout of Solway Moss in 1542. He got a charter under the great seal of the lands and barony of Pitcairn, dated 12th January, 1537, and afterwards one from Queen Mary, of the lands of Boreland, near Dysart, Fifeshire, dated 29th July, 1546. He left issue. John, the fourth son, rector of Snaw, was admitted an ordinary lord of session, 27th April 1540. He was afterwards dean of Restalrig. He attended his brother, the bishop of Ross, to France in 1564, and brought home with him the materials which he had commenced for a continuation of Boece's History of Scotland. He succeeded his brother as president of the court of session. Sinclair, dean of Restalrig, married Queen Mary and Lord Darnley, in the abbey church of Holyrood, 29th July, 1565. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to be bishop of Brechin, but died in April 1566. The fifth son was James Sinclair of Stevenston, already mentioned.

The Sinclairs of Dunbeath, Inverness-shire, baronets, descend from the Hon. George Sinclair of Mey, third son of the fourth earl of Caithness of the name of Sinclair. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of the seventh Lord Forbes, Mr. Sinclair of Mey had, with several daughters, three sons. 1. William, who succeeded to the estate of Mey. 2. Sir John Sinclair, who got a charter of the lands of Dunbeath, 30th July 1624. 3. Alexander Sinclair of Lathrone. The second son, Sir John Sinclair, was, as Sinclair of Canisby, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, dated 2d January 1631, to himself and the heirs male of his body. Having only a daughter, Margaret, married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock, he was succeeded, in default of issue male, by his nephew, William, eldest son of his younger brother, Alexander. The latter had, with 3 daughters, 4 sons. 1. William, his heir. 2. Alexander Sinclair of Stempster. 3. John Sinclair of Brabster. 4. George Sinclair, first of the Sinclairs of Barrock.

The eldest son, Sir William, was the 2d baronet. During the civil wars, he adhered to the cause of Charles I., and in 1650 his house was plundered by the Covenanters.

His cousin, Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath and Stempster, was the 3d baronet. He *m.* Isabel, daughter of Sir Archibald Muir, lord provost of Edinburgh, and died in 1742. His eldest son, Sir William Sinclair of Dunbeath, 4th baronet, had a son, Sir Benjamin, 5th baronet, who died in 1796.

His son, Sir John, 6th baronet, a major-general in the East India Company's service, died Oct. 1, 1842, and was succeeded by his cousin, Sir John Sinclair, 7th baronet, born Sept. 16, 1794, married in July 1821, the daughter of John Learmonth, Esq. of the Dean, Edinburgh; issue, with one daughter (who died in 1849), three sons. 1. John, captain 39th Madras N. I., born in 1822, killed at the capture of Ihansie, April 5, 1858. 2. Alexander Young, born in 1824, capt. H. M. Bombay army, married. 3. George, born in 1826, formerly capt. H. M. Bengal army, married, in 1859, Agnes, only *dr.* of John Learmonth of the Dean.

The Sinclairs of Longformacus, Berwickshire, who also possess a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, are descended from Sir George St. Clair, third son of Sir William St. Clair of Roslin, the sixth generation of that "lordly line." The first baronet of this branch was Sir Robert Sinclair, the twelfth proprietor of Longformacus, advocate, who was retoured heir to his father, James Sinclair, in those lands, 4th November, 1647. He was an active supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and by Charles II. was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, dated 10th December 1664, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. He died in 1678. His eldest son, Sir John, second baronet, had one son, Sir Robert, third

baronet, who was succeeded by his son, Sir John, fourth baronet. On the death of the latter, without issue, his brother, Sir Henry, became fifth baronet. He died in 1768, also without issue, when the succession devolved on his cousin, John, grandson of George Sinclair, the second son of the first baronet. Sir George Sinclair, who thus became the sixth baronet, married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Allan, Esq., and died 7th January, 1798. His son, Sir John, succeeded as seventh baronet.

The Sinclairs of Stevenston, East Lothian, baronets, are descended from George, second son of Matthew Sinclair of Longformacus, the ninth of that family in a direct male line. George Sinclair died about 1620, leaving a son, John, an eminent merchant in Edinburgh. This gentleman acquired a large fortune, and purchased the lands of Stevenston, of which he got a charter dated 1st June 1624. He likewise acquired other lands in the counties of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Berwick. By Charles I. he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, dated 18th January, 1636, to him and his heirs whatsoever. He died in 1648 or 1649. John, his only son, predeceased him, leaving two sons; Sir John, who succeeded his grandfather as second baronet, and Sir Robert, who, on his brother's death, became third baronet. The latter early gave his support to the Revolution, and by King William was appointed sheriff of Haddingtonshire, 7th December 1689. In May thereafter, he was sworn a privy councillor, and admitted one of the lords of the exchequer. He was also named a lord of session, but declined the office, although he continued five years in the nomination. Queen Anne also made him a member of her privy council in 1703. He had six sons and three daughters. Sir John, the eldest son, fourth baronet, in his father's lifetime took an active part in the politics of the day. He was one of the representatives of Lanarkshire in the last Scots parliament. He opposed the treaty of union, and his name is recorded as one of the adherents to the protest of the duke of Argyle against that measure. He married Martha, daughter and heiress of John Lockhart of Castlehill, Lanarkshire, one of the lords of session, widow of Cromwell Lockhart of Lee, and had eight sons and five daughters. He died in 1726. Sir Robert, the eldest son, was fifth baronet. John, the second son, succeeded to the estate of Castlehill, and assumed the name of Lockhart. The third son, George Sinclair, advocate, was in 1747 appointed sheriff of Lanarkshire, and in 1751, was admitted a lord of session, when he assumed the title of Lord Woodhall. On the death of his brother, John, without issue male, he succeeded to the estate of Castlehill. As Lord Woodhall died unmarried, Castlehill devolved on his nephew, James, second son of Sir Robert Sinclair, his lordship's eldest brother.

Sir Robert Sinclair, the fifth baronet, had four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Sir John, sixth baronet, succeeded to the estate of Murkle, Caithness-shire, on the death of the ninth earl of Caithness in 1765. At his own death in 1789, his eldest son, Sir Robert, became seventh baronet. He was lieutenant-governor of Fort George, and died 4th August 1795. He married Lady Madalina Gordon, second daughter of Alexander, fourth duke of Gordon. His only son, Sir John Gordon Sinclair of Stevenston and Murkle, eighth baronet, born 31st July 1790, entered the navy when young, and distinguished himself at Morgion, and again at Cassis in 1813. He attained the rank of captain in 1814, and was for some time captain of the port at Gibraltar. In 1847 he was appointed additional captain of the Victory, 104 guns, for service at Southampton, and in 1852 he was promoted to be a rear-admiral of the blue. He married, 15th June 1812, Anne, only daughter of Admiral the Hon. Michael de Courcy and niece of the 26th Lord Kinsale; issue, 3 sons and 5 daughters. His mother, Lady Madalina Sinclair, took for her second husband, Charles Fysche Palmer, Esq.

The Sinclairs of Ulbster, Caithness-shire, who possess a baronetcy of the United Kingdom, conferred in February 1786, are a branch of the noble house of Caithness. In 1596 and 1603, George, 5th earl of Caithness, conveyed to his cousin, Patrick Sinclair, the lands of Ulbster. Patrick, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, John Sinclair, to whom the earl renewed the former grants, by charter, dated 29th December 1615. His descendant, John Sinclair of Ulbster, purchased in 1719, the greater portion of the estates of the earl of Caithness. He had married, 9th April 1714, Henrietta, daughter of George Brodie, Esq. of Brodie, and died in 1736. He had three sons and one daughter. The latter, Emilia, the wife of John Sutherland, Esq. of Forss, had a son, George, who claimed the earldom of Sutherland, in competition with the countess, afterwards duchess of Sutherland. Mr. Sinclair of Ulbster's eldest son, George, married 24th October 1740, Janet, daughter of William Lord Strathnaver, and sister of the seventeenth earl of Sutherland, and had twelve children, of whom two sons and three daughters survived him. He died in 1770. His eldest son was the celebrated Sir John Sinclair, baronet, a memoir of whom is afterwards given in larger type, (see page 462). The daughters were: 1. Helen, married Aug. 1, 1765, General Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, with issue. Jane, one of her daughters, married in 1784, the 12th earl of Caithness. 2. Mary, married in 1770, James Home Rigg, Esq. of Morton and Gamalshiels. 3. Janet, married in 1803, William Baillie, Esq. of Polkemmet.

Sir John Sinclair was twice married, and had by his first wife two daughters, Hannah, authoress of a work on 'The Principles of the Christian Faith,' and whose Memoirs have been published, and Janet, married to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, baronet. By his 2d wife he had 7 sons and 6 daughters. Sons: 1. Sir George, 2d baronet, of whom afterwards. 2. Alexander, at one period in the civil service of East India Company. 3. John, M.A. and F.R.S.E., archdeacon of Middlesex and vicar of Kensington, author of 'Dissertations Vindicating the Church of England with regard to some essential points of polity and doctrine,' London, 1833, 8vo; An Essay on Church Patronage; 'Memoirs of the Life and Works of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Baronet,' 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1837, 12mo, &c. 4. Archibald, a captain, R.N., founder of the Naval and Military Club in Scotland, and author of a popular volume of naval reminiscences. He died June 1, 1859. 5. William, incumbent of St. George's, Leeds. 6. James, East India Company's service, died in 1826. 7. Godfrey, born in 1812, a farmer in Northumberland. Daughters: 1. Elizabeth Diana. 2. Margaret. 3. Julia, married, Nov. 13, 1824, to George, 4th earl of Glasgow. 4. Catherine, authoress of 'Modern Accomplishments, or the March of Intellect,' Edinburgh, 1836, 12mo; 'Scotland and the Scotch, or the Western Circuit,' Edinburgh, 1840, 12mo, a work translated into several foreign languages, and republished in America; 'Modern Flirtations, or a Month at Harrowgate.' Edinburgh, 1841, 3 vols. 12mo; 'Popular Legends and Bible Truths,' London, 1852, 12mo, and various other works. 5. Helen, married Aug. 10, 1826, to Stair Hathorn Stewart, Esq. of Physgill, and died April 25, 1845. 6. Jane, died unmarried.

Sir George, 2d baronet, born Aug. 23, 1790; succeeded his father Dec. 21, 1835; was M.P. for Caithness-shire in 1811 and 1818, and from 1831 to 1841; author of 'The Debate

and Division,' 'The Bore,' and other publications. He married, May 1, 1816, Lady Catherine Camilla Tollemache, sister of the 6th earl of Dysart; issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters. Sons: 1. Dudley, died unmarried. 2. John George Tollemache, born Nov. 8, 1825; married, in 1853, Emma, daughter of the deceased William S. Standish, Esq. of Duxbury, county Lancaster; issue, Clarence Granville, born April 3, 1858; Amy-Camilla, and two other daughters. 3. Granville, died in 1833. Daughters: 1. Emilia Magdalen Louisa, married, 1st, in 1837, Henry Tollemache, Esq., and 2dly, her former marriage being dissolved by divorce, in 1841, Major John Power; issue by 1st marriage, a son, and by 2d, one son and 2 daughters. 2. Adelaide Mary, married in 1845, George, 2d son of John James Hope Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale, M.P.; issue, one son and 2 daughters. 3. Olive Sophia.

In Caithness-shire are also the Sinclairs of Forss, an estate acquired from the earl of Sutherland in 1560, the representative of which family, James Sinclair, Esq. of Forss, advocate, succeeded his father in 1822; the Sinclairs of Lybster; the Sinclairs of Freswick; and other families of the name.

The Sinclairs are understood to be a clan, their badge being a branch of whins or gorss, and their tartan red. For the feuds and achievements of the clan, see vol. i. of this work (article CAITHNESS, earl of, pp. 521—525). President Forbes says that in 1745 the earl of Caithness could raise 1,000 men. According to an old superstition no Sinclair will willingly dress in green, or venture to cross the mountain called the Ord of Caithness on a Monday, for in such an array and on that day, forty Sinclairs, led by the earl of Caithness, by that road marched to the fatal field of Flodden, and were all slain, except the drummer, who was dismissed before the battle began.

Of the great house of Sinclair, the earl of Caithness is the collateral heir male, the direct heir of line being Mr. Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, Fifeshire. The latter is thus descended: Margaret Paterson, sister of Colonel James Paterson St. Clair, above mentioned, (see page 456,) whose mother was the Hon. Grizel St. Clair, daughter of the 7th Lord Sinclair, married John Thomson, Esq. of Charleton, Her daughter, Grizel Maria Thomson, heiress of Charleton, became the wife of Colonel John Anstruther, 2d son of Sir Philip Anstruther of Balcaskie, baronet, and her son, John Anstruther Thomson, by his wife, Clementina, only *dr.* of the Right Hon. William Adam of Blair-Adam, had a son, John Anstruther Thomson, representative of the earls of Orkney.

SINCLAIR, GEORGE, a distinguished mathematical writer of the seventeenth century, of whose early history little is known, was admitted professor of philosophy in the university of Glasgow, April 18, 1654. In 1661 he published his first work, 'Tyrocinia Mathematica; in iv. Tractatus,' &c. In 1662 he was ejected from his chair, for declining to comply with the episcopal form of church government then forced upon Scotland. He afterwards pursued, with some success, the business of a mineral surveyor and practical engineer. About 1670 he was employed by the magistrates of Edinburgh to superintend the introduction of water into that city. In 1672 he published a quarto, entitled 'Hydrostaticks; or, the Force, Weight, and Pressure of Fluid Bodies.' And, in 1680, a similar work in 8vo, under the title of 'Hydrostatical Experiments, with Miscellany Observations, and a Relation of an Evil Spirit; also a Discourse concerning Coal.' This strange compound of science and superstition contained an account of the Witches of Glenluce; the ingenious author being, like many other learned men of his time, a firm believer in the black art. His Hydrostatics were attacked in a curious pamphlet, entitled 'The Art of Weighing Vanity,' by Professor James Gregory, under the assumed name of Patrick Mather, Archbeadle of the University of St. Andrews. An unpublished answer by Sinclair, quaintly styled 'Cacus pulled out of his Den by the Heels,' remains in manuscript in the library of the university of Glasgow, to which it was presented by the author in 1692. Sinclair is said to have been among the first in Great Britain who attempted to measure the heights of mountains by the barometer. His best-known work is his 'Satan's Invisible World Discovered,' published about 1685, and frequently reprinted. At the Revolution he was recalled to his chair of philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and on March 3, 1691, he was transferred to the professorship of mathematics, on its revival by the faculty of the college. He died in 1696. His works are:

Tyrocinia Mathematica; in iv. Tractatus, viz. arithmeticum, sphericum, geographicum, et echometricum divisa. Glasg. 1661, 12mo.

Ars Nova, et magna Gravitatis ac Levitatis, seu Dialogorum Philosophicorum, Libri vi. de Aëris vera et reali gravitate. Rott. 1669, 4to.

Hydrostaticks; or, the Force, Weight, and Pressure of Fluid Bodies, made evident by Physical and sensible Experiments; together with some Miscellaneous Observations; the last whereof is a short History of Coal. Edin. 1672, 4to.

Natural Philosophy improved by new Experiments. The same Work with a new title, and Miscellaneous Observations, which contains a Relation of an evil Spirit; with a Discourse on Coal. Edin. 1683, 4to.

Satan's Invisible World discovered; or, a Choice Collection of Relations anent Devils, Spirits, Witches, and Apparitions. Edin. 1685, 12mo. Glasg. 1769, 12mo. This important discovery of the old gentleman's cellarages and colleagues was long a favourite with the lower classes, but it is now less popular, as its marvellous descriptions are now less credited.

Principles of Astronomy and Navigation; or, the Doctrine of the Sphere: on Mercurial Weather Glasses: Method of buoying up a ship of any burden from the ground of the Sea. Edin. 1688, 12mo.

Translation of Dickson's Truth's Victory over Error.

SINCLAIR, Sir John, of Ulbster, baronet, a distinguished agricultural and political writer and general statist, whose parentage is given on page 430, was born at Thurso castle, Caithness-shire, May 10, 1754. His early education was for a short time conducted by Logan the poet, who had been recommended to his father for the purpose by the celebrated Dr. Blair. He subsequently acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek at the High school of Edinburgh, and at the age of thirteen entered the university of that city. Four years thereafter, he removed to the university of Glasgow, to attend the lectures on civil law of Professor Millar, and then returned to the university of Edinburgh, to complete his studies for the Scottish bar. Succeeding his father in 1770, when only sixteen years of age, he immediately commenced improving the family estate, whereby he added considerably to its annual value.

In 1774, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and the following year he matriculated at Trinity college, Oxford. The same year (1775) he was admitted at Edinburgh a member of the faculty of advocates. He was afterwards called to the English bar, but he preferred public life to following out the profession of the law. At the general election of 1780, Mr. Sinclair was elected member of parliament for the county of Caithness, and at first gave his support to the cabinet of Lord North, then assailed by a very strong opposition in parliament. He was re-elected in 1790, in 1802, and in 1807; but as the county of Caithness was, at that time, only alternately represented in parliament, with Bute, he was, in 1784, chosen for Lostwithiel, in Cornwall, and in 1796, for Petersfield, in Hampshire. With the exception of a very short interval, he continued a member of the house of commons till July 1811, being a space of more than thirty years.

In 1782, he published two political tracts, the one on parliamentary reform, and the other 'On the Naval Strength of the British Empire.' The latter was written with the design of dispelling the alarm which had begun to pervade the nation on the desertion of their old allies the Dutch, and the formidable aspect of the French navy. A few days after its publication Lord Rodney gained his celebrated victory over De Grasse, on the 12th April. This pamphlet was followed by another regarding the management and improvement of the navy. About the same time, he pressed on the attention of the ministry the propriety of establishing a militia force, and having published his 'Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies,' some of his suggestions were afterwards adopted. From this period till his death there was scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, on which he did not issue from the press some pamphlet or other publication, and for nearly half-a-century he filled a very prominent place as a public man.

On the accession of the earl of Shelburne to power in 1783, when overtures of peace came to be entertained, much discussion ensued on the financial state of the country. With the object of giving a comprehensive and accurate view of the national resources, Mr. Sinclair published his 'Hints on the state of our Finances.' This pamphlet was succeeded by another, containing a plan for the re-establishment of public credit. The publication of a still more important and elaborate work in 1784, his 'History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire,' in 2 vols. 4to, at once placed his reputation high both as a financier and an economist. The same year he applied to Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, for the grant of a baronetage to which he had a claim, as heir and representative of Sir George Sinclair of Clyth; and on 4th February 1786, he was created a baronet of Great Britain, with remainder, in default of his own male issue, to the heirs male of his daughters, by his first wife.

He had married on 26th March 1776, Sarah, daughter of Alexander Maitland, Esq. of Stoke Newington, near London, and on her death in 1785, with the view of dissipating his grief, he set out on a tour to France during the Christmas recess. On his arrival in Paris he was kindly received by Necker, the celebrated minister of finance to the ill-fated Louis XVI. "The ladies of the family," says his biographer, "seemed to have resolved on giving their Scottish guest an agreeable reception. He found Madame Necker reading 'Blair's Sermons,' and Mademoiselle Necker, afterwards Baroness de Stael, playing 'Lochaber no more' on the piano."

In the following year, he made an extensive tour through the northern countries of Europe, with the view of inquiring into their political and commercial condition. In the course of this journey, he travelled above 7,500 miles, and was introduced to nearly all the courts of the various countries through which he passed. He also became acquainted with many of the most eminent and remarkable men on the continent. It was not, however, till 1830, when he published two large volumes of his correspondence, that a digest of the valuable observations made on the occasion on the political, commercial, agricultural, moral, and religious state of the countries he had visited, was submitted to the public. On his return to Scotland in 1787, he proceeded with those improvements on his own estate which speedily tended, in a great degree, to give a new aspect to the county of Caithness, and to which the large increase of the population of that county, which subsequently took place, is mainly to be attributed.

On the 6th of March 1788, Sir John Sinclair married a second time, at London, the Hon. Diana Macdonald, only daughter of Alexander first Lord Macdonald. The same year the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Glasgow. Having, about this time, directed his attention to the improvement of British wool, he published several papers on the subject, and in 1791 procured the establishment of a society at Edinburgh for the encouragement of valuable breeds of sheep, of which he was chosen the president. By the exertions of this useful Society, great improvements were effected in the pastoral districts; and many lands were doubled in value by the new mode of sheep-farming introduced.

The previous year he had begun to entertain the idea of that great national undertaking which is associated with his name, the Statistical account of Scotland. So little had the subject been at that time attended to that the very term 'statistics' is of his invention. Being a lay member of the General Assembly, it occurred to him that he might be able to prevail on a great proportion of the clergy of the Church of Scotland to furnish the requisite information regarding every parish, so that a complete statistical account of the kingdom might be obtained. His original plan was to draw up a general statistical view of Scotland, without reference to parochial districts; but such a mass of useful facts and observations was contained in the communications sent to him, that he resolved upon preparing the work for press in the extended form in which it was published. After unwearied exertions he succeeded in bringing out the first volume of this great work in 1791. But, although backed by a recommendation from the General Assembly, and supported by the active exertions of some of the leading members of the church, he had to contend with many difficulties before he could complete the undertaking. Determined to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion, he engaged five statistical missionaries, to whom he allotted different divisions of the country; and by their means the accounts of no less than twenty-five parishes, which must otherwise have been wanting, were accurately obtained. The work was at length completed on the 1st of January 1798, seven years and a half after its commencement. It was comprised in twenty thick 8vo volumes, to which another was subsequently added. The profits of the publication were given to the Society instituted for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy; and for the same benevolent purpose Sir John obtained a grant of £2,000 from government. A New Statistical Account of Scotland, in 15 volumes, 8vo., was published by Blackwood of Edinburgh in 1845, Sir John Sinclair's work having been taken as its model.

In May 1793 Sir John printed and circulated a plan for establishing a Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement; and, on the 15th of the same month, he moved, in his place in parliament, an address to the crown in favour of the proposed establishment. After an animated and interesting debate, which was adjourned till the 17th, his motion was carried, on a division, by a majority of 75. Soon after the Board was appointed, and received a charter from the crown, in which Sir John Sinclair was nominated its first president. To the exertions of this board the country is indebted, in a great degree, for its rapid progress in the art of husbandry. A spirit of enterprise was excited among the farming classes, agricultural associations were formed all over the

kingdom, reports were published, in 50 octavo volumes, describing accurately every county in Great Britain, and the substance of the information thus accumulated was digested, by Sir John himself, into his 'Code of Agriculture,' published in 1819. He continued president of the board for thirteen years. In 1803 Sir Humphrey Davy gave his first course of lectures on agricultural chemistry before the board of agriculture. Appointed their professor with a salary of £100 per annum, Davy continued for ten years to detail before them the enlarged views which his scientific acquirements enabled him to take of the subject, and in 1813 the lectures were published at the request of the board. When Sir John Sinclair ceased to superintend its operations, the board of agriculture gradually declined, and was finally abolished.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities with France in 1793, so great was the stagnation that prevailed in the commerce of Great Britain, that a deficiency in the circulating medium was the consequence, and the national bankruptcy seemed almost inevitable. In this emergency, Sir John came forward with a plan for the issue of Exchequer bills to the amount of five millions, to be issued by way of loans in small sums to merchants and manufacturers. This plan received the ready approval of Pitt and Dundas, and having speedily passed, proved the means of preventing general ruin.

In 1794, when the call to arms was made by government, Sir John Sinclair received letters of service to raise a fencible regiment in the counties of Ross and Caithness, the services of which should extend to England. The regiment on being formed amounted to one thousand men. It was at first called the "Caithness fencibles," but in compliment to the chief title in Scotland of the Prince of Wales, the name was subsequently changed to that of the "Rothesay and Caithness fencibles." The uniform of the regiment was a bonnet and feathers, with a plaid and tartan trews. The latter was adopted by Sir John Sinclair in the belief that it was more ancient than the kilt, and, as was usual with him on every matter that engrossed his attention, he wrote a pamphlet on the subject. A second battalion, at first of 600 and afterwards of 1,000 men, was in 1795 raised by him, which served in Ireland in suppressing the rebellion of 1798. During the volunteer period, Sir John commanded the camp at Aberdeen, and published several pamphlets on military matters. In one of these, entitled 'Cursory Observations on the Military System of Great Britain,' the tactics of Napoleon were investigated, and improvements in the system of Great Britain suggested. When the expedition to Egypt was undertaken two hundred and twenty of the Caithness fencibles volunteered into the regiments of the line, particularly the 79th and 92d Highlanders. One of them, Sergeant Sinclair, of the 79th regiment, took an eagle from the French Invincibles at the battle of Alexandria, for which Sir John procured him promotion.

Having, as early as 1783, acquired a considerable reputation as a writer on finance, he was induced to follow out the subject in his 'Review of the Financial Administration of the Right Hon. William Pitt,' to which an appendix was added in 1789, and a third part in 1790. In 1797, when Pitt, then combining in himself the offices of prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer, found that the treasury was exhausted, whilst the demands upon it were increasing, he consulted Sir John Sinclair, at that time, through the interest of the prince of Wales, member for Petersfield, as to what was to be done in the emergency. The result was the scheme known by the name of the "Loyalty Loan," the germ of several subsequent financial projects. He supported the minister in his war measures against the French republic, but when he saw a prospect of peace he was willing to take advantage of it. He joined the party known by the name of the "Armed Neutrality," of which the earl of Moira was considered the head, and which supported economy and retrenchment, and parliamentary reform. During the greater part of the sessions 1797, 98, and 99, he took a leading part in the business of the house of commons, especially in opposing the financial measures of the government. When the bill for a union with Ireland was under discussion in parliament, he made an effort to have the number of the Scottish representatives increased, but was unsuccessful.

Being led, about 1802, to the consideration of the subject of health, he published in 1803 a quarto pamphlet, entitled 'Hints on Longevity.' In the same year he collected his Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects, and published them together in one volume octavo. He afterwards compiled an extensive work on the general subject of health, in which he condensed into a manageable form all the widely scattered materials found in ancient and modern authors. This was published in 1807, as a 'Code of Health and Longevity,' in 4 vols. 8vo, subsequently abridged into one vol.

In May 1805, Sir John was appointed by Mr. Pitt a commissioner for superintending the construction of new roads and bridges in the north of Scotland. In 1810, he was sworn a privy councillor. His speech on the bullion question was among the last delivered by him in parliament, from which he retired in July 1811, when he was succeeded by his eldest son. The same year, under the administration of Mr. Percival, he was appointed cashier of excise in Scotland, with a salary of £2,000 a-year. This situation he was induced to accept in consequence of his private affairs having become much embarrassed by the vast expenses incurred in his public life, and by the unsuccessful prosecution of certain claims which he had on the East India Company.

Early in 1815, Sir John visited the Netherlands, principally with the object of examining into the agricultural state of that country, and of ascertaining the relative prices of grain in Great Britain and the continental corn countries, more especially Flanders and France. The escape of Napoleon from Elba caused him to return sooner than he wished. The following year, he published his 'Hints on the Agricultural State of the Netherlands compared with that of Great Britain.' After the victory of Waterloo, he again visited the continent, and went over the field of battle. At Calais, on his return homeward, he met with Sergeant Ewart of the Scots Greys, who had distinguished himself by capturing one of the French eagles, and it was through Sir John Sinclair's interest that that intrepid soldier was promoted to an ensigncy in a veteran corps.

Besides the works specified, Sir John published a great variety of smaller pamphlets and tracts, on subjects connected with agriculture or political economy. Among the first of his writings was a work on the Sabbath, which by the advice of Dr. Adam Smith, to whom he had submitted it in manuscript, was never published. He had early obtained the friendship of that eminent philosopher, a circumstance which greatly strengthened his taste for political economy. His agricultural writings, having been translated into the French, German, and other languages, he was elected a member of most of the agricultural societies of the continent, and held no less than twenty-five diplomas from institutions in France, Flanders, Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Italy, the United States, and the West Indies. He was likewise a fellow of the royal societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the antiquarian society of London. He was president of the Highland Society of London, as well as an original member of the Highland Society of Scotland. Whatever tended to the preservation of the national language, dress, or manners of his native country, he was always anxious to promote. He frequently presided at the annual competition of pipers in Edinburgh, and was enthusiastic in the admiration of the music of Scotland.

His intimacy with the most eminent men of his time, both at home and abroad, led him into an extensive correspondence, and two very interesting volumes of it were published at London in 1831. His name and works were well known in America. With Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Adams, he had frequent communications; whilst few foreigners of any distinction visited Scotland without letters of introduction to him.

Sir John Sinclair died at Edinburgh, where he had resided for the last twenty years of his active and useful life, December 21, 1835, and was buried in the Royal chapel of Holyrood. By his first wife he had two daughters, and by his second, seven sons and five daughters. The names of his children are given in the genealogical account of the family prefixed to this memoir. "In early life," says his son, "he was tall, well-proportioned, and athletic. He was six feet two inches in height. His features were formed nearly after the Grecian model. He was always of a spare

habit, and as he advanced in life, stooped considerably." It was said of him by the Abbé Gregoire that "the Chevalier Sinclair was not only the most indefatigable man in Europe, but the man of the most extensive acquaintance." A remarkable instance of that energy of character, for which he was distinguished during his whole life, was evinced by him at the early age of eighteen, in the formation of a road over the hill of Ben Cheilt, in the centre of the county of Caithness. It was believed that the whole "statute labour" of the country could not make a road over it, but having resolved upon completing one in the shortest possible time, he surveyed the ground in person, and marked out the intended line, then appointed all the neighbouring farmers to meet him on a certain day with their servants. They accordingly assembled to the number of 1,260, and being divided into parties and plentifully supplied with tools and provisions, they worked from day-dawn, "until a road," as we are told by his son, "which had been hardly passable for horses in the morning, became practicable for carriages before night." To this feat he was indebted for his first wife's choice of him, out of many suitors. One of his rivals, on an excursion to the Highlands, had been unexpectedly recalled from Inverness to London. Calling upon Miss Maitland he expressed to her and her mother his great disappointment at not being able to extend his tour. He had heard, he said, of a young gentleman in Caithness, of the name of Sinclair, who was carrying on improvements in that county with an energy never before heard of. He then gave an account of his making "a road over a hill which had been looked upon as impassable," and of "his plans for introducing commerce and manufactures, and for advancing agriculture." This encomium decided the young lady's preference in favour of Sir John, then Mr. Sinclair. His proposals for her hand were accepted, and the marriage contract drawn up. Nothing more was required than the naming of the marriage day, when an unexpected obstacle presented itself in the repugnance of Mrs. Maitland to the removal of her daughter from her own neighbourhood. She insisted on a promise from her future son-in-law that he would reside permanently in England. To this he would not consent, and, under the impression that Miss Maitland agreed with her mother, he set off on his first excursion to the continent. On his return, he learnt that the young lady did not approve of the maternal stipulation, and the marriage accordingly took place.

As a practical benefactor of his country and true patriot, his name will be long remembered. Soon after he first entered parliament, he was the means of procuring a government grant for the relief of his suffering countrymen, which earned for him their lasting gratitude. The summer of 1782 had been cold and stormy, and a general failure of the crops took place throughout the northern counties. By the exertions of Sir John, then Mr. Sinclair, the sum of £15,000 was obtained from Government, by which the inhabitants of fifteen counties, amounting to 111,521 souls, were preserved from starvation.

Of Sir John Sinclair there are many portraits. The best are two full lengths, one by West, and the other by Sir Henry Raeburn. Both represent him in the uniform of his fencible regiment; a dress which he delighted to wear, long after the corps had ceased to exist.

A catalogue of the various books, tracts, and papers printed by Sir John Sinclair, is given at the end of the Memoirs of his Life and Works, by his son, the Rev. John Sinclair. They amount to 367. A complete list of them would occupy more than five pages of this work in small type. The following are the more important:

Lucubrations during a short Recess; containing a plan for a more equal Representation of the People. London, 1782, 8vo.

Observations on the Scottish Dialect. London, 1782, 8vo.

History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire. London, 1784, 2 vols. 4to. Appendix, 4to, Part iii. 1790, 4to. The same, with a Review of Pitt's Financial Administration, 1803–4, 3 vols. 8vo.

State of Alterations which may be proposed in the Laws for regulating the Election of Members of Parliament for Shires in Scotland. 1787, 8vo.

Address to the Landed Interest on the Corn Bill now before parliament. London, 1791, 8vo.

Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian. 1795, 4to. With an Appendix. 1807.

Account of the Origin of the Board of Agriculture and its progress for three years. London, 1796, 4to.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture on subjects relative to Husbandry and Internal Improvement. London. 1797, 4to.

The Statistical Account of Scotland, drawn up from the Communications of the Ministers of the different Parishes. 21 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1791–1799.

Thoughts respecting the ensuing Campaign on the Borders of Italy, and its probable Issue. 1797.

Inquiry into the State of Scotland. 1800.

Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects. London, 1802, 8vo.

On the Political State of Europe. 1803.

Observations on the Propriety of Preserving the Dress, the Language, the Poetry, the Music, and the Customs of the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland. 1804.

The Code of Health and Longevity. Edin. 1807, 4 vols. 8vo. Four subsequent editions in one vol. 8vo; the first published in 1819.

General View of the Agriculture of the Northern Counties and Islands of Scotland. Edin. 1812, 8vo. 3d edition, with numerous plates. Edin. 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

Account of the Highland Society of Scotland. London, 1813, 8vo.

Thoughts on the Agricultural and Financial State of the Country. 1815.

History of the Campaign of the Armies under the Duke of Wellington, and of the Prussians under Prince Blucher. By Baron Muffling. Edited, with additional particulars, and an Appendix. 1815.

The Code of Agriculture. 1817. 5 editions, 8vo. Translated into the French, German, and Dutch languages.

Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland. 2 Parts, 1825, 2 vols.

Fingal, a Tragedy in Five Acts. 1830.

The Correspondence of Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; with Reminiscences of distinguished Characters. 2 vols., London, 1831, 8vo.

The minor works, pamphlets, and fugitive pieces, may be classified as follows:

Literary.—Impulse of the Moment. 1782.—Song for the Rothesay and Caithness Fencibles. 1792. — Sketch of an Intended System of Education for George Sinclair. 1801. Sketch of a System of Education for a Young Gentleman. 1802. — Genealogy of the Sinclairs of Ulbster. 1810.—Miscellaneous Papers. 1811.—On the State of Society in Edinburgh. 1811.—Letter from Sir John Sinclair to George Sinclair, Esq., regarding the literary undertakings he has in contemplation. 1813.—Ode on the Restoration of the House of Orange. 1815. — A Messieurs les Rédacteurs de l'Observateur. 1815.—A General View of the Principles of the Christian Faith, as explained in Miss Hannah Sinclair's Treatise on that Subject. 1818.—Evidence to prove that the celebrated air called 'Gramachree Molly' was composed in Scotland. 1819.—Prospectus explaining the nature and superior advantages of the 'Codean System of Knowledge.' 1819.—Account of some singular Incidents in the Life of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., 1820.—Address to the Citizens of Edinburgh on His Majesty's expected visit to Scotland. 1820. — Letter on Codification. 1820.—Reparation of St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh. Circular Letter to the Faculty of Advocates. 1821. —Letter on Mountain Dew. 1822.—On the Importance of Scotland as a separate Division of the British Empire. 1822. —On the Impropriety of Indulging Grief for the loss of near relations or particular friends. 1823.—Gretna Green Marriages. 1823.—Address to the Public on Infant Schools. 1829. —Letter to the Commissioners for the Improvements in the City of Edinburgh. 1829.—To the Members of the Board of Trustees for promoting the Fisheries, Manufactures, and other Improvements in Scotland. 1829.—Address to the Inhabitants of Edinburgh on the City Improvements. 1830.—Thoughts regarding proposed future Literary Labours. 1831.—On the Monument to Burns. 1831.—Preliminary Observations on the Plan of a Code, or Digest of Religion. 1834.—Hints on the Proposed Monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. 1835. —Letter to Dr. D. B. Reid, on the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 1835.—Plan of a Meeting for Constituting a Society to supply the City of London with Milk. 1835.—Information respecting the Castle of Dunsinane.—On the tendency of Ignorance and Want of Education to produce an excessive population, as exemplified in the state of Ireland.—Plan for procuring the sum necessary to complete the Thames Tunnel.—On the great advantages which Literature derived from the erection of the Monastery and College of Iona.—Hints respecting 'The Course of Time,' a Poem, by Robert Pollok, M.A., with a short account of the Author.—Hints as to Autographs.—Hints on the Character of General Washington.—On the Means of Improving the Systems of Education in Scotland.—Observations on the Training of Pugilists, Wrestlers, Jockeys, and others; and the Training of Running Horses, &c., Nicholson's Journal, xiii., 309, 1806.—Extracts from a Collection of Papers on the subject of Athletic Exercises. Ib. xv. 67.—On the Breeding and Feeding of Game Cocks. Ib. xvi., 207. 1807.

Statistical.—Address to the Clergy of the Church of England, on the Nature and Principles of Statistical Philosophy. 1792.—Specimens of Statistical Reports. 1792.—History of the Origin and Progress of the Statistical Account of Scotland. 1798, 8vo.—Statistical Account of the Parish of Thurso. 1798.—Sketch of an Introduction to the proposed Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland, 1802.—On the Advantages to be derived by Political Economy from Statistical Researches. 1833.—Statistical display of the Population of Great Britain and Ireland. 1835.—Statistical Display of the Occupation of the Male Population in each section of the United Kingdom, deduced from the returns made to Parliament in 1831.

Political.—On the Propriety of Dissolving Parliament. 1782.—Reflections on the Expediency of Increasing the number of the Representatives of the People. 1782.—The Crisis of Europe. 1783, 8vo.—The Propriety of Retaining Gibraltar. 1783.—Letters to the Chamber of Commerce at Edinburgh on the subject of the Corn Laws. 1787.—General View of the Enquiries essential for the Internal Improvement of the Kingdom. 1795.—Speech on the Bill for Imposing an Income Tax, 1798, 8vo.—Thoughts on the dismissal of the Minister and the Restoration of Peace, addressed to the Livery of the City of London. 1798.—Hints on the present alarming Crisis. 1798.—Letters on the state of the Nation, addressed to Lord Thurlow. 1798.—Impartial Thoughts on Peace and War. 1803.—Address to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Directors of the East India Company, 1809.—Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, relative to the Dissolution of the Union. 1810.—Three other Pamphlets against the Repeal of the Union.—Hints regarding the renewal of the charter of the East India Company. 1813. —On the State of the Country in December 1816.—Four Letters on the Distresses of the Times. 1816.—On the means of arresting the progress of National Calamity. 1817, 2 editions.—On the State of the Nation. 1819.—Address to the Reformers of Great Britain. 1819.—On the Causes of our National Distresses. 1820.—Nine other Pamphlets on the Distresses of the Country.—On the means of promoting the Prosperity of a great Political Community. 1826.—Ob-

servations on Mr. Secretary Canning's Plan for Regulating the Corn Trade. 1827.—On the Corn Laws of France. 1827. —Thirteen other pamphlets on the Corn Laws.—Thoughts on Catholic Emancipation. 1828.—Three other pamphlets on the Catholic question.—To the Secretary of the Society for the Improvement of Ireland. 1829.—Petition to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled. 1830.—To the President of the United States of America. 1830.—Thoughts on the Means of preventing the Public Mischiefs arising from the great load of public and private business with which the House of Commons is overwhelmed. 1830.—Political Hints. On the new Plan of Reform, &c. 1831.—Five other pamphlets on Parliamentary Reform.—Thoughts on the Times. 1831.—Plan for preventing the fatal Political Revolution with which we are now threatened. 1833.—Two pamphlets on the Tithe Question. 1834, 1835. —Thoughts on the Propriety of Dissolving Parliament. 1834. —On the Means of rendering Great Britain unconquerable. 1834.—Three pamphlets on the repeal of the Malt Tax. 1834, 1835.—Plan for enabling Government to reduce Taxes. 1834.—On the Means of Saving the Nation from Impending Calamities.—Hints on the dangerous tendency of what is called the Free Trade System.—Hints explanatory of the Nature and Objects of a Proposed Code of Political Economy. —Hints regarding the proposed Reduction in our Peace Establishments.—Whigs and Tories.

AGRICULTURAL.—Report of the Committee of the Highland Society of Scotland on the subject of Shetland Wool. 1787, 8vo.—Address to the Society for the Improvement of British Wool, constituted at Edinburgh 1791. London, 8vo, 2 editions.—Plan for Establishing a Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. 1792.—Plan for converting Cattle Farms into Sheep Farms. 1792.—Description of the Cheviot Breed of Sheep. 1792.—Speech in Parliament on proposing the establishment of a Board of Agriculture. 1792.—Address to the Board of Agriculture, on the first day of its being assembled. 1792. Five subsequent addresses to the same Board, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797.—Alarm to Landholders. 1798. —Proposals for establishing a Tontine Society for ascertaining the Principles of Agricultural Improvement. 1799.—Hints regarding the Advantages of a Corporation with a large capital, devoted to Agricultural Improvement. 1800.—Proposals for establishing by Subscription a new Institution to be called The Plough, or Joint Stock Farming Society. 1800.—A Note of various measures calculated for the improvement of the County of Caithness, 1801. Ditto, 1802. Ditto, 1803. —Observations on the Means of enabling a Cottager to keep a Cow. 1801.—On the Culture of Potatoes. 1801.—On the subject of the Culture and Use of the Potato he subsequently published nine other pamphlets.—Account of the Corn Stands at Woburn Abbey. 1802.—Hints as to the Advantages of Old Pastures, and on the Conversion of Grass Lands into Tillage. 1802.—Hints submitted to the consideration of the Select Committee on the Survey of the Coasts and Central Highlands of Scotland. 1803.—Account of the Moss Improvements of John Wilkinson, Esq. of Castlehead, Lancashire. 1806. — Introductory Observations, pointing out some additional measures submitted to the Board of Agriculture. 1807.—Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Blight, the Rust, and the Mildew. 1809, 8vo.— An Account of James Small, and of his Improvements in the Construction of Agricultural Implements. 1811.—Address to the Dalkeith Monthly Farming Club, Dec. 26, 1811.— Hints regarding the Means of enabling Great Britain to provide her people with food from her domestic resources. 1812. —An Account of the Systems of Husbandry adopted in the more Improved Districts of Scotland. 1812, 8vo.—On more Economical Modes of Feeding Horses. 1812.—An Account of the Improvements carried on by Sir John Sinclair on his estates in Scotland. 1812.—Hints submitted to the Board of Agriculture. 1812.—Political Maxims regarding the importance of Agriculture, and its means of Improvement. 1812. Ditto, 1813.—Some particulars regarding the origin and progress of a work entitled 'An Account of the Husbandry of Scotland.' 1813.—Address to the Board of Agriculture. 1813.—Hints on the Agricultural Advantages to be derived from our East Indian Possessions. 1814.—Account of some Experiments to promote the Improvement of Fruit Trees. With Engravings. 1815.—Hints on the Agricultural State of the Netherlands. 1816.—Thoughts on the Agricultural Question. 1819.—Plan for establishing a Company for the Cultivation of the Waste Lands of the Kingdom. 1819.— Remarks on the Merchant's Petition, and on the depression of Agriculture. 1820.—Hints as to the most advantageous mode of managing the Merino Breed of Sheep in Caithness. 1821.—Hints on Agricultural distress. 1821. Ditto, 1822. —Address to the Owners and Occupiers of Land. 1822. Important Information respecting the Agricultural Question. 1822.—Answer to a Tract by David Ricardo, Esq., M.P., on Protection to Agriculture. 1822.—Twelve other pamphlets were published by him at various times, on the Landed and Farming Interests, and on Agricultural Distress.—On the Ability of the United Kingdom, with the aid of its Colonies, to supply itself with grain. 1826.—On the use of Barley or Big as food for Horses. 1826.—On the importance of Oil as a Manure. 1826. Two numbers.—On various modes of feeding Horses. 1827.—On the advantages derived from the establishment of a Board of Agriculture. 1827.—On Crimson Clover. 1827.—On Potato Powder, or Farina. 1828.— On Potato Meal. 1828.—On the great Importance of the Wool Question. 1829.—On the Means of preventing the Ravages of Slugs, Grubs, the Wireworm, and the Wheat Fly (or Tipula Tritici) on our Crops of Wheat. 1829.—On the Means of Improving the Condition of the Industrious Labourers in Husbandry. 1831.—Letter by an Agriculturist on Wilful Fires. 1831.—Lecture on the Science of Agriculture. 1831.—On the Advantages derived by Cottagers from the possession of a Garden. 1832.—On the Culture of White Peas. 1833.—Address to the Friends of Agricultural Improvement in the county of Caithness. 1833.—On Shell Marle as a Manure for Turnips. 1833.—Account of the origin of Cattle Shows and other Agricultural Meetings. 1833.—On Spade Husbandry. 1834.—Hints on Vegetation. 1834.—Letter to the Chairman of the Lothian Tenantry. 1835.—Hints regarding Cattle.—On Drilling Culmiferous or Corn Crops.—On the Management of an Extensive Property. —Plan of an Agricultural Festival.—On the Establishment of an Experimental Farm in the immediate neighbourhood of London.—Address to the Inverness-shire Farming Society.— Anecdote illustrating the hazards attending speculations in Farming.—On the Cape of Good Hope Wheat.—Protecting Averages indispensable for the safety of the British Farmer.— On the superior Importance of Agriculture.—Information regarding the Carlisle and Keswick Apples.—Hints regarding a Spanish grain called Escanda.

The following works were suggested by Sir John Sinclair, and printed under his direction: Original County Agricultural Reports. 10 vols. 4to.—Reprinted County Agricultural Reports of England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man. 70 vols. 8vo.—General Report of the Agricultural State and Political circumstances of Scotland. 5 vols. 1814, 8vo.

FINANCIAL.—Hints addressed to the Public, on the State

of our Finances. London, 1783, 8vo. 3 editions.—Memoir, containing a Plan for Re-establishing Public Credit. 1783. —Letters to the Directors and Governors of the Bank of England, on the Pecuniary Distresses of the Country. 1797, 8vo.—Proposals for a Tontine on a new principle, by the establishment of Age Annuities, increasing by Survivorship. 1803.—Cursory Hints regarding Paper Currency. 1810.—Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee. Lon. 1810, 8vo.—Remarks on a Pamphlet concerning the Depreciation of Currency, by William Huskisson, Esq. 1810, 8vo. —Speech on the Report of the Bullion Committee on May 15, 1811.—Letter to the Proprietors of the Public Funds in general, and of Bank Stock in particular. 1814.—On Circulation and Coin. 1816.—Plan to promote the establishment of Country Banks. 1817.—On the approaching Crisis, or the Impracticability and Injustice of resuming Cash Payments at the Bank. 1818.—Two other pamphlets on the subject of the Resumption of Cash Payments were published by him. 1818, 1819.—Thoughts on Paper Circulation. 1819.—The Creed of Improved Circulation. 1820.—Hints on reducing the National Debt. 1820.—Political Maxims on the subject of Circulation or the Currency. 1820.—On the subject of Circulation or the Currency he subsequently published, at various times, no fewer than 25 pamphlets, besides those mentioned.—Correspondence respecting the Financial state of the Country. 1820.—Hints as to a Metallic Currency and a Free Trade. 1823.—Proofs of the numerous Advantages derived from the Bank Restriction. 1823. Another pamphlet on the same subject. 1827.—Plan for establishing "A fixed and permanent Fund" for promoting the Improvement of Scotland. 1823.—On the Means of relieving the pecuniary embarrassments of the Country. 1826.—On the Paper Circulation of Scotland. 1826.—On the Bank Monopoly. 1826.—Letter to Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Financial Committee. 1828.—On the Nature of Exchange. 1829.—Proofs of the Assertion that when the Price of the Precious Metals is higher in England than in Foreign Countries, it operates through the medium of the Exchange: 1st, As a Bounty on the Exportation of British Commodities; and, 2d, As a Tax on the Importation of Foreign Commodities. 1829.—Plan for enabling Government to reduce Four Millions of Taxes. 1830.—A Brief Statement of the Advantages derivable by converting the Dead Weight to the amount of from Four to Five Millions sterling, from Temporary into Perpetual Annuities. 1834.—On the Propriety of making Silver, jointly with Gold, a Legal Tender.—Hints on the Importance of Wealth.—On the Means of Taxing the Funded as well as Landed Interest.—On the Nature of Cash Accounts, as granted by the Banks of Scotland.—Account of the Scotch Banks issuing Notes which have suspended their payments in the course of the last fifty years.—Plan of an Institution for the purchase and sale of Temporary Reversionary Interests in the Public Funds.

Works on Health and Longevity.—Hints on Longevity. 1803, 4to.—Result of Inquiries regarding Athletic Exercises. 1807.—Plan of a Society for ascertaining the Means of preserving Health. 1808. Ditto, 1816.—Hints to the Officers of Regiments ordered on service in the West Indies, on the Means of preserving their Health. 1823.—Hints to Persons afflicted with Paralytic or Apoplectic Disorders. 1823.—On the Cure and Prevention of Cholera, Fever, &c., by means of Cold Bathing. 1826.—Hints on the Preservation of Health in Hot Climates. 1826.—Proofs of the advantages derived from the publication of the Code of Health. 1827.—Address to the Hygeian Society. 1827.—Account of singular Mode of Preventing Coughs and Sore Throats, by diminishing the length of the Uvula. 1828.—Hints on the Preservation of Health. 1828.—Rational Mode of Employing Time for Invalids, or Persons advanced in years. 1829.—On Ruptures. 1829.—Medical Hints. 1831. —Ditto, On Fever, Sore Throat, Lumbago, and Weakness of the Joints. 1832.—On Preventing the Extension of the cholera. 1832.—On the Means of Preserving Health, and attaining Longevity. 1833.—On the Means of Preventing the Mischievous Effects of the Roman Malaria. 1833.—On a valuable Means of applying Friction and Heat in Chronic Inflammation and Swelling of the Eyelids. 1835.—On Ventilation, with a diagram.

Naval and Military.—Thoughts on the Naval Strength of the British Empire. Part I. London, 1782, 8vo. Part II. 1783, 8vo.—Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies. 1782.—Hints respecting the State of the Camp at Aberdeen, and on Encampments in general. 1795.—Address to Farmers, with a Plan for a more speedy conveyance of his Majesty's forces. 1797.—Observations regarding the Remuneration applied for by the Fencible Regiments. 1798.—Cursory Observations on the Military System of Great Britain. 1798.—Account of the Rothesay and Caithness Fencibles. 1800.—Hints regarding the absolute necessity of greater energy in conducting our Military operations. 1809. —On Percussion. 1850.—Hints regarding the Clothing of the British Army.

Miscellaneous.—Thoughts on Peace. 1795.—Plan of an agreement among the Powers of Europe and the United States of America for rewarding Discoveries for the Benefit of Society. 1796.—Letter to the Planters, Merchants, and others interested in our West India Islands. 1814.—Hints regarding the use of Coffee. 1814.—Letter to the Committee of Merchants interested in the Warehousing or Bonding System. 1814.—Address to the Mercantile interest. 1814. —On the Peace Establishment. 1814.—Four Letters on the Distresses of the Times. 1816.—Exhortation to the Operative Weavers in Glasgow, Paisley, &c. 1819.—On the Uses of Chamomile Tea. 1821.—Speech on receiving a Silver Cup from J. W. Coke, Esq. of Norfolk. 1821.—Hints as to a motion Sir John Sinclair proposes to make in the General Assembly. 1822.—Sketch of a Report from the General Committee appointed by the associated Counties in Scotland. 1823.—On the means of giving public Relief to the Distressed Manufacturers. 1826.—Address to Manufacturers on their Depressed State. 1827.—On the Proposed Alterations in the Entail Laws of Scotland. Letter to the Conveners of Counties. 1828.—Hints on the Characteristical Qualities of the Irish Nation. 1828.—Brief Statement on Improving our Settlements at the Cape of Good Hope and at the Mauritius. 1829.—Letter to the East India Company, on the Introduction of the Bitter Cassana. 1829.—Plan for Promoting the Improvement and Prosperity of our West India Colonies. 1829.—Plan for publishing Digests or Codes of four of the most Interesting Branches of human Knowledge. 1. Agriculture. 2. Health. 3. Political Economy. And 4. Religion. 1830.—Letter to the Chairman of the West India Committee, on the Dangers of Immediate Emancipation. 1830.—Final Appeal on the West India Question. 1831.—Hints on the Advantages of Flax Husbandry and the Linen Manufacture, as practised in Flanders. 1832.—Hints for the Consideration of the Committee on the Silk Trade. 1832.—Letter to Lord Viscount St. Vincent, on the West Indian Question. 1833.—Hints on the means of Improving the Laws regarding Church Patronage in Scotland. 1834.—On a Plan by which the British Settlements in the East and West Indies might be essentially benefited.—Hints regarding

the Policy of establishing a Colony on a great scale at the Cape of Good Hope.—On the formation of a Company for the erection of a Breakwater in Portland Roads.—On the Herring Fishing at Gottenburg.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.—Public Hints to the Independent Senators of Great Britain, in 4 Parts. 1782. —Historical Essay on Addison. 1783.—General Observations regarding the state of Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. 3 Pamphlets, 4to. Drawn up by desire of George III. Printed but not published. 1787.

From the great number of his publications, on all subjects of public interest, it may readily be conceived that Sir John Sinclair's pen was never idle. His fourth daughter, Miss Catherine Sinclair, at 14 years of age was regularly installed as his secretary, and often wrote, from his dictation, five or six hours daily for many years. During this period she had little leisure for original composition; but, nevertheless, the deep interest felt by her in the education of a nephew (the Hon. G. F. Boyle, son of the earl of Glasgow), led her to compose two little volumes for children, called 'Charlie Seymour,' and 'The Lives of the Cæsars.' This was her first appearance as an authoress, and her career as such commenced in earnest on the death of her father in 1835. The titles of some of her principal works have been given on a previous page (*ante*, p. 461). She has also distinguished herself, locally, by the superintendence of a charitable institution at Edinburgh, and by the erection of seats in crowded thoroughfares and of a drinking fountain in that city, the latter called after her name. Sir John Sinclair was one of the most conspicuous and most honoured men of his age. He was the confidential friend of Pitt, Perceval, Lord Dundas, and the leading statesmen of his time, and had frequent intercourse and correspondence with George III.

SKENE, a surname derived, according to the following tradition, from the word *skian*, Gaelic *sgian*, a dagger, dirk, or knife. King Malcolm II., on his return south from the defeat of the Danes at Mortlach in Moray, in 1010, was pursued by a ravenous wolf, through the wood of Culblean to the forest of Stocket near Aberdeen, where the fierce animal came up with, and was about to attack him, when a younger son of Donald of the Isles, or as Sir George Mackenzie states, of Robertson of Struan, seeing the king's danger, thrust his left arm, round which he had wrapped his plaid, into its mouth, and with his dirk stabbed it to the heart. The king, in return for this service, gave him all the lands that form the parish of Skene, Aberdeenshire. In the New Statistical Account of Scotland (article SKENE) the king is said to have been Malcolm Canmore, while hunting in that district, and the animal is designated a wild boar. The armorial bearings of the Skene family have three dirks, with as many wolves' heads above them, the shield supported by two Highlandmen, the one, dexter, in a gentleman's dress, holding a dirk in his right hand, point upward, the other, sinister, in a gillie's habit, his target on the left arm, and the darlach on the right side. (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 331.) The reward offered by the king is said to have been as much land as was encompassed by a hound's chase or a hawk's flight. The young Celt preferred the latter. His dirk was long preserved in the charter chest of the family at Skene. The barony of Skene formed a portion of the extensive possessions of Allan Durward, who died in 1275, and it is conjectured that John de Skene, afterwards mentioned, obtained that estate in marriage with one of his three daughters, co-heiresses.

The first on record of the name was John de Skeen, who lived during the reign of Malcolm Canmore. After the death of that monarch he gave his allegiance to Donald Bane, who usurped the throne, and for doing so was forfeited by King Edgar. In the reign of Alexander I., he joined the royal army then marching against the rebels in the north, and was of great service in assisting them to pass the rivers, and otherwise facilitating their progress. The king, in consequence, restored his estate, and removed the forfeiture. This happened in 1118. From this laird of Skene was lineally descended another John de Skene *temp.* Alexander III., supposed to have been his great-grandson. In 1290, the latter was one of the arbitrators at Berwick in the competition for the crown betwixt Baliol and Bruce. In 1296 he and his son, Patrick de Skene, swore fealty to Edward I., when that "ruthless king" overran Scotland. Patrick's son, Robert de Skene, was a staunch friend of Robert the Bruce, from whom, in 1318, he obtained a charter of the lands of Skene, erecting them into a free barony. He married Marion Mercer, daughter of the baron of Aldie and Monclure, then provost of Perth. His grandson, Adam de Skene, was slain at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411, fighting against the lord of the Isles. Shortly previous he had married Janet Keith, a daughter of the great marischal of Scotland. From his father-in-law he borrowed 300 merks, to enable him to equip himself fitly for the field, mortgaging part of his estate for that sum. His wife was pregnant when he left her, and soon after his death gave birth to a son, William Skene of Skene, who died, a young man, in 1445. Alexander Skene of Skene, the fourth in direct descent from this laird, fell at Flodden in 1513, as his grandson, another Alexander Skene of Skene, did at Pinkie in 1547. This last Alexander had a son, James Skene of Skene, who, by a daughter of the family of Glenbervie, had three sons. 1. Alexander, his successor. 2. Robert Skene of Ramore. 3. Andrew Skene of Auchrie, ancestor of the Skenes of Hallyards, Fifeshire, represented by Skene of Pitlour. His great-grandson, James Skene of Skene, adhered to the cause of Charles I., and having suffered much on account of his loyalty, went to the continent, and served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion of the north. He died before the Restoration, leaving two sons, John, who succeeded him in Skene, and James, who, for his adherence to the covenant, was executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh. The elder son, John Skene of Skene, had, with four daughters, three sons. 1. Alexander, his successor. 2. Major George Skene, a brave officer, who served under the duke of Marlborough in the wars during Queen Anne's reign. In 1720 he purchased the estate of Carriston or Carrolstone, Forfarshire. 3. Thomas, also an officer in the army, killed in Spain. The eldest son, Alexander Skene of Skene, died in January 1724. With two daughters, he had four sons.

1. George, his heir. 2. Alexander, a merchant in Jamaica. 3. David, surgeon of an East India ship. 4. John, an officer, under General Cope, killed at the battle of Preston in 1745.

George Skene of Skene, the eldest son, married, first, his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Major George Skene, who entailed his estate of Carriston upon her and the heirs male of her body. He had 2 sons. 1. George, his successor. 2. James, a captain in the army. He married, 2dly, his first cousin, Sarah, daughter of Baillie William Simpson, without issue.

The family of Skene of Skene became extinct in 1827, when the estates, including Carriston, devolved on James, fourth earl of Fife, nephew of the last Skene of Skene; his father, Alexander, third earl of Fife, having married, April 17, 1811, Mary, daughter of George Skene of Skene.

Agnes Skene, daughter of Alexander Skene, younger of Skene, married John, son of Captain Watts of the royal army, who was at Culloden in 1746, and had a son, Vice-admiral E. G. Watts, C.B.

The Curriehill branch is descended from James, 2d son of Alexander Skene of Skene, who lived in the 16th century. He purchased the estate of Wester Corse, Aberdeenshire, and had 7 sons, of whom James, the eldest, was ancestor of the Skenes of Wester Corse and Ramore, a family long extinct; John, the 6th son, a celebrated lawyer, afterwards Sir John Skene, was progenitor of the Curriehill family, and Gilbert, the youngest, was ancestor of the Skenes of Rubislaw.

Sir John Skene of Curriehill is said, in a manuscript memoir of him in possession of his representative, Mr. Skene of Rubislaw, (quoted in *Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice*, p. 230,) to have been the second son of James Skene of Wester Corse and Ramore, by Janet, second daughter of Alexander Burnet of Leys. He appears to have been born in 1549, and received his early education in Aberdeen and at King's college, Old Aberdeen. In 1556 he went to the university of St. Andrews, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1564 and 1565, he was a regent or professor in the latter university. He spent several years in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which was afterwards of much use to him. On his return to Scotland, he selected the profession of the law, and was admitted advocate 19th March, 1575. The regent Morton commissioned him and Sir James Balfour to make a general digest of the Scottish laws, but they were prevented from completing it by the fall of that nobleman. Skene, however, for his labours, got from him an annual pension of ten chalders of meal, granted to him for life out of the revenues of the abbey of Aberbrothock, 10th June 1577. At the meeting of the General Assembly at Glasgow, 24th April 1581, it was agreed to submit to the king and council a proposal that a judge should be appointed to sit at Edinburgh, to decide upon the injuries and wrongs done to ministers in execution of their offices, and that Mr. John Skene should be nominated procurator for the ministers so injured. In 1587, he was named member of a commission appointed to consider the statutes passed in the two previous parliaments, and to determine how many of them should be printed. In January 1589, the year after the destruction of the Spanish Armada, when the intrigues of the Jesuits and the popish priests, as well as the treasons of the three popish earls, Huntly, Errol, and Crawford, threatened much danger to the protestant religion in this realm, Mr. John Skene was one of thirteen commissioners appointed at a public meeting held at Edinburgh "to meet every week to consult upon affairs pertaining to the weal of the kirk in so dangerous a time." When Sir James Melville, the same year, was chosen by the king to proceed as ambassador to Denmark, for the purpose of concluding a marriage with the princess Anne, he selected Skene as his legal adviser. "His majesty," says Melville, (*Memoirs*, p. 366,) "thocht then that ther were many better lawers. I said 'that he was best acquanted with the conditions of the Germans, and culd mak them lang harangues in Latin; and was a gude, trew, stout man, lyk a Dutch man.' Then his majesty was content that he suld ga with me." Melville was prevented by court intrigues from undertaking the intended embassy, but Skene accompanied the earl Marischal to Denmark in the summer of 1589. On the 22d October of the same year, when King James himself embarked at Leith for Norway, he was one of the persons selected to accompany him.

In 1589 he was appointed joint lord-advocate with Sir David M'Gill. In the following year he accompanied Colonel Stewart on an embassy to Germany. In 1591 he was himself ambassador to the States General. In 1592 he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine "the lawes and actis maid in this present parliament, and all otheris municipall lawes and actis of parliament bygane;" and "to consider quhat lawes or actis necessarlie wald be knawin to the subjectis," and to cause the same to be printed. The execution of this undertaking was intrusted to Sir John Skene, who had been knighted by James VI. The first part was published in 1598, being the acts of parliament from James I downwards. To this was appended Sir John's well-known work, 'De Verborum Significatione.' In September 1594 he had been appointed clerk-register, and on the 30th of the following month admitted an ordinary lord of session, when he took the title of Lord Curriehill. He is said to have owed his preferment to the influence of Walter Stewart, prior of Blantyre, who was married to a sister of his wife, Helen, a daughter of James Somerville of Camnethan. In 1596 he was appointed one of the eight commissioners of the exchequer, known as the Octavians, but, with his fellow-commissioners, he resigned this obnoxious office in the following year. In July 1604, after King James' accession to the English throne, he was, at a parliament held at Perth, named one of the commissioners for treating of the intended union between Scotland and England, which did not then take effect. In 1607, having completed his treatises of the *Regiam Majestatem* and *Quoniam Attachiamenta*, he presented them to the privy council, who recommended the work to the king in a letter, dated 15th March that year. The volume was afterwards presented to parliament, and ordered to be printed, commissioners being appointed to fix a sum of money to be paid to Sir John, to defray the expenses and for remuneration to himself. In the end of 1611, being then aged and infirm, he executed a resignation of his office of clerk-register, in favour of his eldest son, Sir James Skene, afterwards lord-president of the court of session, and sent him to court with it, instructing him not to make use of it, unless he found the king willing to admit him. Instead of the office of clerk-register, however, the son was induced to accept the less lucrative situation of an ordinary lord of session. On being informed of this, his father died, a few days after, of vexation. The works of Sir John Skene are: 'Lawes and Actes of Parliament, maid by King James Ist. of Scotland, and his Successors Kinges of Scotland,' Edin. 1597, folio; 'The Aulde Lawes and Constitutions of Scotland, collected furth of the Register, and other auld authentick Bukes, fra the days of K. Malcolme the Second, untill the time of King James the First,' Edin. 1609, folio; 'Regia Majestas, seu Veteres Leges et Constitutiones Scoticæ, cum Annott.' London, 1613, folio. In Scotch, 1774, 4to; 'De Verborum Significatione; an Explanation of Termes, difficile Wordes &c.

contained in the 4 books of Regiam Potestatem,' 1641, 4to; 1644, 4to. At the end of Acts of Parliament, &c. printed by him in 1597. Edin. 1681, folio. Seven Manuscript Collections of popular old Scottish Tunes, bound in one volume, and preserved in the Advocates' Library, were at one period supposed to have been compiled by Sir John Skene, "when he was a very young man." On the first leaf is the signature, "Magister Johannes Skeine," being that of Sir John's second son, John Skene of Hallyards, Mid-Lothian, by whom there can be little doubt the collection was formed, about the early part of the 17th century, apparently about 1615. In 1838 they were published under the following title, and excited much interest among all admirers of Scottish music:—'Ancient Scottish Melodies, from a Manuscript of the Reign of King James VI. With an Introductory Enquiry, illustrative of the History of the Music of Scotland, by William Dauney, Esq., F. S. A. Scot.' Edin. 1838, 4to.

The eldest son, Sir James Skene, was admitted advocate 6th July 1603, and became a lord of session, in place of his father, 12th June 1612. In 1619 he narrowly escaped deprivation of his office for not taking the sacrament in conformity to the five articles of Perth. Calderwood (vol. vii. p. 383) says, "About this same time a warrant was sent from the king, to warn Sir James Skene, one of the lords of the session, before the lords of secret council, to hear and see himself deprived, for not communicating kneeling at Easter. He compeared the 22d of June. After protestation of his affection to the king and his service, he purged himself of contempt of the king's proclamation, and alleged he was examining witnesses at the direction of the lords, in time of the preparation sermon. The lords accepted his excuse, and wrote to the king in his favour. Some ascribed his not conforming, not to conscience, but to the dissuasions of his mother-in-law, and her daughter, a religious gentlewoman." He was appointed president of the court of session, 14th February 1626, and by Charles I. created a baronet of Nova Scotia 16th January 1630. He died at Edinburgh 15th, Sir James Balfour says, 20th October 1633. He had two sons, John and Thomas. The elder son, Sir John Skene, second baronet, sold the estate of Curriehill in 1637, and having raised a regiment of men at his own expenses, went to Germany, and died there, without issue. As his brother died unmarried, the representation of the family devolved upon the descendants of Gilbert Skene, younger brother of his grandfather, Sir John Skene, first of Curriehill. This Gilbert Skene was professor of medicine in King's college, Old Aberdeen, and subsequently physician to the king. The latter office he resigned in 1594, and retired to a small property of his own, called Pollerton, Aberdeenshire, where he died. His eldest son, David Skene of Pollerton, married, first, a daughter of William Leask of Leask, by whom he had two sons, David, who succeeded him, and Thomas, whose grandson, George Skene, inherited Rubislaw. He married, secondly, a lady of the name of Seton, and had by her a son, George, who realized a large fortune, and purchased the estates of Rubislaw, Fintray, &c., Aberdeenshire. Under the designation of George Skene of Fintray, he was provost of Aberdeen from 1676 to 1685. He was afterwards knighted. He was succeeded by his grand-nephew, George Skene, above mentioned, grandson of Thomas Skene of Pollerton. The son of this George Skene of Rubislaw, also George Skene of Rubislaw, had an only son, another George Skene of Rubislaw, who married Jane, one of the daughters and coheiresses of James Moir of Stonywood, and had by her two sons and three daughters. The elder son, George, died, unmarried, 30th September 1791, while on his way to take possession of his paternal estate. James, the younger son, the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, succeeded to Rubislaw. The daughters were, 1. Margaret, the wife of Colonel Ramsay, with issue. 2. Helen. 3. Catherine, married to Sir Henry Jardine, with issue.

James Skene of Rubislaw, the second son, born 5th March 1775, in his youth resided several years in Saxony, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the German language, and accumulated an excellent collection of German books On his return to Edinburgh, about the end of 1796, Sir Walter, then Mr. Scott, according to Lockhart, "requested to be introduced to him by a mutual friend, Mr. Edmonston of Newton; and their fondness for the same literature (the German) with Scott's eagerness to profit by his new acquaintance's superior attainment in it, thus opened an intercourse which general similarity of tastes soon ripened into the familiarity of a tender friendship." "Among the common tastes," he continues, "which served to knit these friends together was their love of horsemanship, in which, as in all other manly exercises, Skene highly excelled; and the fears of a French invasion becoming every day more serious, their thoughts were turned with corresponding zeal to the project of organizing a force of mounted volunteers in Scotland." Of the Edinburgh light horse, thus raised, Mr. Skene of Rubislaw was one of the cornets, and Mr. Scott at first paymaster, quarter-master, and secretary. In 1822 Mr Skene visited France, and on his return was enabled to furnish his friend Sir Walter Scott with the materials for his romance of Quentin Durward. He was an excellent draughtsman, and in the course of his tour "he had," says Lockhart, "kept an accurate and lively journal, and executed a vast variety of clever drawings, representing landscapes and ancient buildings, such as would have been most sure to interest Scott, had he been the companion of his wanderings. Mr. Skene's MS. collections were placed at his disposal, and he took from one of their chapters the substance of the original Introduction to Quentin Durward." Mr. Skene also suggested some of the Jewish scenes in Ivanhoe. In Scott's Diary, under date, Abbotsford, 4th January, 1826, there is the following notice of Skene and his wife: "Mr. and Mrs. Skene, my excellent friends, came to us from Edinburgh. Skene—distinguished for his attainments as a draughtsman, and for his highly gentlemanlike feelings and character—is laird of Rubislaw in Aberdeen. Having had an elder brother, his education was somewhat neglected in early life, against which disadvantage he made a most gallant fight, exerting himself much to obtain those accomplishments which he has since possessed. Admirable in all exercises, there entered a good deal of the cavalier into his early character. Of late he has given himself much to the study of antiquities. His wife, a most excellent person, was tenderly fond of Sophia. They bring so much old-fashioned kindness and good humour with them, besides the recollection of other times, that they must be always welcome guests." Sir Walter's last letter to him was dated at Malta, November 25, 1831, when he had set off in the Barham frigate in a vain search for health. It gave an interesting account of the remarkable submarine volcano, called Graham's Island, which rose out of the Mediterranean and in four months disappeared. Mr. Skene married, 11th September 1806, Jane, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, baronet, with issue, three sons and four daughters. George, the eldest son, born in 1807, married in 1832, Georgina, daughter of Dr. Alexander Monro of Craig Lockhart, with issue. Henry, the third son, at one time an officer in the army, married, in 1833, Rhalon, daughter of Rhizos-Rhangabe, niece of the last reigning prince of Wallachia

John Gordon Cumming, Esq. of Pitlurg and Birness, Aberdeenshire, deriving his descent from Adam de Gordun, the first of the name who settled in Scotland in 1057, inherited in 1815 the estates of his relative, Skene of Dyce, the eldest collateral branch of Skene of Skene, and assumed the name of Skene, in addition to his own, in conformity with a deed of entail. The name of Cumming was also an assumed one, on his father, John Gordon, Esq. of Pitlurg, inheriting the estate of Birness, parish of Logie Buchan, in right of his mother, (who died in 1755,) Barbara, daughter of Robert Cumming, Esq. of Birness. Mr. Gordon Cumming Skene also possesses a small property in the parish of Fintray.

Of this name, and belonging to one of the Aberdeenshire families of Skene, was Andrew Skene, an eminent advocate, the fourth son of Dr. George Skene, a distinguished physician in Aberdeen, and professor of natural history in Marischal college of that city. Mr. Skene was born there, February 26, 1784; and, after receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school, completed his academical studies at Marischal college. He was originally destined by his friends for the practice of the law in his native place, but, preferring a higher field of exertion, he was removed to the metropolis, and entered as a student of law in the university of Edinburgh, in the winter session of 1803, when the civil and Scottish law classes were taught by the late Lord Newton and Baron Hume. He was a diligent student, and prosecuted his legal researches with perseverance and industry. In June 1806 he was admitted advocate; and, for some time after being called to the bar, he experienced much discouraging neglect. In the course of a few years, however, his great talents began to be appreciated, and, about the year 1815, he was fully established in respectable practice. In 1834 he succeeded Lord Cockburn as solicitor-general for Scotland. He had not, however, held his appointment many days when a change of ministry occurred, on which he tendered his resignation. At the end of the winter session of 1835 he seemed in his usual health, when he was suddenly seized with an alarming illness, which indicated an inflammatory affection of the brain. After a few days' illness he expired, April 2, 1835, at the age of 51. An elegant monument to his memory, by Mr. Patric Park, sculptor, was erected by his sister in the New Calton burying-ground, Edinburgh, where he lies interred.

SKINNER, Rev. John, a popular song-writer and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Balfour, in the parish of Birse, Aberdeenshire, October 3, 1721. He was the son of the schoolmaster of that parish, his mother being the widow of Donald Farquharson, Esq. of Balfour. At thirteen years of age he was sent to the Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he obtained a bursary. On leaving the university he became assistant to the parish schoolmaster of Kemnay, and in 1739 removed to Monymusk, where he held the same situation. Through the kindness of Lady Grant he was allowed the use of the extensive library at Monymusk House. About this time he quitted the Presbyterian church, in which he had been educated, for the Scottish Episcopal communion, and thereafter directed his studies for the ministry. In 1740, he went to Shetland, as tutor to the only son of Mr. Sinclair of Scalloway, and while there he married the daughter of Mr. Hunter, the only Episcopalian clergyman in that remote part of the country. Having returned to Aberdeenshire, he was ordained by Bishop Dunbar at Peterhead, and in Nov. 1742, was appointed to the charge of the Episcopal congregation at Longside, near that town. Here he officiated for the long period of 65 years, residing all the time in a small thatched cottage at Linshart. With his brethren, who were in general Jacobites, he suffered in the troublous period of 1745-6. More than once imprisoned, he had often to leave his house, and resort to stratagems to avoid falling into the hands of the soldiery. On one occasion he disguised himself as a miller, and on another, on his return home, he found his house in possession of a military party, and was robbed of every thing, even the linen intended for Mrs. Skinner, then confined with her 5th child. Soon afterwards his little chapel, with all its furniture, was burned. He continued quietly and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, often addressing his people from the door or window of his lowly cottage, until he was apprehended in May 1753, on a warrant from the sheriff, and committed to prison for six months, for preaching to more than four persons, contrary to the then rigorous law.

He took a leading part in the polemical discussions of his time, and several pamphlets of a controversial nature issued from his pen. In all these he evinced considerable acuteness, with a remarkable power of ridicule. In 1746 he published a small pamphlet, entitled 'A Preservative against Presbytery;' and, in 1757, he brought out at London a 'Dissertation on Job's Prophecy,' which obtained the approbation of Bishop Sherlock. In 1767 he issued another pamphlet in vindication of the Scottish Episcopal church. He assisted Dr. Gleig of Stirling, in preparing some of the articles for an edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica.' He tried farming, too, having about 1758 entered upon Mains of Ludquharn in the vicinity of Longside, but this speculation proved a failure. He is popularly known to his coun-

trymen by his excellent songs of 'Tullochgorum,' styled by Burns "the best Scotch song Scotland ever saw;" 'John of Badenyon;' 'The Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn;' 'O! why should Old Age so much wound us, O! &c.' Most of them were written ere the appearance of Burns, who was a warm admirer of Skinner. Natural, tender, and genial, they have taken hold of the feelings and lived in the memories of his countrymen, and are among the best in the Scottish language. In 1788 he published, at London, in 2 vols. 8vo, his 'Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, from the first appearance of Christianity in the Kingdom,' with a dedication in elegant Latin to his son, Bishop Skinner of Aberdeen. In a letter to Burns, dated Nov. 14, 1787, he states that he had attempted a Latin translation of 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,' which he had by heart ere he was twelve years of age. He also wrote a Latin version of Ramsay's tale of 'The Monk and Miller's Wife.' In 1799 he lost his wife, and, in the spring of 1807, he went to reside with his son at Aberdeen. Twelve days after his arrival there, he was taken ill during dinner, and died almost immediately, June 16, 1807. He was buried in the churchyard of Longside, where his congregation erected a monument to his memory. In 1809 his miscellaneous works were published in 3 volumes 8vo, with a biographical memoir by his son, the Bishop. In 1859 an edition of his 'Songs and Poems' appeared at Peterhead, with a Biographical Sketch by H. G. Reid. This volume contains several pieces previously unpublished, and adds some fresh facts in his life.

His son, Dr. John Skinner, bishop of Aberdeen, who died July 13, 1816, was the author of

Primitive Truth and Order Vindicated from Modern Misrepresentation; with a Defence of Episcopacy. Lond. 1803, 8vo. Also of a more popular publication, entitled 'A Layman's Account of his Faith and Practice as a Member of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.'

The Duty of Holding Fast the Doctrine of the Gospel; a Sermon. 1804, 8vo.

The youngest son of Bishop John Skinner, William Skinner, D.D., succeeded him as bishop of Aberdeen and Primus, and died in 1857.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a learned and ingenious printer and eminent naturalist, was born in the Pleasance of Edinburgh in 1740, and received the first rudiments of his education at Duddingston school, where, and at the High School of his native place, he obtained a thorough knowledge of the Latin language. His father, who, like his grandfather, followed the occupation of an architect or master builder, and belonged to the sect of Reformed Presbyterians, originally intended to apprentice him to a staymaker, but some difference occurred as to the terms of the indenture, and, in October 1752, he was apprenticed for six years and a half to Hamilton, Balfour, and Neill, printers to the university of Edinburgh. His diligence and regular conduct recommended him to his employers, who, after he had been four years with them, appointed him corrector of the press, with a small increase of wages. His evenings he devoted to study, and in the latter part of his apprenticeship he was allowed to attend several of the classes in the university. In 1757 the Edinburgh Philosophical Society offered a prize for the most accurate edition of a Latin classic, on which occasion young Smellie produced an edition of Terence, in duodecimo, wholly set up and corrected by himself, which procured for his masters a silver medal. In 1758 he attended the Hebrew class, to enable him to superintend the printing of a Hebrew grammar edited by Professor Robertson. In September 1759, his apprenticeship having expired, he transferred his services to the office of Murray and Cochrane, printers, where, besides being corrector of the press, he was employed in making abstracts and collecting articles for the Scots Magazine.

Having an ardent desire for learning, Mr. Smellie not only attended the mathematical and philosophical classes at the university, but all the medical courses, including chemistry and botany. His studies, indeed, had been so regular and complete, that he was well qualified for any of the learned professions, and he was solicited by his friends either to enter the church or become a physician, but he preferred remaining a printer. In 1763 he married Jane Robertson, daughter of an army agent in London, by whom he had several children. To the study of botany he devoted so much attention, that, in 1765, his Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants, in which he opposed the

doctrines of Linnæus, gained the gold medal given by Dr. Hope, the botanical professor, and was inserted in the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. While attending this class, the professor, during an illness which confined him to the house, selected Smellie to continue the course of lectures in his absence.

In March 1765 he commenced business as a printer in partnership with Robert and William Auld, the former of whom was a solicitor, and to enable him to enter upon this connection, two of his friends, Drs. Robertson and Hope, advanced him the sum of seventy pounds. Two years thereafter, on the retirement of Robert Auld, John Balfour, a bookseller, was admitted into the copartnery. They published the Weekly Journal, a newspaper conducted by Smellie, which being an unprofitable concern, led to disputes which terminated in a dissolution of the company in November 1771. He now carried on the business in connection with Balfour, and easily obtained from Lord Kames the favour of his becoming security to the Royal Bank for a cash account to the extent of about £300. Their acquaintance had originated in the following circumstance: When his lordship's 'Elements of Criticism' were in course of being printed by Murray and Cochrane, Mr. Smellie communicated to his lordship, anonymously, a series of criticisms on the work. Lord Kames requested the name of his unknown correspondent; and, on being informed, ever afterwards honoured him with various marks of his friendship. Balfour and Smellie were appointed printers to the university; and the latter's correct taste and complete knowledge of the Latin and English languages often proved very serviceable to authors in the passage of their works through the press. In particular, he afforded to Dr. Buchan the most efficient aid in his 'Domestic Medicine,' first published in 1770, to such an extent, indeed, that the authorship of the entire work was confidently ascribed to him. The principal articles for the first edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 3 vols. 4to, which began to be printed in 1771, were written, designed, or compiled by Smellie, who prepared and superintended the entire publication, for which he was paid by Mr. Andrew Bell, engraver, the principal proprietor, the sum of £200. Of the second edition of this work he was offered a share conjointly with the editorship, but he unfortunately declined it, and thus lost all chance of obtaining any adequate reward for his immense labour.

In October 1773, in conjunction with Dr. Gilbert Stuart, Mr. Smellie commenced 'The Edinburgh Magazine and Review,' edited by the latter, which only extended to five volumes 8vo, closing with the number for August 1776. Although conducted with great spirit and ability, the strong personalities indulged in by Dr. Stuart led to its downfall. In 1775 Mr. Smellie's friends urged him to become a candidate for the vacant chair of natural history in the university of Edinburgh, but the patronage being in the gift of the crown, the superior interest of Dr. John Walker caused him to be chosen in preference. In 1781 Mr. Smellie was elected superintendent of the Museum of Natural History belonging to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, of which he was an original member. In 1782 he published an 'Account of the Institution and Progress of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland,' to which he added a second part in 1784; and in 1793 he was elected the secretary of that society. At their desire he had, in 1781, drawn up the first regular plan for procuring a statistical account of the parishes of Scotland, which was printed and circulated, and although it attracted little attention at the time, it had the merit of being the precursor of the scheme which Sir John Sinclair afterwards brought to maturity. His excellent translation of Buffon's 'Natural History,' in nine vols. 8vo, with numerous plates and occasional notes, appeared in 1781, and soon passed through five editions.

On the dissolution of the firm of Balfour and Smellie, in 1782, Mr. Smellie assumed as his partner, Creech the bookseller, who continued in connection with him till the close of 1798, after which Smellie carried on the business on his own account. In 1784 he published a tract 'On the Nature, Powers, and Privileges of Juries,' which, containing a clear and judicious exposition of legal principles, was quoted with much approbation by Lord Erskine, in his famous speech in defence of Dr Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph. He was the author of several other pamphlets chiefly relating to local

politics. In 1790 appeared the first volume of his principal work, 'The Philosophy of Natural History,' for the copyright of which he received one thousand guineas from Mr. C. Elliott, bookseller, Edinburgh, and fifty guineas for every subsequent edition, besides being employed to print it. The bargain was concluded before a single page of the work was written. The second volume, which concluded the work, was published by his son in 1799, four years after the author's death. It was reprinted in Ireland and America, and translated into the German language. After a long illness, Mr. Smellie died June 24, 1795, aged 65.

He is described as being about the middle size, and in his youth good-looking and active, but when past middle life, he acquired a sort of lounging gait, and became careless and somewhat slovenly in his dress and appearance. Burns, the first Edinburgh edition of whose poems he printed, in a letter to Mr. Peter Hill, bookseller, mentions him as "a man positively of the first abilities and greatest strength of mind, as well as one of the best hearts and keenest wits that he had ever met with." In January 1787 he introduced Burns to the Crochallan club, which consisted of the literary men and wits of Edinburgh, and in a good-humoured extemporaneous satirical fragment written by Burns on his introduction, he thus refers to Mr. Smellie

——— "To Crochallan came
The old cocked hat, the brown surtout the same;
His bristling beard just rising in its might,
('Twas four long nights and days to shaving night);
His uncomb'd grisly locks, wild-staring, thatched
A head for thought profound and clear unmatched:
And, though his caustic wit was biting rude,
His heart was warm, benevolent and good."

Mr. Smellie left a widow with four sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter married Mr. George Watson, an eminent portrait painter, of Edinburgh. He had projected a series of the lives of men of literary eminence with whom he was personally acquainted; but he only lived to complete four of them,—namely, those of Lord Kames, Dr. John Gregory, David Hume, and Dr. Adam Smith, which were published in 1800 by his son, Mr. Alexander Smellie, who succeeded him in the printing business.

His works are:

Thesaurus Medicus, sive Disputationum in Academia Edinensi ad Rem Medicam pertinentium, a Collegio instituto ad hoc usque tempus, Delectus. Vol. i. Edin. 1778, 8vo. Vol. ii. 1778. iii. and iv. 1785.

Natural History, general and particular; from the French of Count de Buffon. Illustrated with 300 Copperplates; and occasional Notes and Observations by the Translator. Edin. 1780, 9 vols. 8vo. 2d edit. 1785–6, 9 vols. 8vo.

Account of the Institution and Progress of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Edin. 1783, 4to.

An Address to the People of Scotland, on the Nature, Powers, and Privileges of Juries: by a Juryman. Edin. 1784. 2d edit. Edin. 1820.

The Philosophy of Natural History. Edin. 1790–1799, 2 vols. 4to.

Dissertation on Public Spirit, and three Essays. Edin. 1800, 8vo.

SMETON, *Smeaton*, or *Smythan*, a surname, having the same derivative as SMITH, which see.

SMETON, THOMAS, a learned divine of the church of Scotland, was born at the village of Gask, near Perth, about 1536. He received the first part of his education at the school of Perth, and in 1553 was entered at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, where he prosecuted his studies with so much success, that he was chosen one of the regents. When the reformed doctrines gained ground in the university, he went to France, and with the view of enquiring into the truth, he studied for some time in the Jesuits' college at Paris, as the order of the Jesuits was the most learned and cunning in popish doctrines. By the advice of Edmond Hay, the Jesuit, who was anxious to secure him to his order, he next proceeded to Rome. On the way he visited Geneva, and had an opportunity of conversing with Mr. Andrew Melville, Mr. Gilbert Moncrieff, and the other reformers there.

On arriving at Rome he entered a Jesuits' college, and, during his residence there, obtained permission to accompany in his visits the father appointed to wait upon such persons as were in prison for heresy. As they returned to the college, he would adopt the opinions of the prisoners, and maintain them against the Jesuit, as if for the sake of argument, but in reality to have his doubts resolved. The more he enquired, the stronger became his convictions of the truth of the protestant doctrines, and after residing there a year and a half, he became suspected, and was remitted back to Paris, through all the colleges of the Jesuits by the way.

On his return to the French capital, Edmond Hay perceived the change that had taken place in his sentiments, and advised him to go to the college of Clermont, where, according to Dempster, he taught humanity with great applause. It appears, however, that on the way he was seized with a dangerous fever, on his recovery from which he resolved upon embracing protestantism; and, returning to Paris, he began to mix openly with the reformers. This was in 1572, and at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which happened shortly after, his lodgings were narrowly searched. He took refuge in the house of Sir Francis Walsingham, the English ambassador, which, as Calderwood says, "was a girth to many" in that terrible time. He accompanied Walsingham to England, and at first settled as a schoolmaster in Colchester in Essex.

In 1578, Smeton returned to Scotland, and was appointed minister at Paisley. In October that year, he was named one of the assessors to the moderator of the General Assembly, and on 7th July following he was himself chosen moderator. At the desire of Mr. Andrew Melville, he wrote an answer to the book of Mr. Archibald Hamilton the apostate, 'De Confusione Calvinianæ Sectæ apud Scotos." This answer, entitled 'Responsio ad Hamiltonii Dialogum,' was published at Edinburgh in 1579. When, in that year, the attention of the General Assembly was directed to the reformation and improvement of the universities, Smeton and Andrew Melville were the first to propose that the college of St. Mary's, St. Andrews, which had been founded by Archbishop Bethune in 1537, should be exclusively appropriated to the study of theology. In October 1580, when Andrew Melville was removed to the divinity college there, or New college, as it came to be called, as its first principal, Smeton was appointed his successor as principal of the university of Glasgow. He took a very active part in church matters, and was at every Assembly named one of the assessors to the moderator. At the General Assembly held 24th April 1583, he was again elected moderator, but died at Glasgow, December 13th, the same year, of a fever.

SMIBERT, John, an eminent artist, whose works are described as having had a powerful and lasting influence on the arts of design in America, was born in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, about 1684. His father was a dyer. He served his apprenticeship to a house-painter in his native city; but, anxious to raise himself above that humble occupation, he repaired to London, where, for subsistence, he was at first obliged to work for coach-painters. He was subsequently employed in copying pictures for dealers, and obtained admittance into the academy. After pursuing his studies there for some time, he found means to visit Italy, where he spent three years in copying Raphael, Titian, Vandyck, and Reubens, and became the fellow-traveller of the celebrated Dean Berkeley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland. While at Florence he was engaged by the grand duke of Tuscany to paint two or three Siberian Tartars presented to his highness by the Czar of Russia. On his return to England his improvement was so great that he soon obtained a large share of business.

In 1728, when his friend Dr. Berkeley went to America to found a university in the Island of Bermuda, for the conversion of the American savages to Christianity, he took Smibert with him as professor of drawing, painting, and architecture, in his intended institution; and with this learned and philanthropic individual he resided for two years at Newport, Rhode Island. A large painting by Smibert, representing Berkeley and some of his family, with the artist himself, on their first landing in America, is shown at Yale College, being, it is believed, the first picture of more than a single figure ever painted in the United States.

Being disappointed in obtaining assistance from England, Berkeley abandoned his project of a university, and after his return to Britain Smibert settled at Boston in New England, where he married a daughter of Dr. Williams, the Latin schoolmaster of that town, by whom he had two children He acquired considerable fortune and a high reputation by his art, and died there in 1751. His son, Nathaniel, who died young, was also an artist of much promise. Some account of Smibert, who was an acquaintance and correspondent of Allan Ramsay, will be found in Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting,' and in Dunlap's valuable 'History

of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States.'

SMITH, a surname derived from the word Smite, and evidently taking its origin from the most useful of all the arts. In the Icelandic the word *Smidr* signifies, as *Smith* originally did in this country, an artist in general; one who strikes or smites with a hammer; an artificer, a carpenter, a SMITH, an author, a maker. In the Anglo-Saxon, one who worked in iron was called *isen-smid*, an iron-smith. Under its different modes of spelling and pronunciation, as for instance in German *Schmitz*, or *Schmidt;* French, *Smeets;* the name is common in most countries of Europe. In Lardner's Cyclopedia the following paragraph occurs: "One of our historians observes, that, immediately preceding the Conquest, the art of working in iron and steel had risen to such a state of improvement that even the horses of some of the chief knights and barons were covered with steel and iron armour. Artificers who wrought in iron were so highly regarded in those warlike times that every military officer had his smith, who constantly attended his person, to keep his arms and armour in order. The chief smith was an officer of considerable dignity in the court of the Anglo-Saxon and Welsh kings, where his *weregeld* was much higher than that of any other artificer. In the Welsh court, the king's smith sat next to the domestic chaplain, and was entitled to a draught of every kind of liquor that was brought into the hall." No surname in the United Kingdom is of so frequent occurrence as is that of Smith. Of names derived from employments, Smith is the most numerous and Taylor the next. In the Celtic it is Gow, M'Gowan, or Cowan. According to an absurd Highland tradition, quoted by Douglas in his *Baronage*, the progenitor of all the families of the name of Smith in Scotland was Neil Cromb, the third son of Murdoch of the clan Chattan, who lived in the reign of William the Lion.

In the Syriac, the word *Hadad* means Smith. There was a whole family of Assyrian kings of the name. Ben-Hadad means son of Smith, or Smithson.

The principal family of the name appears to be Smythe of Methven, Perthshire, formerly of Braco (see *post*, page 486). Daniel Smythe, father of the present proprietor, an eminent judge, bore the title of Lord Methven. He married Euphemia Murray of Lintrose, distinguished as the Flower of Strathmore, and celebrated by Burns, with evident allusion to 'the Flower of Yarrow,' as

> "a bonnier lass
> Than braes of Yarrow ever saw."

In Ayrshire is the family of Smith of Swinridgemuir. John Smith, a former proprietor of this estate, an eminent agriculturist, may be said to have been the first who set the example of rendering peat moss productive, by judicious drainage and the liberal application of lime. Mr. Smith died in 1838, and was succeeded by his nephew, Colonel Neil of Barnweill, who added the name of Smith to his own. He was succeeded, in 1850, by Brigadier-General Smith Neill, who served with great distinction in India and the Crimea. At the outbreak of the Indian mutiny he led his regiment, the 1st Madras European Fusileers, to the relief of Benares, the victory of Allahabad, and the capture of Cawnpore, and he was the first to stem the tide of the rebellion. His whole progress was a series of brilliant actions, and while in sole command of Cawnpore, his signal punishment of the high caste murderous Brahmins, and his salutary strictness, effected the restoration of order. He led a brigade from Cawnpore to the relief of Lucknow, and on that memorable occasion, when carrying the batteries at the point of the bayonet, fell at the very moment of complete success.

The old family of Smith of Craigend have possessed their lands since the introduction of surnames, and, like the Macgregors of Glengyle and Inversnaid, ancestors of Rob Roy, held as "kindly tenants" of the noble family of Montrose. John Smith, the last of the old Rentallers of Craigend, died in 1640. His son, Robert, acquired by purchase the fee simple of the lands, which continued in his family till the death of John Smith, the sixth in descent, when they were sold to James Buchanan, Esq., and are now (1862) the property of his son, Sir Andrew Buchanan of Craigend Castle, K.C.B., minister plenipotentiary at the Hague. Agnes Graham, only surviving sister of the last-named John Smith, married the 13th earl of Buchan. ARCHIBALD SMITH, the youngest son of James Smith of Craigend, an eminent merchant of Glasgow, acquired, in 1800, the estate of Jordanhill, Renfrewshire. He died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son, JAMES SMITH of Jordanhill, F.R.S., born August 15, 1782, a distinguished geologist and Biblical critic.

Mr. Smith, though an independent country gentleman, has devoted much of his time to literary and scientific pursuits, and by his valuable researches in geology, and his admirable works in one important branch of Biblical criticism, has acquired a high reputation. His communications to the Geological and other scientific Societies are numerous, and he is the author of other works to be afterwards noticed. His most important work is his 'Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul; With Dissertations on the Sources of the Writings of St. Luke, and the Ships and Navigation of the Ancients,' 1848. In 1856 a second edition was published, with "additional proofs and illustrations." Mr. Smith resided for a winter at Malta, and possessing a thorough knowledge of navigation, acquired as a zealous yacht sailor, he visited and minutely inspected the scene of the Apostle's shipwreck and the localities referred to in the voyage, while in the best libraries of the Continent and in our own country, and in the Records of the Admiralty, he had access to every available source of information. These researches, joined to his own practical knowledge, and guided by no inconsiderable amount of scholarship, formed a combination of advantages seldom realized in one individual. The result has been one of the most interesting works in this department of Biblical illustration which has yet appeared. It includes a dissertation on the ships of the ancients, now recognised as the standard work on the subject, and an equally original and striking dissertation on the sources of the writings of St. Luke. In 1853 he published a 'Dissertation on the Origin and Connection of the Gospels, with a Synopsis of the parallel passages in the Original and authorized Version, and Critical Notes,' 8vo, Edinburgh; a work of a very high order, and exhibiting much ingenuity and research, with a critical knowledge of the sacred text.

In the separate field of geological science his researches have been scarcely less valuable. The estuary of the Clyde, in the neighbourhood of his own estate, and the shores of the western coast of Scotland generally, afford a rich field for the geologist, and Mr. Smith has largely turned to account the opportunities for its study. The discussions between Dr. Buckland and Dr. Fleming, regarding the Diluvian hypothesis, called attention to those recent and superficial deposits already known but very imperfectly understood. On these

and kindred subjects he has from time to time furnished valuable communications to the Geological and other scientific Societies, and he has also furnished important memoirs on similar formations which fell under his notice in Spain, Portugal, France, and Madeira. In addition to the works above mentioned, Mr. Smith is the author of the following:—1. 'A Voyage round the World from 1806 to 1812, in which Japan, Kamschatka, the Aleutian Islands, and the Sandwich Islands were visited, including a narrative of the Narrator's Shipwreck on the Island of Sannack, and his subsequent wreck in the ship's longboat; with an Account of the present state of the Sandwich Islands, and a Vocabulary of their Language; by Archibald Campbell—Drawn up by Mr. Smith from the verbal account of the author,' Edinburgh, 1816, 8vo.—2. 'Journal of a Voyage to Spitzbergen and the east coast of Greenland in his Majesty's Ship Griper, by Douglas Charles Clavering, Esq., F.R.S., Commander—Communicated by James Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill, F.R.S., with a Chart of the Discoveries of Captains Clavering and Scoresby—from the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for July 1830.—With a Biographical Notice of Captain Clavering drawn up from his papers.'—3. 'Letters to an English Peer on the present state of the Church of Scotland,' 8vo, London, 1841 and 1843. 4. 'Researches in Newer Pliocene and Post Tertiary Geology,' 8vo, London, 1862.

Mr. Smith married Mary, daughter of Alexander Wilson, Esq., issue, one son and five daughters. The son, Archibald Smith, Esq., F.R.S., married Susan Emma, daughter of Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker of Temple Rotheby, Leicestershire. Daughters—1. Christina Laura, married Walter Buchanan, Esq., M.P. for the city of Glasgow. 2. Isabella, married Henry Gore Booth, Esq., son of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.; 3. Louisa, married William Hamilton, Esq., of Minard Castle, Argyleshire. 4. Sabina Douglas Clavering. 5. Jane Charlotte.

SMITH, Adam, LL.D., a distinguished writer on morals and political economy, was the only child of Adam Smith, comptroller of the customs at Kirkcaldy, and of Margaret, daughter of Mr. Douglas of Strathenry. He was born at Kirkcaldy, June 5, 1723, a few months after the death of his father. When about three years old, he was stolen by gipsies, but was soon recovered by his uncle, who followed and overtook the vagrants in Leslie Wood. He received his early education at the grammar school of his native place, and soon attracted notice by his fondness for books, and by his extraordinary powers of memory. His constitution, during his infancy and boyhood, was weak and sickly, which prevented him from joining in the sports and pastimes of his school companions. Even at this early period he was remarkable for those habits which remained with him through life, of speaking to himself when alone, and of absence in company. In 1737 he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where his favourite studies were mathematics and philosophy. In 1740 he removed to Baliol college, Oxford, as an exhibitioner on Snell's Foundation, (see Snell,) with the view of entering the Church of England; and, while there, he cultivated, with great success, the study of languages. After a residence at Oxford for seven years, not finding the ecclesiastical profession suitable to his taste, he returned to Kirkcaldy, and for nearly two years remained at home with his mother. In 1748 he fixed his residence at Edinburgh, where, during that and the following years, he read lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres, under the patronage of Lord Kames. At what particular period his acquaintance with Hume the historian commenced does not appear, but it seems to have speedily ripened to a lasting friendship. In 1751 he was elected professor of logic in the university of Glasgow; and the year following, on the death of Mr. Thomas Craigie, the immediate successor of Dr. Hutcheson, he was removed to the chair of moral philosophy in the same university. In this situation he remained for thirteen years. In 1759 he published his 'Theory of Moral Sentiments,' to the second edition of which he appended a treatise 'On the Origin of Languages.' He had previously contributed to the first Edinburgh Review, which was begun in 1755, a Review of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, and some general observations on the state of literature in the different countries of Europe. In 1762 the senatus academicus of the university of Glasgow unanimously conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

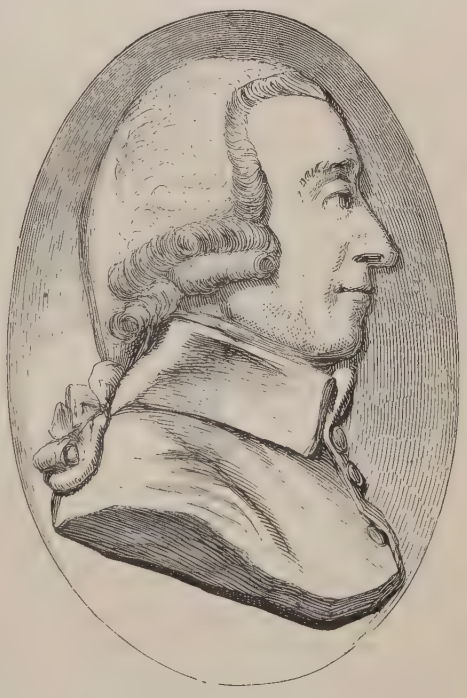
Towards the close of 1763 he received an invitation from Mr. Charles Townsend, who had married the widowed duchess of Buccleuch, to accompany her grace's son, the young duke, on his travels; when the liberal terms offered, with his strong desire to visit the continent, induced him at once to resign his professorship. He joined the duke at London early in 1764, and in the month of March they set out for Paris. After a stay of ten or twelve days in that city, they proceeded to Toulouse, where they remained eighteen months; after which they journeyed through the southern provinces to Geneva. About Christmas 1765 they returned to Paris, where they remained for nearly a year Among his acquaintances in

the French capital were, Turgot, Quesnay, Necker, d'Alembert, Helvetius, the duke de la Rochefoucault, Marmontel, Madame Riccaboni, and other eminent persons, to several of whom he had been recommended by David Hume.

In October 1766, he returned to London with his noble charge, the young duke of Buccleuch, who settled upon him an annuity of £300, for superintending his education and travels. Shortly after, he went to reside with his mother at Kirkcaldy, where, for the next ten years, he spent his time in studious retirement, with the exception of a few occasional visits to Edinburgh and London. During this long interval he was engaged upon his great work on political economy, which was published in 1776, under the title of an 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' 2 vols. 4to. On the death of his friend, David Hume, the same year, Dr. Smith, in a letter to Mr. Strahan of London, gave an interesting account of his last illness, which being published, called forth a reply from Dr. Horne, bishop of Norwich, under the title of 'A Letter to Adam Smith, LL.D., on the Life, Death, and Philosophy of David Hume, Esq. By one of the People called Christians.' Oxford, 1777, 12mo. In that publication, that eminent and exemplary prelate, on no other grounds than the high eulogium which Dr. Smith had passed on Hume's character, charged him with entertaining the same sceptical sentiments and opinions which had been held by the deceased historian.

In 1778, through the interest of the duke of Buccleuch, Dr. Smith was appointed one of the commissioners of customs in Scotland, in consequence of which he went to reside in Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was accompanied by his mother, who survived till 1784, and by his cousin, Miss Jane Douglas, who died in 1788. On receiving this appointment he had offered to resign his annuity, but the duke would not hear of it. In 1787, Dr. Smith was chosen lord rector of the Glasgow university, an honour which, like Thomas Campbell the poet, he estimated as one of the highest that could be conferred upon him. Soon after, his health began to decline. After a lingering and painful illness, arising from a chronic obstruction in his bowels, he died in July 1790. A few days before his death, all his manuscripts were burnt by his orders, excepting some detached essays, which he intrusted to the care of Drs. Black and Hutton, whom he appointed his executors, and who subsequently published six of them. His library, which was a valuable one, devolved to his nephew, David Douglas, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Reston.

Dr. Smith was a fellow of the Royal Societies both of London and Edinburgh. His portrait, engraved by Beugo, from a medallion by Tassie, appeared in the Scots Magazine for June 1801, (vol. lxiii.) from which the subjoined is taken



"In his external form and appearance," says his biographer, Dugald Stewart, "there was nothing uncommon. When perfectly at ease, and when warmed with conversation, his gestures were animated, and not ungraceful; and, in the society of those he loved, his features were often brightened with a smile of inexpressible benignity. In the company of strangers his tendency to absence, and perhaps, still more, his consciousness of this tendency, rendered his manner somewhat embarrassed,—an effect which was probably not a little heightened by those speculative ideas

of propriety which his recluse habits tended at once to perfect in his conception, and to diminish his power of realizing. He never sat for his picture; but the medallion of Tassie conveys an exact idea of his profile, and of the general expression of his countenance." He was equally remarkable for absence of mind and simplicity of character, and for muttering to himself while walking the streets. As an instance of the very high regard in which he was held by the leading statesmen of the day, it is related that the last time he was in London, he had engaged to dine with Lord Melville, then Mr. Dundas, at Wimbledon; Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth, and some others of his lordship's friends, were there. Dr. Smith arrived late, after the company had sat down to dinner. The moment he entered the room all the company rose. He apologised for being late, and entreated them to keep their seats. "No," said they, "we will stand till you are seated, for we are all your scholars." His works are.

The Theory of Moral Sentiments; to which is added, a Dissertation on the Origin of Languages. Lond. 1759, 8vo. Lond. 1761, 8vo. 6th edition, with considerable additions and corrections. Lond. 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.

An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. Lond. 1776, 2 vols. 4to. Supplement. 1784, 4to. The work has passed through numerous editions. The 11th edition appeared with Notes, Supplementary Chapters and a Life of the Author; by William Playfair. Lond. 1805, 3 vols. 8vo. Again, with Notes and Additions, by Mr. Buchanan. Edin. 1814, 4 vols. 8vo. In French, avec des Notes et Observations par Germain Garnier de l'Institut National. Paris, 1802, 5 vols. 8vo. 1809, 3 vols. 8vo.

Letter to Mr. Strahan on the last Illness of David Hume. Lond. 1777, 8vo.

Essays on Philosophical Subjects; to which is prefixed an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by Dugald Stewart. Lond. 1795, 4to.

Complete Works, with his Life, by Dugald Stewart. 1812, 5 vols. 8vo.

SMITH, JAMES, of Deanston, an eminent scientific agriculturist, was born in Glasgow, 3d January 1789. His father had settled in that city in business, and became a wealthy man. His mother was a daughter of Mr. Buchanan of Carston, Stirlingshire. His father died in his infancy, and his mother went to reside with her youngest brother, who at that time was the managing partner of very extensive cotton works at Deanston, now a beautiful village, on the romantic river Teith, about eight miles north-west of Stirling.

Mr. Smith's education was completed at the university of Glasgow. After leaving it he went to reside with his uncle at Catrine works, Ayrshire, belonging to the same firm as those at Deanston. At Catrine, young Smith devoted his energies to the attainment of a practical and thorough knowledge of the numerous intricacies of both mechanics and cotton-spinning. He entered the factory in the lowest station, working, at the same time, twelve hours a-day; and at the age of eighteen, his uncle unhesitatingly appointed him to the entire management of the Deanston works.

In 1812 the Dalkeith Farmers' Club offered a premium of £500 for an effective reaping machine. This led Mr. Smith to turn his mind to the construction of one; but, from some cause or other, the machine he produced did not succeed. The committee, however, were so much pleased with the ingenuity of his invention that they encouraged him to bring forward, during the next session, a machine, for the same object, on the same principle. He complied with their wishes, but, in the course of trial, an accident happened to the implement, which again prevented the committee from awarding to him the premium. For this ingenious invention he received from the same club a superb piece of plate, valued at fifty guineas; from the Highland Society of Scotland, another piece of plate; from the Gargunnock Farmers' Club, in his own neighbourhood, a pair of silver cups, and from the Imperial Agricultural Society of St. Petersburg, a massive gold medal, transmitted through the Russian ambassador at the British court. At the time these numerous presentations were made to him Mr. Smith was only twenty-four years of age.

Previous to 1823, he had been successful in many of his experiments upon his uncle's farm; but he never could get Mr. Buchanan to adopt his theory on the proper cultivation of the soil, to its full extent. In the year mentioned, however, he got into his own possession the Deanston farm, comprising upwards of 200 acres, then in a miserable state of culture, and he then commenced his celebrated thorough drainage and deep-working operations, which ended in its complete reclamation.

In 1831 a small publication of his, on 'Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing,' attracted considerable attention among the agriculturists of the surrounding districts; but it was not till the great agricultural distress of 1834, that the merits of this pamphlet became more extensively acknowledged. In 1843 appeared the 6th edition, extracted from the third Report of Drummond's Agricultural Museum, Stirling.

In 1848, Mr. Smith was, by the government of Sir Robert Peel, appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into, and report upon, the sanitary condition of the manufacturing towns and different districts of England, and in that capacity he propounded his great plan for economising sewerage manure. After a most determined and protracted opposition on the part of rival interests, he and his friends succeeded in obtaining the consent of the legislature to his scheme for this purpose. By his invention of the system of deep draining, and the introduction of the application of sewerage manure, Mr. Smith earned a title to be considered one of those benefactors of the human race by whom the sources of reproductive industry have been multiplied through science.

In political economy Mr. Smith was a thorough believer in the views taken by his celebrated namesake, Adam Smith. He was a member of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, and to its 'Transactions' he contributed several important scientific papers. In connection with the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland he rendered many valuable services to that country, and he was justly considered by that useful association one of its most distinguished members.

Mr. Smith died suddenly on the morning of 10th June 1850, at Kingencleuch, near Mauchline, Ayrshire, the residence of a cousin of his, where he was staying on a temporary visit. He was never married. At the period of his death he was engaged in bringing into use a particular kind of sheep dip composition.

SMOLLETT, the surname, evidently originally territorial, of a Dumbartonshire family, one of whose members, Dr. Tobias Smollett, by his genius and writings, has rendered it illustrious in the annals of literature. His grandfather, Sir James Smollett of Bonhill, parish of Cardross, from whom the family derived its first eminence, was a native of the burgh of Dumbarton, and was bred to the law in the office of a writer in Edinburgh. He represented Dumbarton in the convention of estates in 1688, as well as in several subsequent parliaments. He warmly supported the Revolution, and by King William III. was knighted, and made a judge in the commissary court of Edinburgh. He was a zealous advocate of the union with England, and in 1707, was appointed one of the commissioners for framing the articles of union. He was the first member who represented the Dumbarton district of burghs in the British parliament. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Aulay M'Aulay of Ardincaple, he had several sons and daughters. His fourth son, Archibald, married, without his father's knowledge, Barbara, daughter of Cunningham of Gilbertfield, Lanarkshire. She had no fortune, and Sir James, though displeased at first with the match, gave his son a liferent of his farm of Dalquhurn, which, with an annuity, made his income about £300 a-year.

Archibald had three children, and Dr. Smollett, the novelist, poet and historian, of whom a memoir follows, was the youngest. Jean Smollett, the doctor's sister, married Alexander Telfer, Esq. of Symington, Lanarkshire, and on the death of her cousin-german, Mr. Commissary Smollett, she succeeded to Bonhill, when she resumed her maiden name of Smollett. Her son and successor, Alexander Telfer Smollett of Bonhill, married Cecilia, daughter of John Renton, Esq. of Lamberton, Berwickshire, and with one daughter had four sons. 1. Alexander, lieutenant-colonel, Coldstream guards, and M.P. for Dumbartonshire, killed at the battle of Alkmaar in 1799. 2. John Rouett, a naval officer, who succeeded to the estate. 3. Tobias George, captain 78th regiment, Rossshire Highlanders. 4. James, accidentally killed at sea.

The 2d son, Rear-admiral John Rouett Smollett, succeeded to Bonhill. He married, 1st, Louisa, daughter of William Rouett, Esq. of Auchindennan, Dumbartonshire, and had an only daughter, who died in infancy; 2dly, in 1800, Elizabeth, 2d daughter of Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, Ayrshire, 2d son of 2d earl of Glasgow; issue, 4 daughters and 2 sons, Alexander, and Patrick Boyle. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married, in 1830, Charles Villiers Stuart, Esq., youngest brother of Lord Stuart de Decies.

Alexander Smollett, Esq. of Bonhill, the admiral's elder son, born Nov. 29, 1801, passed advocate in 1824, M.P. for Dumbartonshire from 1841 to 1859.

Patrick Boyle, the younger son, born in 1805, was in the E. I. Co.'s civil service at Madras, from which he retired in 1858. Elected 1859 M.P. for Dumbartonshire in room of his brother.

SMOLLETT, Dr. Tobias George, a distinguished novelist and historian, was born in 1721, at the old house of Dalquhurn, in Dumbartonshire. He was the youngest of three children of Archibald Smollett and Barbara Cunningham, daughter of Cunningham of Gilbertfield near Glasgow. His father dying while he was very young, his education was undertaken by Sir James Smollett, his grandfather. He received his first lessons in classical learning in the school of Dumbarton. When the usual school routine was completed he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he studied medicine, being at the same time articled as apprentice to a Mr. John Gordon, a surgeon there. At the early age of eighteen, his capabilities for poetry began to man-

ifest themselves; and, besides writing several keen and skilful satires, he composed 'The Regicide,' a tragedy, founded on the assassination of King James I. In 1740 his grandfather died, without leaving any provision either for the mother of Smollett or the family, and thus thrown upon his own resources, Smollett resolved to visit London after the expiry of his apprenticeship, and endeavour to obtain employment in the army or navy. On his arrival there he presented his tragedy to the managers of the theatres, but meeting with no success in his endeavours to bring it on the stage, he published it, in 1749, with an angry preface. In 1741 he obtained the appointment of surgeon's-mate on board a man-of-war, and sailed in the unfortunate expedition to Carthagena. While the ship was in the West Indies he quitted the service, and, during his residence in Jamaica, he became attached to a Miss Anne Lascelles, whom he afterwards married.

On his return to London in 1746, his feelings of patriotism led him to write the beautiful and spirited poem of 'The Tears of Scotland.' The same year he published 'Advice, a Satire;' and about the same time composed the opera of 'Alceste,' which, however, was never acted, in consequence of some ill-timed satires on Rich the manager. He had expected £3,000 with his wife, but of this sum he obtained only a small part, and that after a very expensive lawsuit regarding it. He was therefore obliged to have recourse to his pen for support, and in 1748 he published 'The Adventures of Roderick Random,' in two volumes, which soon became the most popular novel of the age.

In 1750 Smollett visited Paris, and on his return in 1751 he produced 'The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle,' in four volumes 12mo, which had a rapid sale, and was soon translated into French. Having obtained the degree of M.D., he settled at Bath, with the view of entering upon medical practice; but, being disappointed in his design, he returned to London, and fixing his residence at Chelsea, became an author by profession. In 1753 he published the 'Adventures of Count Fathom,' and in 1755 his translation of 'Don Quixote.' About this time he visited his relations in Scotland, and on his return to London he undertook the editorship of 'The Critical Review.' In 1757 his farce of 'The Reprisal, or the Tars of Old England,' was performed at Drury Lane theatre. Being convicted of a libel on Admiral Knowles, inserted in 'The Critical Review, he was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, and to be imprisoned in the King's Bench for three months. During his confinement, he composed the 'Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves,' a sort of English Quixote, in which the character of Theodore, king of Corsica, his fellow-prisoner, is beautifully delineated. His 'Complete History of England, from the earliest times to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,' in four quarto volumes, appeared in 1758, and is said to have been written in the short space of fourteen months. The success of this work encouraged him to write a continuation of it to 1764. By this work, the most important of his productions, he is said to have realized the sum of £2,000.

In June 1763 he had visited the Continent, in the hope of dissipating the melancholy which preyed upon his mind in consequence of the death of his only daughter this year. On his return he published his 'Travels through France and Italy,' in two vols. Soon after, on account of declining health, he again went to Scotland, and on his return to London he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain from government an appointment as consul at some port in the Mediterranean. His novel entitled 'Adventures of an Atom' was published in 1769. His health becoming again impaired, he set out early in 1770 for Italy, whence he never returned. During the journey he wrote his 'Expedition of Humphrey Clinker,' which, in the opinion of many, is his best novel.

Dr. Smollett died October 21, 1774, at a village called Monte Nuovo, near Leghorn, where he had taken up his abode. His widow, the Narcissa of 'Roderick Random,' was left nearly destitute in a foreign land; and March 3, 1784, a benefit was procured for her in the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh, the proceeds, amounting, with private donations, to £366, being remitted to her in Italy.

The only work he published connected with his profession was a treatise 'On the External Use of Cold Water,' a subject which many years afterwards began to occupy considerable attention in

Germany, as well as in Great Britain, where several establishments for the "Cold water cure" of diseases were, in course of time, set on foot.

Smollett's 'Ode to Leven Water,' and his 'Ode to Independence,' with 'The Tears of Scotland,' written on hearing of the barbarities inflicted by the army of the duke of Cumberland in the north of Scotland in 1746, contain much of the feeling and inspiration of real genius, and cause regret that he did not cultivate his talents for poetry. Three years after his death a lofty Trajan column, with a Latin inscription, was erected to his memory, by his cousin, Smollett of Bonhill, on the banks of the Leven, near the house in which he was born. His portrait is subjoined:

Dr. Smollett's works are

Advice; a Satire. 1746.

Reproof, a Satire; being the second part of Advice. 1747.

The Adventures of Roderick Random. Lond. 1748, 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1750, 2 vols. 12mo. The 10th edition. Lond. 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. Edinb. 1784, 2 vols. 8vo. Innumerable editions. In German. Berlin, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. And also in most of the other European Languages.

The Regicide; a Tragedy. Lond. 1749, 4to.

The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle, in which are included, Memoirs of a Lady of Quality. Lond. 1751, 4 vols. 12mo. Second edition, same year. Reprinted. Lond. 1781, 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1784, 3 vols. 12mo. Numerous impressions.

An Essay on the external use of water; with particular Remarks on the present Method of using the Mineral Waters of Bath. Lond. 1752, 4to.

The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom. Lond. 1753, 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1782, 2 vols. 8vo.

Don Quixote; translated into English. Lond. 1755, 2 vols. 4to. This is reckoned the best translation of Cervantes.

Compendium of Voyages. 1757, 7 vols. 12mo.

The Reprisals; or the Tars of Old England; a Comedy 1757.

A Complete History of England, deduced from the descent of Julius Cæsar, to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; containing the Transactions of one thousand eight hundred and three years. Lond. 1757–8, 4 vols. 4to. Reprinted. Lond. 1758–60, 11 vols. 8vo. Continuation, printed, Lond. 1763, 4 vols. 8vo. Vol. v. 1765, 8vo.

The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves. Lond. 1762, 2 vols. 12mo. 1782, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Works of M. de Voltaire; translated from the French: with Notes, Historical and Critical. Lond. 1763, &c. 27 vols. 12mo. Written in conjunction with T. Francklin and others.

The Present State of all Nations. Lond. 1764, 8 vols. 8vo.

Travels through France and Italy; containing Observations on Character, Customs, Religion, Government, Police, Commerce, Manufactures, Arts, and Antiquities; with a particular Description of the Town, Territory, and Climate of Nice, and a register of the weather for eighteen months in that city. Lond. 1766, 2 vols. 8vo. The same. Dubl. 1766, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Adventures of an Atom. Lond. 1769, 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1786, 2 vols. 8vo. This is a satire upon the conductors and measures of government from the year 1754.

Ode to Independence. Glasg. 1773, 4to.

The Adventures of Telemachus, the son of Ulysses; translated from the French of Mons. F. Salignac de la Mothe Fenélon. Lond. 1776, 2 vols. 12mo.

The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane, translated. Lond. 1797, 4 vols. 12mo.

Plays and Poems, with Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author. Lond. 1777, 8vo.

Miscellaneous Works, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings; by Robert Anderson, M.D. Edin. 1790, 6 vols. 8vo. The same, with Memoirs of his Life; to which is prefixed, a View of the Commencement and Progress of Romance; by J. Moore, M.D. Lond. 1797, 8 vols. 8vo.

Smollett wrote many articles in the British Magazine, and opposed Wilkes in a weekly paper called 'The Briton.' He was also, as is well known, the founder of 'The Critical Review,' which he conducted for several years with a spirit then new in the annals of criticism.

SMYTH, James Carmichael, a distinguished physician, only son of Thomas Carmichael, Esq., representative of the Carmichaels of Balmedie, and his wife Margaret, eldest daughter and heiress of James Smyth, Esq. of Athenry, was born in Fifeshire in 1741. In compliance with the testamentary injunctions of his maternal grandfather, he assumed the name and arms of Smyth, in addition to his own. After studying for six years at the university of Edinburgh, he graduated there in 1764, when he wrote a dissertation 'De Para-

lysi,' and introduced into it a short history of Medical Electricity in its application to the cure of this disease. He subsequently, for professional improvement, visited France, Italy, and Holland, and in 1768 settled in London. His first public appointment was physician to the Middlesex hospital; he had also considerable private practice. His attention having been particularly directed to the prevention of contagion in cases of fever, he had recourse to the effect of nitric acid gas, the preventive power of which he fully established. His experiments made by order of government on board of the Spanish prison ship at Winchester, where a pestilential fever prevailed, were deemed satisfactory, and in 1802, parliament, in requital of his services, voted him a reward of £5,000. His claim to the original merit of this valuable discovery was disputed by Dr. James Johnstone of Kidderminster, for his father, and by M. Chaptal of France, on behalf of Guyton-Morveau, and he was involved in a severe polemical dispute in consequence with several of the profession. Soon after, for his health he went to the south of France, and subsequently, retiring from professional pursuits, went to live at Sunbury. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, also a fellow of the Royal Society, London, and physician extraordinary to the king, George III. He died 18th June 1821. He had married in 1775, Mary, only child and heiress of Thomas Holyland, Esq. of Bromley, Kent, and had by her eight sons and two daughters. His eldest son, General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1821. His eldest daughter married Dr. Alexander Monro, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh. (See vol. i. p. 591, col. 2, art. CARMICHAEL of Balmadie.)

Dr. Carmichael Smyth was the author of the following medical publications:

Tentamen Med. Inaug. de Paralysi. Edin. 1764, 8vo.

An Account of the Effects of Swinging, employed as a Remedy in Pulmonary Consumption and Hectic Fever. Lond. 1787, 8vo.

The Works of the late Dr. William Stork. Lond. 1788, 4to.

A Description of the Jail Distemper, as it appeared among the Spanish Prisoners at Winchester in the year 1780; with an Account of the means employed for curing that Fever, and for destroying the Contagion which gave rise to it. Lond. 1795, 8vo.

An Account of the Experiments made on board the Union Hospital Ship, to determine the Effect of the Nitrous Acid in destroying Contagion, and the safety with which it may be employed. Lond. 1796, 8vo.

The Effect of the Nitrous Vapour in preventing and destroying Contagion; ascertained from a variety of trials, made chiefly by Surgeons of his Majesty's Navy in Prisons, Hospitals, and on board of ships: with an Introduction, respecting the Nature of Contagion, which gives rise to the Jail and Hospital Fever, and the various methods formerly employed to prevent or destroy this. Lond. 1799, 8vo.

Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., containing Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled 'An Account of the Discovery of the Power of the Mineral Acid Vapours to destroy Contagion, by John Johnstone, M.D.' Lond. 1805, 8vo.

Remarks on a Report of M. Chaptal; with an Examination of the Claim of M. Guyton de Morveau to the discovery of the power of Mineral Acid Gases on Contagion. London, 1805, 8vo.

A Treatise on the Hydrencephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain. Lond. 1814, 8vo.

Letter from Mr. Young relating his own case, in which an enlarged Spleen was cured by the application of the actual Cautery. Annals of Med. vi. 437, 1801.

SMYTHE, one of the modes of spelling the surname of Smith. The family of Smythe of Methven, Perthshire, descend from Thomas Smith, who was apothecary to King James III., as appears by a charter, of date 29th January 1477. His son, Patrick Smith of Braco, Perthshire, temp. James IV., was succeeded by his son, William Smith, of Braco. The latter, by his wife, Agnes Scott, of the family of Balwearie, Fifeshire, relict of Christopher Snel of Balgarvie, in the same county, had a son, Patrick Smith of Braco, who was served heir to his father in 1561. Alexander, Patrick's son, predeceased him in 1603, leaving two sons, Patrick, who succeeded his grandfather in 1604, and Andrew. On the consecration of their guardian, George Graham, minister of Scone, as bishop of Orkney, they were removed thither, where they settled. Andrew acquired the estate of Rapness, and marrying in Orkney, left issue. Patrick, the elder son, laird of Braco, was thrice married, his first wife being Catherine Graham, daughter of his guardian, and had issue by all his wives. Henry, his eldest son, joined the army of Charles I., and fell at Marston Moor in 1644. George, the second son, predeceased his father, who was succeeded by Patrick, the third son. The latter made great additions to his paternal estate in Perthshire, and acquired also the lands of Maill in Orkney. He was cast away about 1651, in crossing the Pentland frith, when himself and the whole boat's crew were drowned. His eldest surviving son, Patrick Smith of Braco, sold his estates in the Orkneys, and in 1664 purchased from the duke of Lennox, the lands of Methven, Perthshire, part of the dowry lands formerly appropriated for the maintenance of the queen-dowager of Scotland. Patrick Smith of Methven was twice married. Patrick, his only son by his first wife, was accidentally shot by his tutor, on a shooting party, on the loch of Methven. David, his eldest son, by his second wife, succeeded him. His first wife, Anne, daughter of James Keith of Benholm, brother of the sixth earl Marischal, was a lady of a bold military spirit, who distinguished herself by her opposition to the Covenanters. On Sunday, 13th October 1678, during her husband's absence in London, some of that persecuted body, chiefly from Perth, met for worship in the neighbourhood of Methven castle, when Mrs. Smythe, at the head of her husband's tenantry, drove them off the estate. In a letter to

her husband, whom she calls her "heartkeeper," she thus describes the occurrence: "My precious love,—A multitude of men and women from east, west, and south, came to hold a field conventicle two bows' draft above our church; they had their tent set up before the sun on your ground. I, seeing them flocking to it, sent through your ground, and charged them to repair to your brother David, the bailie and me, to the Castlehill, where we had but sixty armed men. Your brother, with drawn sword and bent pistol, I, with the light horseman's piece bent on my left arm and a drawn tuck in my right hand, all your servants well armed, marched forward, and kept the one half of them fronting with the other, that were guarding their minister, and their tent, which is their standard. . . . They sent off a party of one hundred men to see what we meant by hindering them to meet; we told them, if they would not go from the parish of Methven presently, it should be a bloody day. . . . They, seeing we were desperate, marched over the Pow; *and so we went to the church, and heard a feared minister preach.* They have sworn not to stand with such an affront, but are resolved to come next Lord's day; and I, in the Lord's strength, intend to accost them with all that will come to assist us." In the same letter she says: "I have written to your nephew, the treasurer of Edinburgh, to send me two brass hagbutts of found, and that with the bearer. If they come against Saturday, I will have them with us. My love, present my humble duty to my lord marquis (of Montrose) and my lady, likewise all your friends; and, my blessed love, comfort yourself in this, if the fanatics chance to kill me, it shall not be for nought. I was wounded for our gracious king, and now in the strength of the Lord God of heaven, I'll hazard my person with the men I may command before these rebels rest where ye have power." In a subsequent letter she says, "If every parish were armed, and the stout loyal heads joining, with orders to concur and liberty to suppress them as enemies to our king and the nation, these raging gypsies would settle." It was no wonder that this fiery heroine should have been deemed worthy of especial honour by Archbishop Sharp. Writing to her husband in 1679, she informs him that the provost and dean of guild of Perth having waited on the archbishop at St. Andrews, in reference to the induction of a clergyman to the parish church of St. John's, in that city, the archbishop inquired "at the provost all the way of my proceeding against the conventicle, which was truly repeated, the archbishop drank my good health, and said the clergy of this nation were obliged to me." Afterwards, as an evidence of his good opinion of her, he approved of a minister of her recommending to the church of Methven.

The second son, David Smythe, Esq. of Methven, was the first to change the spelling of his name. He died in 1735. His son, David Smythe of Methven, born 24th June 1711, married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of James Graham of Braco, sister of General David Graham of Gorthie, and, with other issue, had a son, David, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of George Oswald, Esq., merchant, Glasgow; 2dly, in 1761, Katherine, daughter of Patrick Campbell, a lord of session under the title of Lord Monzie, without issue. The son, David Smythe of Methven, born 17th January 1746, passed advocate, 4th August 1769. He married, 8th April 1772, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Robert Murray, of Hillhead, baronet, and sister of General Sir James Murray Pulteney, baronet. On the death of this lady in 1785, he began to practise at the bar, and soon after was appointed sheriff-depute of Perthshire. Admitted a lord of session, 5th November 1793, he assumed the title of Lord Methven. On March 11, 1796, he was appointed a lord of justiciary. The latter office he resigned in 1804, and died Jan. 30, 1806. He had married, 2dly, in 1794, Amelia Euphemia, only daughter of Mungo Murray, Esq. of Lintrose, styled, "the Flower of Strathmore." She is celebrated by Burns in his song of 'Blythe was she,' having been seen by the poet, when on a visit to her relative, Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre. By his 1st wife Lord Methven had 3 sons and 4 daughters, and by his 2d, 6 sons and 2 daughters. Catherine Campbell, the elder of these last, became the wife of the Right Hon. David Boyle, lord-justice-general of Scotland.

His three surviving sons were, 1. Robert Smythe of Methven, born in 1778, married, 1st, in 1810, Mary, 2d daughter of James Townsend Oswald, Esq. of Dunnikier, Fifeshire; 2dly, in 1817, Susan Renton, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, baronet; without issue. 2. William, of whom below. 3. The Rev. Patrick M. Smythe, of Tamworth, Warwickshire. Another son, George Smythe, Esq., was killed by a fall from a gig. This gentleman, a member of the Bannatyne Club, contributed to that Society a volume, entitled 'Letters of John Grahame, of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, with illustrative Documents.' Edin. 1826, 4to.

Robert Smythe, Esq. of Methven, died in 1847. His half brother, William Smythe, Esq., born 1803, succeeded. He married, 1st, in 1838, Margaret, eldest daughter of James Walker, Esq. of Great George Street, Westminster; and, 2dly, in 1849, Emily, daughter of General Sir John Oswald of Dunnikier, G.C.B. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1828,) he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1829, and to the Scottish bar in 1836, but retired from practice; appointed secretary to the Board of Supervision in Scotland in 1845, resigned in 1852; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant and convener of Perthshire. His son and heir, David Murray Smythe, was born in 1850.

Snell, a surname, from a word in the Anglo-Saxon, meaning agile, or hardy. In the Scotch, the word Snell means *bitter* or sharp. In the year 1688, Mr. John Snell, with a view to support Episcopacy in Scotland, bequeathed the estate of Uffton, near Leamington, Warwickshire, for the maintenance of Scottish students at Baliol college, Oxford, who had been for some years at the university of Glasgow, in which the patronage is vested.

Solway, Earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, which, with the secondary titles of Viscount Tibberis, and Baron Douglas of Lockerby, Dalveen, and Thornhill, was conferred, by patent, dated 17th June 1706, on Lord Charles Douglas, third son of the second duke of Queensberry, afterwards third duke of Queensberry, and second duke of Dover, (see page 316 of this volume). On his accession to the dukedom in 1711, it became merged in that title. Extinct on his death in 1778.

Somerville, a surname originally Norman. The first of the name in Great Britain was Sir Gualter de Somerville, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and obtained from him estates in Staffordshire and Gloucestershire. He left three sons, and died at the commencement of the twelfth century. From his eldest son, Sir Gualter de Somerville, descended Sir Philip de Somerville of Whichnour, Staffordshire, who there instituted the gift of a flitch of bacon, called the Dunmow flitch, to the husbands and wives who had lived together a year and a day without any strife or disagreement. The last of his house in England was

William Somerville, the poet, author of 'The Chase,' &c., descended from the third son.

William de Somerville, the second son, came to Scotland with David I., from whom he had a grant of the lands of Carnwath in Clydesdale. He witnessed the foundation charter of Melrose abbey by that monarch in 1136, also donations by him to the monasteries of Dunfermline and Kelso. He died in 1142, and was buried at Melrose. He had two sons, William, who witnessed a charter of David I. to the abbacy of Kelso in 1144, as well as several of Malcolm IV., and died in 1161; and Walter, witness to a charter of the latter monarch betwixt 1154 and 1160. The former left a son, also named William de Somerville, witness to several charters of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. In the reign of the latter he slew a monstrous animal which greatly devastated the district of Linton, Roxburghshire. According to tradition, it was a serpent, supposed to have been the last that infested that part of the country, and in 1174 he obtained the lands of Linton from the king as a reward. A place is pointed out as the animal's den, bearing the name of "the worm's hole," and the ground in its vicinity is called Wormington. On an ancient stone on the south wall of the parish church is the figure of a horseman spearing the mouth of an animal resembling a dragon, and underneath it were inscribed the words

> "The wode laird of Lariestone
> Slew the wode worm of Wirmieston,
> And won all Linton parochine."

The crest of the Lords Somerville has the inscription "The wode laird," and contains other allusions to William de Somerville's exploit. After obtaining the lands of Linton, the latter became chief falconer to the king and sheriff of Roxburghshire. He was buried in the choir of Linton church.

William de Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, the son of this adventurous baron, is said to have distinguished himself at a tournament at Roxburgh, before Alexander II. His son, Sir William de Somerville, fought at the battle of Largs, 2d October 1263, and died in 1282. The son of this baron, Sir Thomas de Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, was present in the convention at Brigham, 12th March 1290, when a marriage between the Princess Margaret and Prince Edward of England was proposed. He swore fealty to King Edward I., 15th May 1296, but the following year he joined Sir William Wallace. He made several donations to the monks of Melrose out of his barony of Linton, and died about 1300, leaving two sons, Sir Walter, and Sir John de Somerville. The former was one of the few barons who supported Wallace, under whom he commanded the third brigade of cavalry at the battle of Biggar. He was also a steady adherent of Robert the Bruce. The latter was taken by the English in 1306. During the wars of this period, Linton tower, built by William de Somerville, the serpent-slayer, was often put in peril, from its position on the borders, by its owners' sturdy opposition to the aggressions of the English.

Sir Walter de Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, one of Bruce's principal associates, died about 1330. By his wife, Giles, daughter and heiress of Sir John Herring, he got the lands of Gilmerton, Drum, and Goodtrees, Mid Lothian, and had three sons. 1. Sir James, killed at the battle of Durham in 1346. 2. Sir Thomas, who fought in the same battle, and succeeded his brother. 3. Richard, witness to a charter of the earl of Lennox in 1340.

Sir Thomas de Somerville of Linton and Carnwath, between 1362 and 1366, had three safe-conducts into England to visit the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, and one to go through England to visit St. John of Amboise in France. He died before 1370. His eldest son, Sir William de Somerville, one of the hostages for the release of David II., 3d October 1357, died in 1403, leaving two sons, Sir Thomas, first Lord Somerville, and William, ancestor of the Somervilles of Cambo.

Somerville, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred before 1430, on Sir Thomas Somerville, above mentioned. He had a safe-conduct to England to meet James I., 13th December 1423, and he was one of the guarantees of the treaty for his release, 28th December 1424; also, one of the jury on the trial of Murdach, duke of Albany, in May 1425. He held the office of justiciary of Scotland south of the Forth, and appears to have been created a peer, by the title of Lord Somerville, before 1430. He died in 1445. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Derneley, and got with her the barony of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. His son, William, second Lord Somerville, was frequently a commissioner to treat with the English as to peace, and was a conservator of several truces with the English. He died in June 1455. With two daughters, he had two sons; John, third Lord Somerville, and Thomas Somerville, of Plane, Stirlingshire.

John, third Lord Somerville, was wounded at the battle of Sark against the English in 1448. He was present with James II. at the siege of Roxburgh, when his majesty was killed by the bursting of a cannon in 1460. He was concerned with the Boyds in carrying off James III. from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, 9th July 1466, for which a pardon under the great seal was granted to him by parliament, 13th October that year. He died in November 1491. He was twice married; first, to Helen Hepburn, sister of Patrick, first earl of Bothwell, and had by her a son, William, master of Somerville, who died in 1488, and two daughters; 2dly, to Mariot, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, and, with a daughter, Mary, had a son, Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, tutor to his nephew, John, fourth Lord Somerville, who was of weak intellect. Sir John was killed at Flodden 9th September 1513. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Carmichael of Balmedie, Fifeshire, and was ancestor of the Somervilles of Cambusnethan. His son, Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, was called *Red Bag*, from carrying a red leathern bag for holding his hawk's meat. He married a sister of the earl of Montrose. Their son took to wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Carmichael of Meadowflat, captain of Crawford, one of the mistresses of James V. In that curious book, 'The Memorie of the Somervilles,' published in 1815, 2 vols., from the original manuscripts, many interesting notices are given of the royal visits to Cowthally, Lord Somerville's seat in the parish of Carnwath; and especially of the flirtations of James V. with "Mistress Katherine Carmichael, the captain of Crawfuird's daughter, a young lady much about sexteinth years of age, admired for her beautie, handsomeness of persone, and vivacity of spirit." The work was written by James Somerville of Drum, who died in 1690, styled in the title-page, James eleventh Lord Somerville. Alluding to "Mistress Katherine's" connexion with the king, the author thus concludes an admirable defence of her:—"Thus far I have digressed in vindication of this excellent lady that it may appear it was nether her choyse nor any vitious habite that prevailed over her chastitie, but ane inevitable fate that the strongest resistance could hardly withstand." She died in 1552. She was descended from the

family of Balmedie or Balmeadow in Fife, which Sibbald (*History of Fife*, p. 409) says in his time gave "title to Sir David Carmichael in Perthshire. This was exchanged by the earl of Fife with the earl of Angus giving Balmedie for Balbirnie; and in King James III.'s reign, the earl of Angus gave Balmedie with the heritable bailiary of the regality of Abernethy to a gentleman of the name of Carmichael, captain of the castle of Crawford, Sir David's predecessor, who married the earl's mother when a widow."

William, master of Somerville, left two sons, John, fourth Lord Somerville, who died without issue, and Hugh, fifth Lord Somerville. The latter sat in parliament, 16th November 1524. He was taken prisoner at the rout of Solway in November 1542, and placed in the custody of Lord Audley, lord-chancellor of England. His income was estimated at 400 marks sterling yearly, and he was ordered to be released 1st July 1543, on payment of 1,000 marks sterling. He supported the proposed match between the infant Queen Mary and Edward, prince of Wales, the son of Henry VIII. This, indeed, was one of the conditions on which he and some others of the noblemen taken prisoners at Solway obtained their liberty, and to insure his adherence to the project, he had from the English monarch a pension of 200 marks. The earls of Glencairn and Cassillis, and the Lords Somerville, Maxwell, Fleming, and Oliphant, were the noblemen who agreed to Henry's conditions. They subscribed the bond, by which, to use the words of the regent Arran, they were tied in fetters to England, and having confirmed it with their oaths and left hostages in the hands of the English king, they were allowed to return to Scotland. To Lord Somerville was intrusted, in 1543, the bond or covenant drawn up by the earl of Angus and his confederates,—wherein they bound themselves to fulfil their engagements to the English king, his lordship undertaking to deliver it to Henry. But before he could proceed to London, both he and Lord Maxwell, the principal agents of Angus in conducting his intrigues with England, were arrested, and on Lord Somerville was found the bond signed at Douglas castle, with letters which fully disclosed the treasonable plans of the party. In the following year Lord Somerville was one of the principal nobles who signed the agreement to support the authority of the queen-mother as regent of Scotland, on the deprivation of the earl of Arran of the office. The same year he was in an expedition which Arran led against England, but which, owing to the treachery of the Douglases, was shamefully put to flight at Coldingham, by an English force inferior to them in numbers. About this time Linton tower on the borders was first dilapidated by the warden of the English marches, and next totally destroyed by the earl of Surrey. With the other nobles who were in secret communication with England, Lord Somerville had given his adherence to the Reformed doctrines. He died in 1549. By his wife, Janet, daughter of William Maitland of Lethington, he had, with two daughters, three sons. 1. James, sixth Lord Somerville. 2. John, who died without issue. 3. Hugh, ancestor of the Somervilles of Spittal.

James, the eldest son, was detained in England, when master of Somerville, as a hostage for his father. In 1543, the latter wrote to Sir Ralph Sadler, the English ambassador in Scotland, requesting that he should be allowed to return home, as he was very ill with the stone. Unlike his father, he opposed the Reformation, and when the Confession of Faith was ratified by the estates, 17th July 1560, he and the earl of Athol and Lord Borthwick were the only three who voted against it, saying, "We will believe as our fathers believed." He adhered to the cause of Queen Mary, and joined her forces at Hamilton in May 1568, with 300 horse. He fought at their head at the battle of Langside, where he was severely wounded. He died in December 1569. By his wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, he had, with two daughters, two sons, Hugh, seventh Lord Somerville, and another, who got from his father part of the barony of Carnwath.

Hugh, seventh Lord Somerville, was at first one of Queen Mary's faction, and his name appears, with that of the other lords, at the letter sent to Queen Elizabeth on her behalf, dated the end of March 1570. When, however, the queen's lords held a parliament in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, 12th July 1571, for the purpose of declaring all the proceedings regarding the young king's coronation null, his lordship, who had been written to, declined to vote, alleging in excuse that he was a man of small judgment, and therefore behoved to advise before he rashly voted to depose a crowned king, and took documents of his refusal. He was beginning to veer with the tide, and was sworn a privy councillor to James VI. In the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh 4th August 1590, the bailies of that city presented a complaint from the town council, as to the violation of the Sabbath in the different burghs, by the going of mills, receiving of loads within their gates, selling of flowers, &c. Lord Somerville, being present, alleged the privilege of his infeftment for holding the market of Carnwath on the Lord's day, yet consented that neither fair nor market should be kept there. If he failed, the Assembly commanded the presbytery to proceed against him, according to the acts, (*Calderwood*, vol. v. p. 110). He died in 1597. By his wife, Elinor, daughter of Lord Seton, he had sixteen children, eight of whom died young. Of the rest four were daughters and four sons. 1. William, master of Somerville, who predeceased his father. He had a remission, 26th January 1588, for having accidentally killed his brother, Robert. 2. Robert. 3. Gilbert, eighth Lord Somerville. 4. Hugh Somerville of Drum, who carried on the line of the family.

Gilbert, eighth Lord Somerville, entertained James VI. with great splendour, at his castle of Cowthally, punningly called by the king Cowdaily, because he had observed that a cow and ten sheep were killed there every day. By his extravagance Lord Somerville greatly reduced his estate, and in 1603 Carnwath was sold to the earl of Mar. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of Dalziel, to whom it gives the title of earl. In the ranking of the Scots nobility in 1606, the title of Lord Somerville does not occur. His lordship died in 1618. With three daughters, he had an only son, who died in infancy. His brother, Hugh Somerville of Drum, succeeded him, but did not assume the title. He died at Drum in 1640, in his 70th year. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, he had, with two daughters, two sons.

James, the elder son, properly tenth Lord Somerville, served with reputation in the French and Venetian service, and on his return home had the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. He died 3d January 1677, and was buried at Holyrood-house. By his wife, Lilias, daughter of Sir James Bannatyne of Newhall, a lord of session, he had a son, James Somerville of Drum, properly eleventh Lord Somerville. Being on the jury at the trial of Campbell of Cessnock in March 1684, he was one of the three jurymen who complained of the undue pains taken by the king's advocate to procure evidence against the prisoner, and when they were reproved for interfering in the matter, they boldly replied that it concerned them and their consciences to see that the probation was fair and equal. They were indicted for a riot in interrupting the

court on that trial, but it was passed over. James Somerville of Drum died in 1690. His son, James Somerville, younger of Drum, predeceased his father. In a drunken quarrel, he was mortally wounded by Thomas, son of Thomas Learmonth, advocate, with the sword of Hugh Paterson, younger of Bannockburn, 8th July 1682. He lived a day or two afterwards, forgave Learmonth, and counselled him to leave the country. It was alleged that the wound was rendered mortal by bad management. His son, James Somerville, born in 1674, succeeded his grandfather, and was properly twelfth Lord Somerville. He died 4th December 1709, leaving, with two daughters, four sons. 1. James. 2. George Somerville of Dinder, Somersetshire. 3 and 4. John and William, who both died without issue.

James, the eldest son, thirteenth Lord Somerville, claimed, at the keenly contested election of a representative peer of Scotland in 1721, to be admitted to vote, but his claim was not allowed. He thereupon entered a protest. At the general election 21st April 1722, the same took place. At the election, however, of 15th August following, his vote was admitted, and on a petition to the king, his right to the peerage was acknowledged by the House of Lords, 27th May 1723. At the general election of 1741, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. He added considerably to his fortune by an arrangement with his kinsman, the celebrated author of 'The Chase,' William Somerville, Esq. of Eadstone, Warwickshire, and Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire, representative of the English branch of the Somervilles, by which, in consideration of certain sums applied to the relief of burdens, the latter, who was unmarried, settled the reversion of his estates upon him. He succeeded to them, on the death of the poet in 1742. He built the elegant house of Drum, and laid out the plantations there in great taste. He died at Drum, 14th December 1765. He was twice married, to English ladies, and had two sons and two daughters.

The elder son, James, fourteenth Lord Somerville, an officer in the 2d regiment of dragoon guards, served several campaigns with great credit. He quitted the army in 1764, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was chosen a representative peer 7th August 1793, and died 16th April 1796, unmarried.

His brother, the Hon. Hugh Somerville, was also an officer of the 2d dragoon guards, and afterwards major of the 16th light dragoons. In 1762 he accompanied the latter regiment to Portugal, and was in the force under Brigadier-general Burgoyne, which surprised a Spanish advanced party in the town of Valencia d'Alcantara, Aug. 27, 1762, when they entirely destroyed one of the best regiments in the Spanish service. In 1763 he became lieut.-col. of his regiment. He quitted the army soon after, and died at York house, Clifton, May 7, 1795. He was twice married, like his father, and to English ladies. By his first wife he had a son, John, 15th Lord Somerville, and by his second, six sons and one daughter.

John, 15th Lord Somerville, distinguished himself by the attention which he paid to agriculture, and has transmitted his name to posterity by the introduction of the breed of Merino sheep from Lisbon into Great Britain. In 1805 and subsequent years, while residing at his seat of The Pavilion on the Tweed, he was the companion of Sir Walter Scott in salmon-spearing and other sports. To Scott his skill in every department of the science of rural economy was of great use, and he always talked of him in particular as his master in the art of planting. In Scott's work, 'Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' he figures as Paul's laird. He succeeded Sir John Sinclair in 1813, as president of the Board of Agriculture, and died, unmarried, in 1819.

His half-brother, Mark, succeeded as 16th lord. Born Oct. 26, 1784, he died, unmarried, June 3, 1842.

His brother, Kenelm, became 17th lord. He was born Nov. 14, 1787; educated at Rugby; entered the royal navy in 1801. He was placed on the Retired List of rear-admirals in 1846. He commanded the Thames on the coast of America, and was officially recommended for his services during the expedition. He married, Sept. 3, 1833, Frances Louisa, only daughter of John Hayman, Esq.; issue, Hugh, 18th baron, born Oct. 11, 1839, and his son Aubrey John as 19th baron, who died August 28, 1870. The title is now (1875) extinct.

SOMERVILLE, Thomas, D.D., an eminent divine and historian, was born in the spring of 1741, at Hawick, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the university of Edinburgh; and, in autumn 1762, was regularly licensed as a preacher of the gospel. Shortly after, he was appointed by Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, tutor to his son, the first Lord Minto, afterwards governor-general of India. In 1767, the church of Minto becoming vacant, he was presented by Sir Gilbert to that charge. In 1772, on the translation of Dr. James Macknight to Edinburgh, Sir Gilbert's interest procured for him the more lucrative living of Jedburgh. At the commencement of the American Revolutionary war, he published a pamphlet, entitled 'Candid Thoughts on American Independence,' written in a spirit of determined hostility to the claims of the colonists, which drew forth a reply from Mr. Tod of Kirtlands, called 'Consolatory Thoughts on American Independence, by a Merchant.' In 1792 he produced his 'History of the Political Transactions, and of Parties, from the Restoration of Charles II. to the Death of King William,' a work which displays considerable research. In 1793 he was nominated one of the chaplains in ordinary to his majesty for Scotland, and also elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In 1798 he published a 'History of the Reign of Queen Anne,' dedicated by permission to George III.; and being, at the time of its publication, in London, he was introduced at St. James', and personally presented a copy of the work to the king. He furnished the statistical survey of the parish of Jedburgh to Sir John Sinclair's work, and, on the attempt to introduce the culture of the tobacco plant into Roxburghshire, he was among the first to afford it a fair trial. He died at Jedburgh, May 16, 1830, in

the 90th year of his age, and 64th of his ministry. His works are:

Candid Thoughts on American Independence.

History of Political Transactions and of Parties, from the Restoration of King Charles II. to the death of King William III. Lond. 1792, 4to.

Observations on the Constitution and Present State of Britain. Lond. 1793, 8vo.

History of Great Britain during the reign of Queen Anne; with an Appendix. Lond. 1798, 4to.

A Sermon. 1811, 8vo.

A Collection of Sermons. 1813, 8vo.

Two Sermons, communicated to the Scotch Preacher.

A Sermon, on the Nature and Obligation of an Oath, inserted in the Scottish Pulpit.

SOMERVILLE, ANDREW, R.S.A., an artist of great promise, the eldest son of a wire-worker in Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1808, and educated at the High school. He was at first a pupil in Mr. William Simpson's drawing academy, and afterwards assisted his master in teaching, till the latter removed to London. Young Somerville's paintings on being sent to the exhibition, then in the Waterloo Rooms, soon began to attract attention. He first exhibited in 1830, and was elected a member of the Scottish Academy in February 1832. He was chosen an associate in November 1833. Some of his favourite subjects were the 'Bride of Yarrow,' 'Edith,' and 'Bonny Kilmeny.' His 'Flowers of the Forest,' one of his best productions, a picture of the fatal field of Flodden, is now in the possession of Adam Sim, Esq. of Coulter Mains, Lanarkshire. He was equally successful in the pathetic and the humourous—the latter being admirably shown in his picture of 'Donnybrook Fair.' He died in January 1834, at the early age of 26.

SORBY, or SORBIE, the surname of an ancient Galloway family, who owned the lands of Sorby, which now form the parish of Sorbie, Wigtownshire. The Hannays, another ancient Galloway family, originally named De Anneth and Ahannay, succeeded them in the possession. See HANNAY, vol. ii. p. 450.

SOULIS, an ancient surname, borne by a once potent family which seems to have left no representative. The first of the name was Ranulph de Sules, an Anglo-Saxon baron of Northamptonshire, who accompanied David I. into Scotland, and received from him a grant of lands in Liddesdale, with the manor of Nisbet in Teviotdale, as well as other lands in East Lothian. He is a witness to several of the charters of that monarch. He and his successors were lords of Liddesdale; in charters they were often styled *Pincerna Regis*. Ranulph built a fortalice in Liddesdale, called Hermitage castle, which gave rise to the now extinct village of Castletown. In 1271 William de Soulis was knighted at Haddington by Alexander III., and under the same monarch he became justiciary of Lothian. He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who, in 1284, engaged to support the succession of the princess Margaret to her grandfather, Alexander III. In 1290, he and Sir John Soulis were present in the meeting of the Estates of Scotland at Brigham, now Birgham, a village on the northern bank of the Tweed, when the proposal for a marriage between the heiress of Scotland and the prince of Wales was agreed to. Sir John de Soulis was one of the ambassadors to France to arrange the marriage of Joletta, daughter of the count de Dreux, with Alexander III. In 1294, he again went to France, to negotiate the marriage of Edward Baliol with a daughter of Charles, brother of the French king. In 1299 he was appointed by John Baliol *custos regni Scotiæ*, keeper of the Scottish kingdom. In 1300 he commanded at the siege of Stirling castle, which was surrendered to him by the English. In 1303 he was one of the Scots commissioners at Paris. At the capitulation of Strathurd, 9th February 1304, he was excepted by Edward I. from the ignominious conditions imposed on the vanquished, and it was provided that he should remain in exile for two years. He joined Robert the Bruce, and for his services to that monarch, was rewarded with a grant of the baronies of Kirkandrews and Torthorwald, and the lands of Brettalach, Dumfries-shire. Accompanying Edward Bruce to Ireland, he was slain with him in battle near Dundalk, 5th October, 1318.

In 1296, Sir Thomas de Soulis, of the county of Roxburgh, the brother of Sir John, swore fealty to Edward I. In 1300 he was taken prisoner by the English in Galloway, and as we learn by the Wardrobe accounts, Edward I. ordered fourpence a-day to be paid as his allowance. In 1306 his widow, Alicia de Soulis, did homage to Edward for lands in Scotland.

Nicholas de Soulis, of this family, was one of the claimants of the crown of Scotland after the death of Alexander III. Prynne the historian thus states his claim,—"Alexander II. left a bastard daughter, Margery, who married Allan Durward, an active, ambitious baron, who died in 1275, leaving three daughters. One of these daughters, Ermangard, married a Soulis; and of this Soulis was Nicholas the competitor.' His grandson, Sir William Soulis, is designed *Butellarius Regis* in 1320. He was one of the Scots nobles who sent the famous letter to the Pope that year, asserting the independence of Scotland. He was governor of Berwick; but soon after was convicted of treason and forfeited by King Robert the Bruce, and Sir Alexander Seton was appointed governor of Berwick in his place. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Barbour insinuates that the object of the conspirators was to place Soulis on the throne.

The barony of Caverton, Roxburghshire, also belonged to the Soulises, one of whom, Lord Soulis, according to tradition, was boiled alive at the Nine-stane rigg in the parish of Castletown, near his castle of Hermitage. In the town of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, stood Soulis's Cross, a stone pillar, eight or nine feet high, placed at the south entrance of the High church, and erected to the memory of Lord Soulis, said to have been an English nobleman, who was killed on the spot in 1444, by an arrow from one of the family of Kilmarnock In 1825, the inhabitants rebuilt it by subscription, and placed a small vase on its top, with the inscription, "To the Memory of Lord Soulis, 1444."

SOUTHESK, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633, on Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, eldest son of Sir David Carnegie of Panbride, also designed of Collu-

thie, by his second wife, and grandson of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, appointed a lord of session, July 4, 1547, (see vol. i. p. 593). Sir David was knighted by James VI., and in 1604 nominated one of the parliamentary commissioners for the projected union betwixt England and Scotland. He was also a visitor of the university of St. Andrews. In the parliament which sat in 1612, he was one of the commissioners for the shire of Fife. In 1615 he was a member of the court of high commission. He was first created a peer by the title of Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, 14th April 1616, to him and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Carnegie. He was constituted an ordinary lord of session 5th July 1616, and he was one of the royal commissioners to the Perth assembly which met 25th August 1618, when the obnoxious five articles passed. In the parliament which met soon after, he was appointed commissioner for the plantation of kirks, as well as for the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions then contemplated by James VI. On 15th February 1626, he was admitted one of the extraordinary lords of session, and removed 8th February 1628. At the coronation of Charles I. in Scotland in 1633, he was created earl of Southesk, Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird and Leuchars, by patent, bearing date, Holyrood-house, 22d June of that year, the preamble narrating the eminent services of his grandfather and father, with remainder to his heirs male for ever. In 1641 he was one of the noblemen selected by the king and parliament to be privy councillors, and in 1645 he was one of the committee of estates to whom the whole management of the country was intrusted, as also in 1648 and 1651. He held the office of high sheriff of Forfarshire. In 1654 he was fined £3,000 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died at Kinnaird in February 1658. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, he had, with six daughters, four sons. 1. David, Lord Carnegie, who predeceased his father. 2. James second earl of Southesk. 3. Hon. Sir John Carnegie of Craig. He had a charter, with his father, of Ulyshaven or Usan, in 1619, of Fearn to himself the same year, and of Pittarrow in the Mearns in 1631. 4 Hon. Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow. Lady Magdalen Carnegie, the youngest daughter, was the wife of the great marquis of Montrose. The first earl of Southesk had three brothers. 1. John, first earl of Northesk. 2. Sir Robert Carnegie of Dunnichen and Caraldstone, knight. 3. Alexander, ancestor of the Carnegies of Balnamoon.

Sir David Carnegie of Panbride, their father, was brother to Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird, who died without male issue. Sir David, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William Ramsay of Colluthie, Fifeshire, obtained the lands of Leuchars Ramsay and Colluthie. She was his first wife, and had two daughters, one of whom got Leuchars Ramsay, and the other, Margaret, the estate of Colluthie. The latter married William Dundas of Fingask, and with her husband's consent, she disponed Colluthie to her father, as her sister did Leuchars. Sir David Carnegie took for his second wife a daughter of Wemyss of Wemyss. In 1583 he obtained to himself and Euphemia Wemyss his wife, a charter of the lands of Colluthie. According to Archbishop Spottiswoode, Sir David Carnegie of Colluthie was a wise, peaceable, and sober man, in good credit and estimation with the king, and taken into the privy council for his knowledge of civil affairs. In 1595 he was constituted one of the eight commissioners of the treasury, called from their number the Octavians.

James, second earl of Southesk, had a charter, in his father's lifetime, of the barony of Rossie, Forfarshire, 25th March 1632. In 1650 he waited on Charles II. in Holland, and in August 1652 was one of the commissioners chosen for Scotland to sit in the parliament of England. He succeeded his father in 1658, and in August 1660 he killed the master of Gray in a duel near London. He was sworn a privy councillor to Charles II., and had a grant of the office of sheriff of Forfar. He died at Kinnaird in March 1669. By his wife, Lady Rachel Ker, relict of Halyburton of Pitcur, and youngest daughter of the first earl of Roxburghe, he had, with two daughters, a son, Robert, third earl of Southesk.

Robert, 3d earl, was captain in the Scottish guards in France, and afterwards colonel of the Forfarshire militia. He had a grant of the office of sheriff of Forfar, to him and his son, 29th April 1682. He died 19th February 1688 He married Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of the 2d duke of Hamilton, a lady who figures conspicuously in the 'Memoires de Grammont,' in which work is an engraving of her ladyship, from a drawing after Sir Peter Lely. Subjoined is a woodcut of the seal of James, earl of Southesk.

They had two sons; Charles, fourth earl of Southesk, and the Hon. William Carnegie, killed in a duel at Paris, in 1681, by William Talmash, son of the duchess of Lauderdale.

The fourth earl of Southesk was, on 8th May 1688, served heir male of his father in his extensive estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Peebles, and Selkirk. Disapproving of the Revolution, he never went to court or parliament after that event, and died 9th August 1699. By his wife, Lady Mary Maitland, second daughter of the third earl of Lauderdale, he had James, fifth earl. This nobleman engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was attainted by act of parliament. His estates, at that time of the annual rental of £3,271, probably about a tenth of their present value, were forfeited to the crown

In 1717 an act passed to enable his majesty to make provision for his wife and children. He died in France in 1729. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of the fifth earl of Galloway, and had a son and a daughter, who both died young. With this earl the elder branch became extinct. His countess took for her second husband John, master of Sinclair.

The representation of the family devolved on Sir James Carnegie of Pittarrow, descended from Hon. Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow, fourth son of the first earl of Southesk. He died before 1680. By his wife, Margaret Arbuthnott, sister of the first Viscount Arbuthnott, he had, with two daughters, two sons. 1. Sir David, first baronet. 2. Mungo Carnegie of Birkhill, advocate.

The elder son, Sir David Carnegie, created a baronet of Nova Scotia Feb. 2, 1663, *m.*, first, Catherine, second *dr.* of Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, lord-register, sister of the first earl of Rosebery, by whom he had a son, Sir John, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Margaret, married Henry Fletcher of Salton, and was mother of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, a lord of session under the title of Lord Milton; 2dly, Catherine, daughter of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, widow of the second Viscount Arbuthnott, without issue; 3dly, Jean, daughter of Burnet of Lagaron, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Sir John Carnegie, 2d baronet, died in April 1729, leaving, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, 5 sons and 5 daughters. George, the youngest son, a merchant at Gottenburg, purchased the lands of Pittarrow, and married in 1769, Susan, daughter of David Scott of Benholm, Kincardineshire, with issue.

Sir James Carnegie of Pittarrow, the eldest son, 3d baronet, became heir male of the family of Southesk, and was allowed, by act of parliament, in 1764, to purchase from the York Building Company, into whose possession they had come, the forfeited estates of the family in Forfarshire, for which he paid £36,870 14s. 2d. He was a captain in the army, and M.P. for Kincardineshire, and had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

The eldest son, Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, 4th baronet, repurchased several estates of his family in Fifeshire, and rebuilt the castle of Kinnaird; M.P. for Forfarshire. He died in London 25th May 1805. By his wife, Agnes Murray Elliot, daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq. of Greenwells, Roxburghshire, he had 2 sons and 10 daughters. Emma, the 9th daughter, married Douglas of Cavers; and Magdalene, the youngest, became, in 1816, the wife of Sir Andrew Agnew, baronet.

Sir James Carnegie of Kinnaird, the elder son, then a minor, succeeded as 5th baronet. Born in 1799, he was at one time M.P. for the Montrose burghs. He claimed the earldom of Southesk, and died Jan. 30, 1849. By his wife, Charlotte, *dr.* of Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.R.S., of Hemsted Court, Gloucestershire, author of the *Magna Britannia*, he had 3 sons and 2 daughters; 1st, James; 2d, John, *b.* 1829, lieut., R.N.; 3d, Charles, *b.* 1833, M.P. for Forfarshire, 1860; 4th, Lady Charlotte, *b.* in 1839, *m.* in 1860, Thomas F. S. Fotheringham, Esq., of Fothringham; 5th, Agnes, died in 1842.

His eldest son, Sir James Carnegie of Kinnaird, born at Edinburgh in 1827, succeeded as 6th baronet. Educated at Sandhurst military college, he entered the army in 1845. He served for five months in the 92d foot, and was afterwards for three years in the grenadier guards. By the reversal of the attainder, by act of parliament in 1855, the titles of earl of Southesk, and Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird and Leuchars, which had been attainted in 1716, were restored to him with the original precedence. In 1869 he was elevated to the British peerage with the title of Lord Balinhard of Farnell. He *m.* in 1849, Lady Catherine Hamilton Noel, 2d daughter of 1st earl of Gainsborough, and had by her three daughters Lady Arabella Charlotte, Lady Constance Mary, Lady Beatrice Cecilia-Diana; and one son, Charles Noel, Lord Carnegie, born in 1854. Her ladyship died in 1855. He married, secondly, in 1860, Lady Susan Catherine-Mary Murray, eldest daughter of 6th earl of Dunmore, and by her has 3 sons, Lancelot Douglas, *b.* in 1861; Robt. Fr., *b.* 1869; and David Wynford, *b.* 1871; and 4 drs

SPALDING, JOHN, author of 'Memorialls of the Trubles in Scotland and in England from the year 1624 to 1645,' was commissary-clerk of Aberdeen in the reign of Charles I. He is described also as a lawyer or advocate in Aberdeen. His work was first printed in 1792 from a manuscript preserved in the library of the King's college, Aberdeen. In 1829 a new edition was published at Aberdeen in one volume 8vo, and in 1828 and 1829 another was printed by the Bannatyne Club, under the editorship of Mr. Skene of Rubislaw. The name of Spalding, of whose personal history scarcely anything is known, has been adopted as the designation of an antiquarian club instituted in Aberdeen in December 1839. Lord Saltoun, one of its members, printed, as his contribution to the Club, an edition, said to be the only correct one, of Spalding's 'Memorialls,' from a copy in the collection of the earl of Fife, at Skene house, in 2 vols. 4to. 1850.

According to Nisbet, (*Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 114,) the first of the name of Spalding in Scotland was an Englishman who assisted Sir Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, in rescuing Berwick from the English in 1318, for which service he got lands in Scotland. Richard Spalding had a charter of confirmation from Prince David, the unfortunate duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., of Lumletham and Craigaw, Fifeshire.

SPEIRS, a surname, sometimes written *Spears*, having reference evidently to that well-known military weapon, the lance. A band of spearmen was numbered by their spears, just as 500 cavalry are now styled 500 sabres.

In Renfrewshire are the families of Spier of Burnbrae, and Speir of Blackstoun, as also Speirs of Elderslie.

In 1760, the lands of Inch near Renfrew were purchased by Alexander Speirs, Esq., an eminent merchant in Glasgow, and in 1769 he bought from Mrs. Campbell of Succoth, mother of Sir Ilay Campbell, baronet, lord-president of the court of session, the estate of Elderslie in the same county, with which the name of Sir William Wallace is so intimately associated. That lady was of the hero's name and lineage, being the only child and heiress of John Wallace of Elderslie. Mr. Speirs having in 1777–82 built a spacious mansion-house at Inch, gave it the name of Elderslie house, from the estate whence he took his designation. He died in 1782. His eldest surviving son, Archibald, in early life held a commis-

sion in the 3d dragoon guards, and from 1810 to 1818, was M.P. for Renfrewshire. He died in 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie, at one period lord-lieutenant of the county, and M.P. for Richmond. He died in 1844.

His only son, Archibald Alexander, born in 1840, was educated at Eton; a lieutenant Scots fusilier guards, and a magistrate for Renfrewshire.

SPENS, or SPENCE, a surname, originally a Fifeshire one, derived from a word, meaning in Scotland, a spare room beside the kitchen, and in England, a yard, an enclosure, a buttery. The family of Spens of Lathallan, of great antiquity in that county, from their carrying the lion rampant of Macduff in their arms, are said to have been descended from the old earls of Fife. Of the Spences of Wolmerston, or Wormieston, in the parish of Crail, we have the following notices:

The Spences of Wormieston adhered to the cause of Queen Mary, and at the parliament held by the regent Lennox at Stirling, 28th August 1571, David Spence of Wormieston was amongst the "rebels" forfeited. He is described as one of the most able and upright characters of the period. In the daring attempt to surprise the parliament at Stirling, on the 4th September, planned by Kirkaldy of Grange, he had received from the latter the charge of securing the regent and saving his life at every risk, and after the regent had surrendered, he executed his charge so faithfully that when attacked by his murderers, he received through his own body the bullet by which Lennox was mortally wounded. Wormieston was afterwards barbarously hacked to pieces by the king's party who came to the rescue, although the wounded Lennox repeatedly called to spare his life. After James VI. had succeeded to the throne of England, Sir James Spence of Wormieston was sent ambassador to the king of Sweden, with the view of effecting a peace between that monarch and the king of Denmark. The barony of Wormieston afterwards came into possession of the Lindsays.

Count de Spens, who was ranked amongst the first of the nobility in Sweden, and was generalissimo of the Swedish forces, was a descendant of the house of Wormieston.

It is not improbable that Sir Patrick Spens, of the ancient ballad which bears that name, was a baron of Wormieston. The occasion of the ballad was the expedition which conveyed the princess Margaret, daughter of King Alexander III., to Norway in 1281, when she was espoused to Eric, king of that country. "In returning home," says Fordoun in his History of Scotland, "after the celebration of her nuptials, the abbot of Balmerinoch, Bernard of Monte-alto, and many other persons were drowned." The command of the ship that bore the princess to Norway, was given to Sir Patrick Spens, as

> ——— "the best sailor
> That ever sailed the sea;"

and the gallant commander and all his company are represented as having been lost on their homeward voyage:

> "Sir Patrick he is on the sea,
> And far out ower the faem,
> Wi' five and fifty Scots lords' sons
> That longed to be at hame."

Midway between Norway and the coast of Fife, they were all cast away

> "Half ower, half ower, to Aberdour."

Sir Walter Scott preferred to read it,

> "O forty miles off Aberdeen,"

remarking that in a voyage from Norway, a shipwreck on the north coast appears as probable as either in the frith of Forth or Tay. But as Aberdour was the nearest port to Dunfermline, where the Scottish monarchs chiefly resided from the time of Malcolm Canmore to that of Alexander III., and as the royal commissioners, Wemyss of Wemyss and Scott of Balwearie, sent to escort the young princess to her husband, belonged to Fife, it seems more likely that the common reading is the correct one:

> "Half ower, half ower, to Aberdour,
> Full fifty fathoms deep,
> And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens,
> Wi' the Scotch lords at his feet."

The immediate ancestor of the Lathallan family was Henry de Spens, who flourished in the end of the thirteenth century. Like most of the other Scots barons he was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Contemporary with him was Nicol de Spens, who was also forced to swear allegiance to that imperious monarch. Henry died soon after 1300. His son, Thomas de Spens, is mentioned in two charters, in the reign of Robert Bruce, to the monastery of Soltray. His son and successor, William de Spens, had two sons, William his heir, and Walter de Spens, witness in a writ of the bishop of Aberdeen in 1382. William, the elder son, was proprietor of the lands and barony of Lathallan, and several others in the same county, of which the earls of Fife were superiors till the forfeiture of Murdach duke of Albany and earl of Fife in 1425, after which the family held the lands of the crown. He died about 1432, at an advanced age. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Duncan Campbell of Glen Douglas, Tarbet, Dumbartonshire. In consequence of this marriage the Spens' of Lathallan, with several cadets of the family, added to their arms *gyronny of eight*, the paternal coat of Argyle. With one daughter, he had two sons, John, his heir, and William, first of the Spens' of Kilspindy, Perthshire, who flourished principally in the reigns of James I. and II., but have long been extinct.

John de Spens, the elder son, in his father's lifetime was designed of Glen Douglas, and he retained that designation with that of Lathallan, as long as he lived. He is described as having been a person of great parts and spirit, and extremely active in business. In 1434, he was chosen one of the lords of the articles in a full parliament held at Perth by King James I. He died in the beginning of the reign of James II. By his wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Rires, progenitor of the earls of Wemyss, he had four sons. 1. Alexander, his heir. 2. Robert, of Pittedie, Fifeshire. 3. Thomas, bishop of Galloway, a learned prelate, appointed in 1458 lord-privy-seal for Scotland. The following year, on being translated to the see of Aberdeen, he resigned the privy seal, but in 1468 received it again, and held it till 1471. Being very prudent and expert in business, Bishop Spens was employed in several embassies, particularly in the treaty of marriage between the duke of Savoy and Lewis, Count de Maurienne, his son, with Anabella, sister of King James II., in 1449, and on 27th July 1451, he was appointed ambassador from Scotland to negotiate a truce with England. There is an effigy of Bishop Spens in the collegiate church of Roslin. He erected an hospital at Edinburgh, where he died, and was buried in the Trinity college church-

yard at the foot of Leith Wynd in 1480. 4. Patrick, an officer in the company of Scots guards, sent from Scotland by king James II. to Charles VII. of France in 1450. He was ancestor of the family of Spens-Destignots of France.

The eldest son, Alexander Spens of Lathallan, was by James II. appointed high constable of the town of Crail for life, and got a charter of the same, dated 29th December 1458. By his wife, Katherine, sister of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, he had a son, Robert Spens of Lathallan, who died before 1474. The latter left a son and successor, John Spens of Lathallan, who died in 1494. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, son and heir of the twelfth earl of March. Douglas, in his *Baronage*, states that as he could discover no descendant of that family in existence, excepting those of the said Margaret, the Spens' of Lathallan are undoubtedly the heirs of line of that great and illustrious house. John Spens of Lathallan had two sons; John, his heir, and David, rector of Flisk, who got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Muirton, dated 12th June, 1513. The elder son, John Spens of Lathallan, was retoured heir to his father in 1495, and died in 1520. His son, Alexander Spens of Lathallan, married a lady of the ancient family of Durie, and with a daughter, Lilias, Mrs. Arnot of the house of Balcormo, had a son, James Spens of Lathallan, who, by prudence and economy, greatly improved his estate. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Seton of Lathrisk, the latter had four sons, and died at an advanced age in 1595. The second but eldest surviving son, Arthur Spens of Lathallan, married Janet, daughter of William Duddingston of St. Ford, and left a son, Alexander Spens of Lathallan, who married Isabel Bethune, a daughter of the family of Creigh, but having no issue, he made a resignation of his whole estate, 14th October 1609, in favour of his undoubted heir male, his uncle, Alexander Spens of the city of St. Andrews, third son of James Spens of Lathallan, by Elizabeth Seton. Alexander Spens, who thus succeeded to Lathallan, had three sons. 1. Thomas, his heir. 2. James, writer in Edinburgh. 3. Alexander. The eldest son, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, living in 1630, married Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Moncrieff of Randerston, and had three sons and two daughters. Alexander, the eldest son, predeceased his father. Nathaniel, the second son, was retoured heir in 1662. He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig, and had a son and successor, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, who died before 1700. The latter married his cousin, Margaret Gourlay, grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Gourlay, and had two sons; Thomas, his heir, and the Rev. Nathaniel Spens, a clergyman of the Episcopal church of Scotland.

The elder son, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, married Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, baronet, and had five sons and three daughters. Nathaniel, the fourth son, was the first of the Spens' of Craigsanquhar. The eldest son, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Hope, Esq., of the Craighall family, and had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Thomas Spens, Esq., succeeded his father, 9th May 1758. He sold the ancient patrimonial estate of Lathallan, and died, unmarried, in 1800, when the representation of the family devolved on his brother, Archibald Spens of Manor House, Inveresk, lieut.-col. East India Company's service, born 22d June 1765, died in May 1845. By his wife, Charlotte, second daughter of Arundel Phillip, Esq. of Exeter, he had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Archibald, East India Company's civil service, Bombay establishment, born 17th August 1809, married 18th March 1829, Henrietta Ochterlony, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.G., with issue, three sons and two daughters.

Nathaniel Spens, M.D. of Edinburgh, younger son of Thomas Spens, the sixteenth laird of Lathallan, purchased in 1792, the estate of Craigsanquhar, Fifeshire, which at one period formed part of Lathallan, but had been disjoined from it in 1524. By his wife, Mary, second daughter of James Milliken, Esq. of Milliken, Renfrewshire, Dr. Spens had James, his heir; Thomas, M.D., fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and first physician to the royal infirmary of that city; two other sons, and a daughter. The eldest son, Lieutenant-colonel James Spens, 73d regiment, became, in 1799, proprietor of Craigsanquhar. He was three times married, but had issue only by his third wife, a daughter of John Davidson, Esq. of Ravelrig, Mid Lothian, by his wife, Hannah, sister of Henry Mackenzie, author of 'The Man of Feeling,' and died in 1840. With one daughter, Hannah, Mrs. Monypenny of the Pitmilly family, he had two sons, Nathaniel, his heir, and John, M.D., fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. The elder son, Nathaniel Spens of Craigsanquhar, born 18th February 1805, became a writer to the signet in 1830. He married 23d January 1840, Miss Janet Law Guild, with issue. His only surviving son, Colin, was born 9th November 1843.

The Spences of Bodham, Aberdeenshire, says Douglas, have been free barons ever since the reign of James III. Several other families of the name of Spence in the same county, also, the Spences of Berryhole, Fifeshire, are all descended from the family of Lathallan.

In the reign of Queen Mary, Sir John Spence of Condie was lord advocate. He favoured the Reformers, and in December 1563, when John Knox was indicted for having written his famous letter to the leading Protestants, which, to gratify the queen, the privy council declared to be treasonable, he went in secret to Mr. Knox, and after he had heard his declaration, and considered the letter, he said, "I thank God, I came to you with a fearful and sorrowful heart, fearing you had committed some offence punishable by the laws, which would have brought no small grief to the hearts of all those who have received the word of life out of your mouth. But I depart greatly rejoicing, as well because I perceive you have comfort in the midst of your troubles, as that I clearly understand you have not committed such a crime as is bruited you will be accused of; but God will assist you." The queen, says Calderwood, (vol. ii. pp. 234, 237,) commanded him to accuse, which he did, but very gently. Knox, it is well known, was acquitted, greatly to Queen Mary's chagrin.

Spottiswood, a local surname, assumed from the lands and barony of that name in Berwickshire. The family of Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode are descended from Robert Spottiswood, lord of Spottiswood, who was born in the reign of Alexander III., and died in that of Robert the Bruce. His son, John Spottiswood of Spottiswood, was witness, in the reign of David II., to a charter of Alexander Lindsay of Ormiston. He had a son, Robert Spottiswood of Spottiswood, who married a daughter of the ancient family of Leighton of Ulyshaven or Usan, Forfarshire, and was father of Henry Spottiswood of that ilk. The latter died in the end of the reign of James II. His son, James Spottiswood of Spottiswood, was forfeited for his adherence to James III. He was, however, restored to his

estate by James IV. This baron's son, William Spottiswood of Spottiswood, fell at Flodden, in September 1513. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hop-Pringle of Torsonce, he had, with two younger children, two sons, David, his successor, who died toward the end of the reign of James V.; and John, superintendent of Lothian, a memoir of whom is given below in larger type. The latter married Beatrix, daughter of Patrick Crighton of Lugton and Gilmerton, and had, with one daughter, two sons, John, archbishop of St. Andrews, who carried on the line of the family, and James, appointed bishop of Clogher in Ireland in 1621, who dying in London in 1644, was buried in Westminster Abbey. The descendants of his son, Sir Henry Spottiswood, still continue in Ireland.

David Spottiswood of Spottiswood left an only son, Ninian Spottiswood of Spottiswood, who was served heir to his father in 1550; and left two sons. William, his successor, died unmarried in 1594. John succeeded his brother, and died soon after, without issue.

The representation of the family devolved on his cousin, John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews, a memoir of whom is given on page 497 in larger type. This eminent prelate sold, in 1620, the estate of Spottiswood to a family of the name of Bell. He married Rachel, a daughter of David Lindsay, D.D., bishop of Ross, and with a daughter, Anne, wife of William Sinclair of Roslin, had two sons, Sir John, and Sir Robert. The elder son succeeded to the estate of Dairsie, Fifeshire, which had been purchased by his father, and was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James VI. His only son, Mr John Spottiswood, was a faithful adherent of Charles I., and having joined the marquis of Montrose, was taken prisoner with him, tried, condemned, and executed for high treason in 1650. Of Sir Robert, the second son, president of the court of session and secretary of state for Scotland, beheaded 16th January 1646, a memoir is inserted at page 499, in larger type. By his wife, Bethia, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange, a lord of session, Sir Robert had, with three daughters, three sons. 1. John, who died, unmarried, before the Restoration. 2. Alexander. 3. Robert, physician to the governor and garrison of Tangier, and author of a 'Catalogue of Plants growing within the fortifications of Tangier in 1673,' inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1696 (Abr. iv. p. 85) He died in 1688, leaving an only son, Alexander, born in 1676, a general in the army, appointed governor of Virginia in 1710. The latter married and left issue.

Sir Robert's second son, Alexander Spottiswood, advocate, succeeded to the representation of the family, and died in 1675. His only surviving son, John Spottiswood, an eminent advocate, was professor of law in the university of Edinburgh. He purchased back, in 1700, the lands and barony of Spottiswood from the heirs of the Bells, after they had been eighty years out of the family. He was the author of the following works on jurisprudence: 'Introduction to the Knowledge of the Style of Writs, simple and compound, made use of in Scotland,' Edin. 1707, 4to; 'The Form of Process before the Lords of Council and Session: to which is prefixed, the Present State of the College of Justice,' Edin. 1711, 8vo; 'The Law concerning Election of Members in Scotland to sit and vote in the Parliament of Great Britain; second edit. corrected and augmented, with several Acts and Statutes relative to Elections,' Edin. 1722, 12mo; 'Notes on Hope's Minor Practicks, and an Account of all the Religious Houses in Scotland at the Reformation,' Edin. 1734, 12mo. His only son, John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, married, June 10, 1779, Margaret Penelope, daughter of William Strahan, Esq., the eminent printer of London, and had 6 sons and 3 daughters. He died Feb. 3, 1805. The sons were, 1. John, his heir. 2. William, died unmarried. 3. George, of Gladswood, Berwickshire, lieut.-col. in the army, who died in Sept. 1857. 4. Andrew, of Broom Hall, Surrey, married Mary, daughter of T. N. Longman, Esq., of the publishing house of Longmans and Co., with issue, 2 sons, William, of the house of Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers to the Queen, London, and George, and 3 daughters. 5. Robert, and 6. Henry, both died unmarried.

The eldest son, John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, born June 17, 1780, married, Sept. 13, 1809, Helen, 2d daughter of Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie Marischal, issue, 2 sons, John and Andrew, officers in the army, and 2 daughters, Alicia Anne, married in 1836, Lord John Douglas Montague Scott, only brother of the duke of Buccleuch, and Margaret Penelope, who, in 1834, became the wife of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell of Marchmont, bart., and died Oct. 16, 1839. The name is now spelled with a final e. Heir, Andrew, born in 1812, a colonel in the army, and commanding the 1st dragoon guards, married, in 1844, Jane Emily, *dr.* of Lieut.-col. Wm. Campbell, 9th lancers.

The Spottiswoodes of Muiresk, Aberdeenshire, are a branch of the family of Spottiswoode of that ilk.

SPOTTISWOOD, or SPOTSWOOD, JOHN, superintendent of Lothian, descended from an ancient family of that name in the Merse, as above shown, was born in 1510. He was scarcely four years of age when his father was slain at Flodden. In June 1534 he was entered a student at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of divinity, and took the degree of M.A. Having imbibed the doctrines of the Reformation, and perceiving the danger of professing them openly, he went to England in 1538, and at London was introduced to Archbishop Cranmer, by whom he was admitted into holy orders. In January 1543, on the return of the Scots nobles who had been taken prisoners at Solway Moss, he came back to Scotland, in company of the earl of Glencairn, with whom he resided for several years. In 1544 he was employed by the young earl of Lennox in a private mission to the English court, relative to his marriage with the Lady Margaret Douglas, niece of Henry VIII., in which he was successful. In 1547 he was presented to the parsonage of Calder, by Sir James Sandilands, afterwards the first Lord Torphichen, a zealous promoter of the Reformation. In 1558 he accompanied Lord James Stewart, afterwards the Regent Murray, and the other parliamentary commissioners, to Paris, to witness the marriage of the young Queen Mary to the dauphin of France. On the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in Scotland,

he was one of the six ministers appointed by the lords of the congregation to prepare the First Book of Discipline, and he also assisted in framing the old Confession of Faith. When ecclesiastical superintendents were, in July 1560, placed over the different districts, Mr. Spottiswood was appointed to superintend the counties of Lothian, Berwick, and Teviotdale; and to this office he was formally admitted in the following March. On this occasion John Knox presided and preached the sermon. In all the public proceedings of the church he now bore an active part, and on the birth of James VI. in June 1566, he was sent by the General Assembly to congratulate Queen Mary on the auspicious event, and to desire that the prince "might be baptized according to the form used in the Reformed church." He was graciously received by her majesty, who commanded that the child should be brought and placed in his arms, on which, kneeling down, he offered up a prayer for the young prince's happiness and prosperity. Although the queen was much touched by this affecting incident, she did not comply with the request of the Assembly. At the coronation of the young king, at Stirling, 29th July 1567, the crown was placed upon his head by the superintendents of Lothian and Angus, and the bishop of Orkney. On the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven, in May 1568, he published an admonition, addressed to all within his bounds, declaring that that "wicked woman, whose iniquity, knowen and lawfully convict, deserveth more than ten deaths," had been most justly deposed, and denouncing and warning all Protestants against assisting her cause. In Calderwood's 'Historie of the Kirk of Scotland,' (vol. ii. p. 478,) it is stated, that in the General Assembly which met 25th February 1568, "Mr. Johne Spotswod, superintendent of Lothiane, was delated for slacknesse in visitatiouns, &c. He alledged non-payment of his stipend for three years bypast; and that diverse times he had exhibited to the justice-clerk the names of haynous offenders, but could find no execution." In 1574 he and the superintendents of Angus and Strathearn demitted their offices, but the Assembly did not accept of the same, but continued them. At the next Assembly he again gave in his demission, "partly because he was unable to travel, partly because he received no stipend." He was again requested to continue in the office, and at the Assembly which met at Edinburgh 24th April 1576, he was complained upon for having inaugurated the bishop of Ross in the abbey of Holyrood-house, after being admonished by his brethren not to do it. He admitted his fault. In a subsequent Assembly, that of the 10th October 1583, the synod of Lothian craved that the Assembly take order with Mr. John Spottiswoode for setting the tack of his benefice, without consent of the Assembly. His health had for some time been impaired, which rendered him unable to overtake the active superintendence of the churches in his extensive district, and as he had for several years received no stipend or remuneration for his labours, on 16th December 1580, a pension was granted to him and his second son for three years of £45 9s. 6d., besides an allowance for grain, and this grant was renewed, November 26, 1583, for five years. He died December 5, 1585, in his 76th year.

SPOTTISWOOD, JOHN, a distinguished prelate, archbishop of St. Andrews, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1565. The house of Greenbank near the village of Mid Calder, Edinburghshire, is mentioned as his birthplace. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, studying languages and philosophy under James Melville, and divinity under his uncle, Andrew Melville, then principal. He took his degree in his sixteenth year, and at eighteen succeeded his father as minister at Calder. In 1601, he attended Ludowick, duke of Lennox, as chaplain in an embassy to France, when he is said to have been present with him during the celebration of mass. Upon the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, in 1603, he was among those who were appointed to attend his majesty to his new dominions; and the same year, on the death at Paris of James Bethune, the last Roman Catholic archbishop of Glasgow, he was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and sworn a member of the privy council in Scotland. The king also appointed him to attend the queen on her journey to England as her almoner. He zealously promoted the designs of the court for the establishment of episcopacy in Scot-

land, and in 1606 was one of the four Scots prelates summoned by the king to assist at the famous Hampton Court conference for settling the peace of the church, held in his own presence, 20th September that year. He is supposed to have made no less than fifty journeys to London, chiefly on that account, and for the purpose of increasing the revenues of his see. In 1615 he was translated to St. Andrews, and in consequence became primate of Scotland. The ensuing year, he had very nearly come into collision with the primate of England, the archbishop of Canterbury, on the following account. The marquis of Huntly, who had been excommunicated by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for his adhesion to popery, had gone to London, and at the desire of the king, in the presence and with the consent of the bishop of Caithness, was absolved by the archbishop of Canterbury, and admitted to the communion, in the chapel at Lambeth, on the 8th July. Mr. Stephen, in his History of the (Episcopal) Church of Scotland, (vol. i. p. 474,) thus narrates what followed: "The news of this created a considerable sensation in Scotland, and was considered as a practical revival of the old claim of supremacy which the archbishops of York had formerly set up, but which had been always nobly resisted. On the 12th of July, Archbishop Spottiswood noticed it in his sermon, in St. Giles', and said that the king had provided that the like should not fall out hereafter. Archbishop Spottiswood wrote a long letter of remonstrance to the king, who condescended to apologise and explain, among other things, that 'all that was done was with a due acknowledgment and reservation of the power and independent authority of the Church of Scotland.' Still farther to allay the justly aroused indignation of the Scottish church, the archbishop of Canterbury wrote to the archbishop of St. Andrews by the king's desire, and, as he said, 'that the archbishop's letter, written to that effect, should be put upon record, and kept as a perpetual monument for ages to come.'"

Archbishop Spottiswood continued in high favour with James VI. during his whole reign. His 'History of the Church and State of Scotland' was written at his command. He was the means of carrying the obnoxious five articles of Perth, in the assembly held in that city, August 25, 1618. He was also held in much esteem by his son, Charles I., who, in 1629, wrote to his privy council in Scotland, and appointed the archbishop of St. Andrews to take precedence of the lord-chancellor in the council and in public. This gave deep offence to the earl of Kinnoul, who was then chancellor, and also increased the irritation of the nobility against the episcopal order. At the coronation of Charles in the Abbey church of Holyrood-house in 1633, Archbishop Spottiswood had the honour of placing the crown upon his head. Having, by means of one Peter Hay of Naughton, in Fife, obtained possession of the copy of a statement of grievances, a duplicate of which was in the hands of Lord Balmerino, and had been intended for presentation to the parliament, Archbishop Spottiswood hastened with it to the king, who had returned to London. Balmerino was forthwith brought to trial under the statute of leasing-making, and chiefly through the influence of the archbishop and his son Sir Robert, president of the court of session, condemned to death. The whole proceedings, however, were so unpopular that it was found expedient to pardon Balmerino. (See vol. i. p. 229.)

In 1635, on the death of the earl of Kinnoul, he was appointed lord-chancellor of Scotland. He was present in the Cathedral church of St. Giles', Edinburgh, on the 23d July 1637, when the memorable riot took place on the reading of the liturgy, and when Jenny Geddes threw her stool at the officiating bishop's head, Archbishop Spottiswood, from his seat in the gallery, commanded the provost and magistrates to suppress the riot. The following year, when the national resistance to the introduction of the liturgy had shown itself unequivocally, he assembled the privy council at Stirling, and on the same day, at ten o'clock, read the king's proclamation at the market cross, expressive of his majesty's intentions in the matter of the liturgy and book of canons, promising a full pardon of all past offences, enjoining peaceable behaviour, and commanding all strangers to quit Stirling on six hours' notice, under pain of rebellion. Soon after, on being informed of the proceedings of the Covenanters, he said, "Now all that we have been doing these thirty

years past is thrown down at once;" and fearing violence to his person from the fury of the rabble, he retired to Newcastle. On the abolition of episcopacy at the celebrated Glasgow Assembly of 1638, when the censure and excommunication of the bishops came in hand, Archbishop Spottiswood did not escape. He was charged with "profaning the Sabbath, carding and diceing, riding through the country the whole day, tippling and drinking in taverns till midnight, falsifying the acts of Aberdeen Assembly, lying and slandering the old Assembly and Covenant in his wicked book, of adultery, incest, sacrilege, and frequent simony. He was deposed, and decreed to be excommunicated." Of all these charges,

Archbishop Spottiswood.

particularly the gravest of them, it is not very probable that he was guilty, but in the excitement of the period there was little delicacy used in accusing an opponent. From Newcastle, where he remained some time, the archbishop wrote to the king, earnestly soliciting permission to resign his office of lord-chancellor, which had been conferred on him for life by patent. Charles accepted his resignation, and wrote with his own hand an affectionate letter of thanks for his past services. Age, fatigue of body, and grief of mind, threw him into a fever, and on his recovery he went to London, where he had a relapse. During his illness, which was to prove his last, he received the holy communion from the archbishop of Canterbury, and was visited by many persons of distinction, and particularly by the marquis of Hamilton, the king's commissioner to the Glasgow Assembly. He died November 26th, 1639, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His body was followed to the grave by a large body of the Scottish and English nobility then in London, with all the king's servants; the funeral procession, attended by 800 torches, being met at the west door by the dean and prebendaries in their robes. Archbishop Spottiswood published the following works:

Refutatio Libelli de Regimine Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ. Lond. 1620, 12mo.

History of the Church and State of Scotland, from the year of our Lord 203, to the end of the reign of King James VI. 1625. Lond. 1655, fol. The same. 1677, fol. A work composed with great impartiality.

SPOTTISWOOD, Sir Robert, an eminent lawyer and judge, author of 'The Practicks of the Law of Scotland,' second son of the preceding, was born in 1596. He was educated at the grammar-school of Glasgow, and in 1609 was sent to the university of that city, where four years afterwards he took the degree of M.A. From Glasgow he removed to Exeter college, Oxford, and studied under the celebrated Dr. Prideaux. On quitting Oxford he made the tour of France, Italy, and Germany, studying the laws of those countries, as well as the civil and canon law, and theology, in which he was deeply versed. He is also said to have been well skilled in the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic languages, and in most of the European tongues. While at Rome he recovered the famous 'Black Book of Paisley,' and other manuscripts and records of the Roman Catholic church which had been carried abroad from Scottish monasteries at the time of the Reformation. On his return from the Continent, after an absence of nine years, he was graciously received at the English court by James I., who appointed him one of the extraordinary judges of the court of session, when he assumed the title of

Lord New-Abbey, from the barony of that name in Galloway, which had been conferred on him by the archbishop his father. On the accession of Charles I. he was nominated an ordinary lord of session, February 14, 1626, and on the death of Sir James Skene, in November 1633, he was chosen president of the court. Having disposed of the estate of New-Abbey to King Charles, who bestowed it on the newly erected bishopric of Edinburgh, he assumed the name of Lord Dunipace, from an estate he had purchased in Stirlingshire.

In 1637, when the Scots nation commenced that resolute opposition to the oppressive measures of the king, which ended in the overthrow of episcopacy, Sir Robert Spottiswood, who, from his bigoted partizanship, had rendered himself obnoxious to his countrymen, was obliged to quit the kingdom, when he attached himself closely to the king's person. On Charles visiting Scotland in 1641, the Estates petitioned his majesty to remove Sir Robert Spottiswood from his person and councils, a request with which he was obliged to comply. In 1645, however, he was recalled by the king, and appointed secretary of state for Scotland, in which capacity he signed the commission of the marquis of Montrose, as lieutenant-governor and captain-general of all his majesty's forces in Scotland, with power to summon a parliament, to meet at Glasgow, and to confer the honour of knighthood. Being himself the bearer of this commission, as he could not travel by any of the ordinary roads without risk of apprehension, he took a circuitous route from Oxford. Passing through Wales, and embarking at the island of Anglesey, he crossed over to the Isle of Man. Thence he sailed for the West Highlands, and landed in Lochaber. Proceeding into Athol, he was conducted by a party of Athol-men to the marquis of Montrose, then at Bothwell Moor. He accompanied the royalist army till its defeat at Philiphaugh, where he was taken prisoner, September 13, 1645, with only his walking-cane in his hand. He was arraigned before the parliament which met, according to adjournment, at St. Andrews. With Colonel Nathaniel Gordon, the Hon. William Murray, and Captain Guthrie, also prisoners, Sir Robert Spottiswood pleaded exemption from trial, on the ground of "quarter," but after three hours' debate, on the 10th January 1646, the parliament overruled this defence, and the committee of estates found them all "guilty of high treason against the states of the kingdom." His three fellow-prisoners were condemned to death under an act passed the preceding year, declaring that all persons who after having subscribed the Covenant, should withdraw from it, should be held as guilty of high treason. But as Sir Robert Spottiswood had not subscribed the Covenant, the committee stated in a special report the grounds on which they found him guilty of high treason, namely, 1st, that he had advised, docqueted, signed, carried, and delivered to the marquis of Montrose the commission appointing him "lieutenant-governor and captain-general" of all his majesty's forces in Scotland, and, 2dly, that he had been taken in arms against the country at Philiphaugh. After a lengthened debate, the parliament decided that both these charges were capital offences, and accordingly Sir Robert was condemned by a large majority to lose his head, with forfaulture of lands and goods, heritable and moveable.

When the vote was taken whether Sir Robert Spottiswood should suffer, the earls of Eglinton, Cassillis, Dunfermline, and Carnwath voted that his life should be spared; and the lord-chancellor and the earl of Lanark, by leave of the house, declined voting. The following passage is extracted from the Life of Sir Robert, prefixed to his work, entitled 'The Practicks of the Law of Scotland,' printed in 1706. "Though many liked not his party, they liked his person, which made him many friends even among the Covenanters, insomuch that after his sentence was read, some of the nobility spoke in his behalf, and entreated the house to consider the quality and parts of that excellent gentleman and most just judge, whom they had condemned, and begged earnestly his life might be spared. But an eminent knowledge and esteem which, in other cases, might be a motive to save a criminal, was here only the cause of taking an innocent man's life—so dangerous is it, in a corrupt age, to be eminently constant and virtuous. The gentlemen who spoke were told that the authority of the established government was not secure while Sir Robert's life was spared.

Whereupon the noblemen who presided at the meeting of the estates at Glasgow, and in the parliament at St. Andrews, openly declared, when they signed the respective sentences, that they did sign as preses, and in obedience to the command of the estates, but not as to their particular judgment."

Sir Robert was beheaded at St. Andrews, 16th January 1646, the maiden having been brought from Dundee for the purpose. After he had mounted the scaffold, he surveyed the scene around him with singular composure. His appearance was naturally grave and dignified, and could not fail to make a deep impression on the spectators. He had prepared a speech to be delivered to the people, but on turning round to address them he was prevented by the provost of St. Andrews, who had formerly been a servant of the archbishop his father. This person had been instigated to impose silence upon him by Robert Blair, one of the ministers who had been commissioned to attend him. Blair's motive is said to have arisen from a dread he entertained that Sir Robert would expose the designs of the Covenanters, and impress the bystanders with an unfavourable opinion of their proceedings. Sir Robert bore the interruption without showing any signs of disappointment. As he saw no chance of being allowed to deliver it, he threw the manuscript of his speech amongst the crowd, and betook himself to his private devotions. But here again Blair officiously interfered, and rudely asked him whether he would incline that he and the people should pray for the salvation of his soul? Sir Robert answered that he indeed "desired the prayers of the people, but would have no concern with *his* prayers, which he believed were impious, and an abomination unto God; adding, that of all the plagues with which the offended majesty of God had scourged the nation, this was certainly the greatest, greater than even the sword, fire, or pestilence, that, for the sins of the people, God had sent a lying spirit into the mouths of the prophets." This answer roused the anger of Blair, who assailed Sir Robert with the most acrimonious imputations, and reviled the memory of his father by the most infamous charges; but Sir Robert took no notice of his reproaches, and having finished his devotions, laid his head upon the block, saying, "Merciful Jesus! gather my soul unto thy saints and martyrs who have run before me in this race." In an instant his head was severed from his body. His remains were taken care of by Hugh Scrimgeour, a wealthy citizen of St. Andrews, who had formerly been one of Archbishop Spottiswood's servants, and honourably interred in the parish church of that city, by him, Sir Robert Murray of Melgum, and other friends. Scrimgeour did not long survive the melancholy office, for some days after, seeing the scaffold still standing, he fainted in the street, and being carried home, died at his own threshold. The day before his execution, Sir Robert wrote a letter to the marquis of Montrose, offering the "last tribute of his service," and expressing a hope that "the king's cause" would be advanced by his death. He encouraged the marquis to go on and crown the work he had "so gloriously" begun, and recommended to him to pursue the course he had hitherto followed, "by fair and gentle carriage, to gain the people's affection to their prince, rather than imitate the barbarous inhumanity" of his adversaries. He concluded by recommending his orphans and his "brother's house" to his care. The axe with which his head was cut off is still preserved in the College library, St. Andrews.

Sprewel, or Spreull, a surname of old standing in the west of Scotland. Those of this surname, says Nisbet, (vol. i. p. 437,) carry purses or palmer scrips in their arms. The name is now spelled Spreull or Sproul. In the reign of Alexander III. Walter Sprewel of Cowden or Colden, Renfrewshire, seneschal to Malcolm earl of Lennox, had a grant from that nobleman of the lands of Dalquhairn, Dumbartonshire. In 1294 he was threatened with excommunication upon the earl's account. In the reign of Robert the Bruce, another Walter Sprewel, seneschallus de Dumbarton, obtained a charter of the same lands. The Sprewels are several times thereafter mentioned in the Chartulary of Paisley. The family continued in a lineal succession till 1622, when the lands of Cowden were sold by John Sprewel, the then proprietor, to William Lord Cochrane, father of the first earl of Dundonald.

The first of the Sprewels of Ladymuir and Blackairne was John Sprewel, a younger son of the family of Cowden, who, in 1507, was made vicar of Dundonald. He was also one of the professors of philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and rector of the said university. Subsequently he was one of the prebends of the metropolitan church, to which the rectory of Ancrum was attached. He purchased the lands of Ladymuir, Castlehill, and Kingsmeadows, from Gabriel Semple, who had married his sister, Janet, and was brother of the first Lord Semple; also the lands of Blackairne, within the lordship of Provan, and a dwelling-house or lodging in

the city of Glasgow. At his death in 1555 he was succeeded by his nephew, John Sprewel, the son of his brother, Robert Sprewel, burgess of Glasgow. The grandson of this John Sprewel, also named John, was provost of Renfrew about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. He was father of John Sprewel, town-clerk of Glasgow, and afterwards one of the principal clerks of session. The son of the latter, John Sprewel of Blackairne, married Agnes, daughter of Andrew Sprewel of Milton. Their son, Andrew Sprewel of Blackairne, was a writer in Edinburgh.

SPYNIE, Baron, a title (dormant since 1671) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1590, on Alexander Lindsay, fourth son of the tenth earl of Crawford. This personage was vice-chamberlain of James VI., whom he accompanied on his matrimonial expedition to Denmark in October 1589. He lent the king ten thousand gold crowns towards the expenses of the expedition, and in the following characteristic letter James promises to raise him to the peerage on his return: "Sandie. Quhill (till) youre goode happe furneis me sum better occasion to recompense youre honest and faithfull service uterid be youre diligente and cairfulle attendance upon me, speciallie at this tyme, lett this assure you, in the inviolabill worde of youre awin prince and maister, that quhen Godd randeris me in Skotlande, I sall irrevocablie, and with consent of parliament, erect you the temporalitie of Murraye in a temporall lordshipp, with all honours thereto appertaining, and lett this serve for cure to your present disease. From the castle of Croneburg, quhare we are drinking and dryving our in the auld manner. J. R." In fulfilment of this promise, and in acquittance of the 10,000 gold crowns lent to him, the king granted a charter of the lordship of Spynie, Kinnedder, Rafford, and other lands in the counties of Elgin, Banff, and Inverness, formerly belonging to the see of Moray, united into the free barony of Spynie, with the title of Baron Spynie, to Alexander Lindsay and his heirs and assignees, dated 6th May 1590. A new charter was granted, 17th April 1593, of the lands of Spynie and others above mentioned, to him and dame Jean Lyon, countess of Angus, his wife, and the longest liver of them, in conjunct fee, and to the heirs lawfully procreated between them, which failing, to the nearest heirs male of the said Alexander Lord Spynie whomsoever. This lady was the eldest daughter of the tenth Lord Glammis, and widow first of Robert, master of Morton, and, secondly, of Archibald, eighth earl of Angus. Lord Spynie's marriage with her was brought about by the king, when he was still only Alexander Lindsay, and two letters from James to her on the subject are inserted in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, (vol. i. pp. 321-2). The king even wrote from Norway to Lindsay, who had evidently been sent back to Scotland previous to the return of James himself, in the following familiar terms, relative to the marriage, on which his heart seems to have been set:—"Sandie. We are going on here in the auld way, and very merry. I'll not forget you when I come hame.—You shall be a lord. But mind Jean Lyon, for her auld tout will mak you a new horn. J. R." This last phrase is equivalent to "his auld brass will make me a new pan," in one of Burns' songs. On the 15th August 1592, Colonel Stuart accused the Lord Spynie of secret conference with James' great tormentor, the turbulent earl of Bothwell, with the view of bringing him to court to make his reconciliation with the king. Spynie seems in this to have been actuated by spite to the master of Glammis, then treasurer, whom he knew Bothwell also hated. With the former Spynie had been at feud since November, 2, 1588, when he took the gift of the king's guard over his head, although the master of Glammis had been appointed captain of the guard by parliament. Part of the charge against him was that he had received Bothwell into his lady's house of Aberdour, in Fife, where he lived in great magnificence and hospitality, "that family," says Row, (*Hist. of the Kirk*, vol. i. p. 470,) "being rather like a court than a nobleman's family." Spynie denied the charge, and offered to fight his accuser by single combat. This the king would not permit, but appointed a day for his trial, and in the meantime the colonel was warded in the castle of Edinburgh, and Spynie in the castle of Stirling. On the day fixed for the trial, Spynie appeared, but his accuser did not come forward. Another day was fixed, at which his accuser's probation failing, Spynie was restored to his honour, dignity, and service, yet did he never recover his former credit with the king, but was still held suspected, and whether offended at this, or that the first declaration was true in itself, the year following he took open part with Bothwell, and was therefore denounced rebel. (*Spottiswood's History*, p. 389.) Some inclination, says Lord Lindsay, to the Popish faith may have also concurred to this. When the earl of Bothwell invaded the palace of Holyrood-house on the night of the 24th July that year, Lord Spynie was one of the noblemen who interceded for him with the king. In 1605 he resigned the temporalities of the see of Moray, at the desire of the king, when the latter wished to restore the ancient bishopric. A letter from James to him on this occasion, written in a more dignified style than some of his former epistles, in which he desires him "to be content with the terms of payment," is inserted in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, (vol. i. p. 324, Note). The patronage of the church livings, above fifty in number, was reserved by Lord Spynie, and held by the family till the title became dormant in the end of 1671, when it was resumed by the crown. Lord Spynie was inadvertently slain in a casual encounter in the High Street of Edinburgh in July 1607, in attempting to prevent bloodshed between his kinsmen, the earl of Crawford and Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, the fatal stroke having been given by the latter. Sir David was in arms to avenge upon the earl the assassination of his uncle, Sir Walter Lindsay. The ballad entitled 'Lord Spynie' is founded on a tradition which seems to have nothing of truth in it but the circumstance of the first lord's accidental death on the High Street of Edinburgh. According to it, however, the young Lord Spynie had seduced and deserted Lady Jane, the sister of Lindsay of Edzell. Her elder brother having, says the story, met the "false lord" on the High Street of Edinburgh, told him, in the usual style of such romantic legends, that "all the blood in his body could not wash out the stain in his sister's character," and then plunged a dagger into his heart, as a matter of course, "and though the deed was done in open day and in the presence of several persons, he was allowed to escape home." Lord Spynie had three sons and two daughters. The latter were, the Hon. Anne Lindsay, married to Sir Robert Graham of Innermay, and the Hon. Margaret Lindsay, wife of John Erskine of Dun.

The eldest son, Alexander, second Lord Spynie, voted for the obnoxious five articles of Perth in the parliament of 1621. He fought in Germany under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and acquired high reputation as a brave and enterprising officer, particularly for his defence of Stralsund. By letters patent for life, dated 26th June 1626, he had been appointed muster-master-general, which office was confirmed to him 28th June 1633, after his return from Germany. He joined the marquis of Montrose at Perth, after the battle of Tippermuir, in September 1644. He was taken prisoner by the earl of Argyle, at Aberdeen, on the 19th of that

month, and two days thereafter, sent under a guard to Edinburgh. He died in March 1646. He was twice married, but had issue (two sons and two daughters) only by his second wife, Lady Margaret Hay, only daughter of the first earl of Kinnoul, lord-chancellor of Scotland. Alexander, master of Spynie, his elder son, predeceased him, without issue. George, his younger son, was third and last Lord Spynie. The Hon. Margaret Lindsay, his elder daughter, married William Fullarton of Fullarton, Ayrshire.

The third Lord Spynie steadily adhered to Charles I. in his misfortunes. He opposed the delivering up of that ill-fated king to the parliament of England, in January 1647, and in the "Engagement" for the rescue of Charles in 1648, he was colonel of the Stirlingshire and Clackmannan horse. After the king's death, he greatly impoverished his estate by raising forces for the service of Charles II. Taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, he was sent to the Tower of London, and excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654. On the death of Ludovick, fourteenth earl of Crawford, the male representation of that ancient family devolved on Lord Spynie, who was served heir male of David, earl of Crawford, 8th November 1666. He died, without issue, in December 1671.

In accordance with an order of the House of Peers, the lords of session made a return dated 12th June 1739, of the state of the Scots peerage at that period. As to this title, the following is their report: "Spynzie.—That the patent creating Lord Spynzie has not hitherto been found in the records, nor has any person sat in parliament under that title since the year 1669, neither has any person claimed a vote in virtue thereof at any election since the Union; but whether this peerage is extinct, they cannot say."

In 1784, William Fullarton of Fullarton, at one period lieutenant-colonel in the Portuguese service, great-great-grandson of Lady Margaret Fullarton, daughter of the second Lord Spynie, claimed the title as great-great-grandnephew and undoubted heir of line of the third lord. The House of Lords, on 18th April 1785, decided that the succession was limited to the heirs male of the first Lord Spynie; consequently that the claimant had no right to the peerage. His grandson, Mr. Lindsay Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack, became the representative of the family in the female line.

STAIR, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 21st April 1690, on Sir James Dalrymple, an eminent lawyer and statesman, a memoir of whom is given at vol. ii. p. 7.

STAIR, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in April 1703, on Sir John Dalrymple, eldest son of Viscount Stair, (see vol. ii. p. 7,) by his wife, Margaret Ross, coheiress of the estate of Balneil, Wigtonshire. He was born about 1648, and admitted advocate February 18, 1672. In 1681, he was one of the counsel for the earl of Argyle on his trial for treason, on account of the test. On his father's retirement to Holland in October 1682, in consequence of the tyrannical measures of the then persecuting administration, he was at first subjected to many vexatious proceedings on the part of the government. In 1682 he was compelled by the council to pay £500 sterling, on the pretext that, as heritable bailie of Glenluce, he had interfered with the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and had not exacted fines sufficiently high from his own and his father's tenants for attending conventicles. In September 1684 he was seized during the night at his country house at Newliston, and committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, whence, after being detained for three months, he was released on giving security to the amount of £5,000 sterling. By his talents and address, ho ever, he contrived to make his peace with the king, and had influence enough to procure a pardon for his father, who had been prosecuted and outlawed for his alleged concern in the Ryehouse Plot. In 1686 Sir John Dalrymple was appointed lord-advocate in the room of Sir George Mackenzie, and on his return to Edinburgh from London, he brought with him an order from the king for £1,200, whereof £500 was for the fine he paid in 1682, and the remainder for the expenses of his journey and his loss of practice. He also brought a comprehensive remission to his father and mother, brothers and sisters, particularly for their intercourse with traitors, and to his second son, who had accidentally shot his brother. On 23d February 1688, he was created a lord of session and lord-justice-clerk. He gave his support to the Revolution, and was a member of the Convention parliament held at Edinburgh in March 1689. A committee of eight lords, eight knights, and eight burgesses, were appointed to prepare and report upon a plan of settling the government. After considerable discussion, the committee agreed to the following resolution, on the motion of Sir John Dalrymple, who, in a speech of powerful reasoning, exposed the unmeaning application of the term *abdicate*, which had been used by the English convention:—"The estates of the kingdom of Scotland find and declare that King James VII. being a professed papist, did assume the royal power, and act as king, without ever taking the oath as required by law; and had, by the advice of evil and wicked counsellors, invaded the fundamental constitution of this kingdom, and altered it from a legal and limited monarchy, to an arbitrary despotic power, and had governed the same to the subversion of the Protestant religion and violation of the laws and liberties of the nation, inverting all the ends of government, whereby he had forfaulted the right of the crown, and the throne was become vacant." This vote was approved of by a great majority in the convention, and Sir John Dalrymple was one of the three commissioners sent to London to offer the crown to William and Mary. He was one of the six persons excepted by King James VII. out of his intended act of indemnity. In 1690 he was re-appointed lord-advocate, and in 1691, was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state. His conduct in regard to the massacre of Glenco has stamped his name with lasting infamy. Previous to the massacre, in his letters to the military officers of date 1st and 3d December 1691, he exulted that as the winter was the only season in which the Highlanders could not escape, they could easily be destroyed "in the cold long nights." He seems to have contemplated the total extirpation of the clans, for, in a letter to Sir Thomas Livingston, dated January 7, 1692, he says, "You know in general that the troops posted at Inverness and Inverlochie will be ordered to take in the house of Invergarie, and to destroy entirely the country of Lochaber, Lochiel's lands, Keppoch's, Glengarie's and Glenco," and he adds, "I assure you your power shall be full enough, and I hope the soldiers will not trouble the government with prisoners." In sending Livingston the instructions, signed and countersigned by the king on the 11th January, "to march the troops against the rebels who had not taken the benefit of the indemnity, and to destroy them by fire and sword," he said in his letter, as a hint to Livingston how to act, "Just now my Lord Argyle tells me that Glenco hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice. It is a great work of charity to be exact in rooting out that damnable sect, the worst of the Highlands." Additional instructions, bearing date the 16th January, were sent to Livingston, and in the letter containing them, Secretary Dalrymple said, "for a just example of vengeance I entreat the thieving tribe of Glenco may be

rooted out to purpose." A duplicate of these instructions was at the same time sent by him to Colonel Hill, the governor of Fort William, with a similar letter. The odium against the government that arose in the nation when the accounts of the massacre were known, alarmed the king, and to pacify the people he dismissed Sir John Dalrymple from office and from his councils. A commission of inquiry into the massacre was granted 29th April 1695, and in their report, which was afterwards adopted by parliament, the commissioners threw the whole blame upon Secretary Dalrymple, stating that his letters had exceeded the king's instructions. In their address to the king, founded upon the same, the estates stated that, in the first place, they had found that the letters of the Master of Stair (Secretary Dalrymple) had exceeded his Majesty's instructions as to the killing and destruction of the Glenco-men, and they conclude as follows:—"that considering that the Master of Stair's excess in his letters against the Glenco-men has been the original cause of this unhappy business, and hath given occasion, in a great measure, to so extraordinary an execution, by the warm directions he gives about doing it by way of surprise; and considering the station and trust he is in, and that he is absent, we do, therefore, beg that your Majesty will give such orders about him for vindication of your government, as you in your royal wisdom shall think fit. And, likewise, considering that the actors have barbarously killed men under trust, we humbly desire your Majesty would be pleased to send the actors home, and to give orders to your advocate to prosecute them according to law." The estates also solicited his Majesty to order reparation to be made to the surviving inhabitants of the glen for the losses they had sustained in their properties. Whether this was ever done, does not appear, but it is highly probable that this part of the address was as little heeded as the rest. The murderers, instead of being brought to trial, were allowed by William to remain in his service, and some of them were even promoted. The report of the Scottish parliament, though drawn up as favourably as possible for the king, was carefully suppressed during his lifetime, a proof that the government of the day were anxious to have the whole matter buried in oblivion at once and for ever.

The same year, Sir John succeeded his father as 2d Viscount Stair, but did not take his seat in parliament for some years. In 1698, he made a strong attempt to do so, but was dissuaded from it by the duke of Queensberry, the earls of Argyle, Leven, and Seafield, and by his brother, the Hon. Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, baronet, lord-president of the court of session. The lord-justice-clerk was determined, if he offered to take his seat, to call for the vote and address to the king, passed respecting the affair of Glenco, by which it was declared to be a barbarous murder. He took the oaths and his seat in parliament 21st February 1700, and on the accession of Queen Anne was sworn a privy councillor. He was created earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, and Lord Newliston, Glenluce and Stranraer, April 8, 1703, by patent, to the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the heirs male of his father. In 1705, he was named one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union, and was so instrumental in carrying that measure through parliament as to give rise to the opinion that without his assistance it could not have passed. He died suddenly, January 8, 1707. On that day, after speaking warmly in favour of the 22d article of the treaty of Union, he walked home, and dined very cheerfully with company, but died the same evening. According to a contemporary (*Macky's Memoirs*) he was an able lawyer and possessed of good natural parts. His conversation was lively and facetious; and he made always a better companion than a statesman, being naturally very indolent. In his person he was handsome, tall and fair. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dundas of Newliston, Linlithgowshire, and by her had five sons and two daughters.

His second son, John, second earl of Stair, a distinguished military commander and accomplished statesman, was born at Edinburgh, July 20, 1679. When a mere boy, he had the misfortune to kill his elder brother, James, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. About 1684 he was sent to Leyden, where he made great proficiency in the languages, and other branches of education. On his return to Scotland, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, under a guardian, to finish his studies. He was designed by his father for the law, but he himself was anxious for a military life. In 1687 he went over to Holland, where he passed through the first military gradations, under the eye of the prince of Orange. At this time he could speak the French, Spanish, German, Italian and Dutch languages with great purity. At the Revolution he returned to Scotland. He was amongst the first to declare for William and Mary, and went up with his father to London to pay his homage to King William, by whom he was most graciously received. He attended the king to Ireland, and in 1692 accompanied his father and King William to Flanders. His majesty conferred a colonel's commission on him, and he served as a volunteer under the earl of Angus, colonel of the Cameronian regiment, at the battle of Steinkirk, August 2d of that year, where Angus was killed. Although so young, no British officer signalized himself more in this engagement than Colonel Dalrymple. He several times rallied his regiment when the ranks were broken by the cannon, and brought them back to the charge. In the succeeding winter he was sent to study the law at the university of Leyden, where he had previously received the greater part of his education. In 1700 he accompanied Lord Lexington in his embassy to Vienna, and after making the tour of Germany and Italy, he returned home in 1701. Soon after he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Scots regiment of foot guards. In 1702 he served as aide-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough at the taking of Venloo and Liege, and the attack on Peer. At the assault on the citadel of Venloo, when the fort of Chartreuse was taken by the allies, Colonel Dalrymple had the good fortune to save the life of the prince of Hesse-Cassel, afterwards king of Sweden, who, in wresting the colours from a French officer, was upon the point of being cut down by a grenadier, when Dalrymple shot the assailant dead upon the spot, with his pistol. In April 1703, he had a colonel's commission in the Dutch service. In January 1706 he obtained the command of the Cameronian regiment, and in the succeeding August that of the Royal Scots Greys. He was a brigadier-general at the battle of Ramilies, 12th May that year; and, succeeding his father in January 1707 as second earl of Stair, was soon after chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland in the imperial parliament. He held an important command at the victories of Oudenarde and Malplaquet; and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, January 1, 1710. In the winter of 1709 he had been sent ambassador extraordinary to the king of Poland, but in May 1710 he went to the siege of Douay, which surrendered to the allies on the 26th of June. In the same year he was invested with the order of the Thistle. On the dismissal of the Godolphin ministry in 1711, when the duke of Marlborough was superseded by the duke of Ormond in the command of the army, Lord Stair sold his commission, and retired from the military service for the time.

On the accession of George I., his lordship was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber, sworn a privy councillor, and, in the absence of the duke of Argyle, was constituted commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. In 1715 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to France, and after the death of Louis XIV. was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the French court. He entered Paris in a splendid manner, and was successful in all his negotiations for the defeat of the attempts made in favour of the Pretender. Several of his letters are published in the Hardwicke Collection of State Papers. He was recalled in 1720, when he retired to his seat at Newliston, where he turned his attention to agriculture, and was the first in Scotland who introduced the cultivation of turnips and cabbages in the open fields. The fine woods that adorn Newliston were planted by him, and it is said, that he arranged them so as to represent the position of the British troops at one of the victories at which he had been engaged. In April 1730 he was appointed lord-admiral of Scotland. He held that and other posts till April 1733, when he fell into disgrace at court, for opposing a bill brought in by government for changing the duties on tobacco and wine, and bringing them under the laws of excise, which was greatly disliked by the trading part of the nation.

On the dissolution of the Walpole administration in 1742, Lord Stair was recalled to public life, appointed field-marshal, sent ambassador to Holland, and nominated governor of Minorca. He was subsequently appointed commander-in-chief of the allied army in Flanders, and was present with the king at the battle of Dettingen, June 16, 1743. Disgusted, however, at the preference given to the Hanoverian generals, he soon after resigned his command, and retired to the Hague. The memorial which he presented to his majesty on this occasion is printed in Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain. In 1744 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in the United Kingdom, and restored to his command of the Scots Greys. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, he repaired to court, and offered his services to the government, which were gladly accepted. He accompanied the duke of Cumberland to Edinburgh. After the suppression of the rebellion, he continued at court till the winter of 1746, when he removed for his health to Scotland. He died at Queensberry House, Edinburgh, May 9, 1747, in the 74th year of his age. The earl of Stair, in person, was about six feet high. He was, perhaps, one of the handsomest men of his time, and remarkable, among the nobility, for his graceful mien and majestic appearance. His complexion was fair, but rather comely than delicate; his forehead was large and graceful, his nose straight and exquisitely proportioned to his face. He was universally acknowledged to have been the first diplomatist of his day. His lordship married Lady Eleanor Campbell, fourth daughter of James, second earl of Loudon. She was first married to James, first Viscount Primrose, who died in 1706, and was mother of the second and third Viscounts Primrose. She had no issue to the earl of Stair, whom she survived, and died at Edinburgh 21st November 1759. Some remarkable circumstances in the early life of this lady formed the groundwork of a tale by Sir Walter Scott, under the title of 'Aunt Margaret's Mirror.' These have been related in a more ample form by Mr. Robert Chambers, in his 'Reekiana, or Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh,' and copied into the 88th number of 'Chambers' Journal,' first series. It appears that Lord Primrose, her first husband, was a man of bad temper and dissolute character, and treated her so barbarously that, under the apprehension that he meditated putting an end to her life, she made her escape from his house, and never lived with him again. According to tradition, she was shown by a foreign conjuror who had taken up his residence in the Canongate of Edinburgh, the shadowy representation of her husband's intended nuptials with a merchant's daughter on the Continent, which were prevented at the altar by the opportune appearance of the brother of the viscountess. The resolution which she had formed, after the death of Lord Primrose, never to marry again, is said to have been overcome by the following manœuvre of Lord Stair, who had sought her hand in vain. By dint of bribes to her domestics, his lordship got himself admitted one night, into a small room in her ladyship's house, where she used to say her prayers every morning, and the window of which looked out upon the principal street of Edinburgh. At this window next morning Lord Stair showed himself, half undressed, to the people passing along the street, and lest her reputation should suffer, her ladyship felt herself constrained to accept of him as her second husband. His portrait is subjoined:

The earl of Stair, and his grandmother, Margaret, the first viscountess Stair, and the original of Lady Ashton in Scott's tale of 'The Bride of Lammermuir,' lie interred in the family vault at Kirkliston church.

As the earl's next brother and heir presumptive, Colonel the Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure, had married the countess of Dumfries, a peeress in her own right, his lordship surrendered all his honours to the crown, and obtained a new charter, of date 27th February 1707, ratified by an act of the Scots parliament, 21st March of the same year, containing, in default of male issue, a reversionary clause in favour of any one of the male descendants of the first viscount of Stair, whom he should nominate to succeed him. By a writing under his hand, dated 31st March 1747, six weeks before his death, he named as his successor, his nephew, Captain John Dalrymple, eldest son of a younger brother, the Hon. George Dalrymple of Dalmahoy, one of the barons of exchequer in

Scotland. The succession to the titles was contested by James Dalrymple, second surviving son of Colonel the Hon. William Dalrymple, above mentioned, on the ground that it was not in the power of the sovereign to transfer the right to create or nominate a peer to any individual. Both cousins voted as earl of Stair at the general election of Scots representative peers, 13th August 1747, and petitions to the king were presented from both, claiming the titles, as also one from the earl of Dumfries, eldest son of Colonel William Dalrymple and the countess, if it was not adjudged to his brother, James. The House of Lords having, on 4th May 1748, decided in favour of James Dalrymple, he accordingly became third earl of Stair. His father, Colonel the Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure was the fourth but second surviving son of the first earl of Stair, and M.P. for Ayrshire in the last parliament of Scotland. He was a firm supporter of the treaty of Union, and afterwards sat first for Clackmannanshire, then for the Stranraer burghs, and latterly for Wigtonshire, in the imperial parliament. He died 3d December 1744. By his wife, the countess of Dumfries, he had six sons, the three youngest of whom died unmarried, and two daughters. His eldest son, William, succeeded as earl of Dumfries. His second son, Captain the Hon. John Dalrymple, the favourite nephew of the great earl of Stair, died, unmarried, 23d February 1742. The third son, James, passed advocate in 1728, and by the resolution of the House of Lords became third earl of Stair, 4th May 1748. He died, without issue, 13th March 1760, and in pursuance of the remainders in the patent, the earldom of Stair reverted to his eldest brother, William, fourth earl of Dumfries, who thus became fourth earl of Stair also. (See DUMFRIES, earl of, vol. ii. p. 73.) Dying, without surviving issue, 27th July 1768, he was succeeded as fifth earl of Stair by his cousin, Captain John Dalrymple, to whom the title had at first been assigned under the new patent, eldest son of the Hon. George Dalrymple, fifth son of the first earl of Stair. His father passed advocate in 1704, and was appointed one of the barons of the court of exchequer in Scotland in 1707. He purchased at a judicial sale, the estate of Dalmahoy, Mid Lothian, and died at Moffat, 29th July 1745. With two daughters, he had a younger son, General William Dalrymple, lieutenant-governor of Chelsea hospital, who died at London, 23d February 1707, leaving an only son, John William Henry Dalrymple, who became seventh earl of Stair.

The fifth earl passed advocate in 1741, but afterwards went into the army, and had the rank of captain. He sold the estate of Newliston to Roger Hog, Esq. Chosen one of the sixteen representative Scots peers on a vacancy in 1771, he opposed the measures of the administration which led to the revolt of the American colonies. Having presented the petition of the agent for Massachusetts against these measures, he received the thanks of that province in 1774. He was the author of several pamphlets on political subjects, which have entitled him to a place in Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, vol. v. Park's edition (1805). Their titles are: 'Considerations preliminary to the fixing the Supplies, the Ways and Means, and the Taxes for the year 1781,' Lond. 1781, 8vo; 'Facts and their Consequences submitted to the consideration of the Public at large,' Lond. 1782, 8vo; An Argument to prove that it is the indispensable duty of the Creditors of the Public to insist that Government do forthwith bring forward the consideration of the State of the Nation,' Lond. 1783, 8vo; 'State of the Public Debts,' Lond. 1783, 8vo; 'Address to and Expostulation with the Public,' Lond. 1784, 8vo; 'Comparative State of the Public Revenues for the years 1783-4,' Lond. 1785 8vo; 'The Proper Limits of the Government's interference with the affairs of the East India Company,' 1784. In this tract he severely attacked the coalition ministry, and promised his support to the Pitt administration so long as they should continue to deserve it. He died Oct. 13, 1789. He married a daughter of George Middleton, Esq., banker in London, and had one son, John, who succeeded.

John, sixth earl of Stair, born Sept. 24, 1749, became a captain in the 87th foot in 1779, and served in the first American war. He was at the successful attack on New London and Fort Griswold, in Sept. 1781, under Sir Henry Clinton, who sent him home with the despatches. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the king and republic of Poland, Jan. 5, 1782, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, Aug. 5, 1785. Succeeding his father in 1789, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers at the general election of 1790, and several times rechosen. He died, without issue, June 1, 1821.

His cousin, John William Henry Dalrymple, son of General William Dalrymple, above mentioned, became seventh earl. Born November 16, 1784, he married in 1808, Laura, youngest daughter of John Manners, Esq. of Grantham Grange, and Louisa, countess of Dysart. This marriage was dissolved the following year, in consequence of his having entered into a marriage contract in 1804 with Johanna, daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq. of Cluny. The latter marriage was, however, dissolved in June 1820. The earl died at Paris, without issue, March 22, 1840.

His kinsman, Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, baronet, succeeded him as eighth earl. (See vol. ii. p. 5.) He was the 4th but eldest surviving son of Sir John Dalrymple of Cranston, fourth baronet of that family, one of the barons of the court of Exchequer in Scotland, and author of those 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,' which first revealed the painful fact that Sidney and some others of the great whig patriots, in the reign of Charles II., were pensioners of the French king, (see vol. ii. p. 12). The eighth earl, born 15th June 1771, succeeded, on the death of his father, 26th February 1810, to the baronetcy of Nova Scotia, which had been conferred on his great-great-grandfather, Sir James Dalrymple of Borthwick, 28th April 1698. Through his mother, Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Hamilton MacGill of Fala, and heiress of the Viscounts Oxenford, he inherited the estates of Oxenford and Fala. He entered the army as ensign in the 40th foot, 28th February 1790, and attained the rank of general 28th June 1838. In 1843 he was appointed colonel of the 46th foot. Long known as Sir John Dalrymple, he early embraced the whig cause, and more than once before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, contested the representation of Mid Lothian, without success. In December of that year, he carried his election for the county by a majority of 65 votes. He succeeded his cousin, the seventh earl of Stair, in that title and the ample estates connected with it, in March 1840, and in the following month was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland, an office which he held till September 1841. On the 11th August that year he was created Baron Oxenford of Cousland in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his brother, North Hamilton Dalrymple of Cleland and Fordell. In August 1846, he was reappointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland. In 1847 he was made a knight of the Thistle. In his latter years his attention was engrossed by the management of his extensive estates in Mid Lothian and Galloway. Of the former county he was for some years convener. He died at his seat of Oxenford castle, Mid Lothian, 10th January 1853, at the age of 82. Although twice married,

(see vol. ii. p. 5,) he had no issue. His titles and estates devolved on his brother, North Hamilton Dalrymple.

North Hamilton Dalrymple, 9th earl of Stair, born in Edinburgh in 1776, married, first in 1817, Margaret, youngest daughter of James Penny, Esq. of Arrad, Lancashire; and, 2dly, in 1831, Martha Willet, daughter of Colonel George Dalrymple. By his first wife, he had, with 4 daughters, a son, John, Viscount Dalrymple, lord-lieutenant of Wigtownshire, at one period a captain in the guards, and M.P. for that county from July 1841 to Feb. 1856. Born April 1, 1819, Lord Dalrymple married, in 1846, Louisa Jane Henrietta Emily de Franquetot, eldest daughter of Augustin, Duc de Coigny, by his wife, Henrietta Dundas Dalrymple Hamilton, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, baronet; issue, 3 sons and 5 daughters. By his 2d wife the 9th earl had a son, Hon. George Grey, born in 1832, an officer in the Scots fusileer guards. The latter married Ellinor Alice, 5th daughter of 9th Lord Napier, with issue. Margaret Penny, 4th daughter of the 9th earl, married, in 1859, Allan Alexander Macconochie Welwood, Esq., LL.D., eldest son of Alexander M. Welwood, Esq. of Meadowbank and Garvock, a judge of the court of session under the title of Lord Meadowbank.

STARK, a surname, meaning strong, said to have been first borne by one of the name of Muirhead, for his having rescued King James IV. from a bull in the forest of Cumbernauld. From his strength he was called Stark, (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 340). In Fifeshire were the Starks of Kingsdale, and the Starks of Teasses, and in Kinrossshire the Starks of Bridgeland.

The name STARKE in Scotland is originally the same. James Starke of Troqueer Holm, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, passed advocate at the Scottish bar in 1824. A member of the society of Antiquaries, Scotland, in 1835 he presented to that society, 'Observations on the Justiciary Court, with a continued series of the Justiciars and Justices General,' and in 1836 delivered a course of lectures on Jurisprudence before the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Association. In 1839 he was appointed her Majesty's advocate-general of the island of Ceylon, in which capacity he was also a member of the executive and legislative councils of the island. He was afterwards raised to the bench of the supreme court there. He is the author of a 'Treatise on the Law of Partnership,' and several other works on law. He was a contributor to that useful work the Penny Cyclopedia, and also to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Scottish Christian Herald, the Christian Instructor, the Law Chronicle, and other literary and legal undertakings of his time. When in Ceylon he was mainly instrumental in originating and organizing the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was elected president, and as one of its members contributed several valuable papers. He married the eldest daughter of Major James Gibson, and grand-daughter of Major Thomas Hamilton, Royal Irish dragoons, only son and heir of Thomas Hamilton, Esq. of Olivestob, who in early life went out as lieutenant of marines on board the Wager man-of-war in Lord Anson's expedition to the South Seas; issue, 2 sons, James Gibson Starke, born 1837, M.A. 1859, passed advocate 1862; William Starke, born 1839, capt. 15th foot.

STEDMAN, a surname adopted by Charles Barton, son of the celebrated Scottish admiral, Sir Andrew Barton, a memoir of whom is given at vol. i. p. 257 of this work. Charles Barton married Susan, daughter of Charles Stedman and his wife Janet Neilson of Leith. Susan was possessed of considerable property, and Charles, on his marriage, took the name of his wife, and his descendants continued it. He had several children. His eldest son, Alexander, died in 1593.

Alexander's son, William, married Margaret Anderson, and died in 1606, leaving a son, Alexander Stedman, Kinross. The son of the latter, Robert Stedman, of the Milne Lead and Gala Hill, Kinross, and of Little Seggie and Ballingall, Kinross-shire, married Agnes, daughter of Michael Henderson of Turfhills, in the same county.

Robert left three sons. 1. James, the eldest, succeeded to the lands of Little Seggie, which became the designation of his family. He was also seized in the lands of Milnathort, Kinross-shire, in 1648. Born in 1598, he died in 1686. He married Euphan, daughter of James Dempster of Tillyochie, Kinross-shire. 2. John. He succeeded to his father's property in lands and houses in Kinross. He married Jean Dempster of Tillyochie, and died in 1673. 3. Robert. He succeeded to the lands of Ballingall, which became the designation of his family. He was twice married, and left issue.

James Stedman of Little Seggie, the eldest son, had a son, the Rev. Robert Stedman, for 52 years minister of Carriden, Linlithgowshire. In the old churchyard of the parish there is a monument to his memory, erected by his relict, Sarah, daughter of Sir Alexander Inglis of Inglistown, in that county. He joined the protesting party in the Church of Scotland, and was deposed in 1661. Subsequently he was restored, and was the first moderator of the presbytery of Linlithgow, Nov. 30, 1687. Born in 1625, he died in 1701. He left four sons, Alexander, James, Robert, and John.

1. Alexander, ordained minister of Beith, Fifeshire, in 1691, succeeded his father in Little Seggie.

2. James, born in 1662, married Janet Bairdie, Linlithgow. He predeceased his father, without male issue. At the base of the public fountain in Linlithgow, there was, in 1843, a large tombstone of Dutch marble, (removed from the burial-ground of Linlithgow Cathedral,) with the remains of an inscription, "Here lyes the Body of Janet Bairdie, spows of Stedman," and the figures 67, supposed to be her age.

3. Robert, born in 1667, like his ancestors, the Bartons, seems early to have been prepossessed in favour of a maritime life. He became the owner and commander of a ship which traded between Borrowstownness and Holland. He extended his voyages to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and, in course of time, became possessed of no fewer than 13 ships. He amassed considerable wealth, which he ultimately lost. He died in 1738. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edward Jossey of West Pans, East Lothian, he had several sons. Edward, the eldest, born in 1699, was minister of Haddington, and died in 1756. Alexander, the 3d son, born in 1703, and educated for the Scottish bar, was distinguished as a sound lawyer and profound mathematician. He joined the Pretender in 1745, and, with his brothers, John and Charles, was taken prisoner at Culloden. They all effected their escape, Alexander and Charles to America, and John to Rotterdam. Alexander settled in Philadelphia, where he practised his profession with great success, and having made his peace with the mother country, was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, March 19, 1764. On the declaration of Independence of the American Colonies, he returned to Scotland, and subsequently went to Swansea, in Wales, where he died at the advanced age of 91. His son, Charles Stedman, born in 1753, on the revolt of the American colonies, joined the British forces, and was placed at the head of the commissariat department. Soon after the battle of Brooklyn in 1776, he was made prisoner, and carried to New York. The rapid advance of the British army caused the Americans to abandon that city in haste, and he was re-

leased. In 1780 he was again taken prisoner, while commanding a foraging party in the vicinity of Springfield, Burlington, New Jersey, but made his escape. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Baron Linsingen, then in command of the auxiliary Hessian troops, retaining his commissary powers. Owing to the scarcity of provisions, a rifle corps of German emigrants was raised, to the number of 400, and, being placed under his command, proved an efficient foraging force. At the battle of Guildford Court-house, March 15, 1781, he was wounded in his sword hand, in single combat with an American dragoon, and was only saved from being cut down, by the appearance of a British light horseman, who slew his adversary. At the peace of 1783, he came to England, and retired on the half-pay of a colonel. He was the author of a 'History of the American War,' published in 1794. In 1797, through the influence of the Marquis Cornwallis, he was appointed deputy-comptroller and accountant-general of the revenue of stamps, an office created on the occasion. He died in 1812, and was succeeded in his office by his only son John, born in 1786. In 1813 the latter was appointed civil secretary at Gibraltar and registrar of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and in 1816 one of the judges of the Court of Admiralty there.

4. John Stedman of Wester Baldridge, Fifeshire. Born in 1678, he was ordained, in 1699, minister of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, and, in 1710, translated to the Tron church, Edinburgh. He died in 1713. By his wife, Jean, 2d daughter of Rev. John Kinnaird, minister of East Calder, he had three sons; Robert, Alexander, and John, and six daughters. Robert Stedman, the eldest son, born in 1701, entered in 1730, as ensign in the Scots brigade in the Dutch service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was at the battles of Fontenoy and Rocroix, and the sieges of Dendermond and Bergen-op-Zoom, and died at Breda in 1770. He left two sons, John Gabriel, born 1741, and William George, born 1748, both lieut.-colonels in the Scots brigade, Dutch service. John Gabriel, the elder son, was infeft in Ernieside, Kinross-shire, in 1791. In 1796 he published a 'Narrative of a Five Years' Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam from 1772 to 1777.' The same year he was appointed to the command of a British regiment of the line, then in garrison at Gibraltar, but was prevented by an accident from joining it, and died in 1797.—Alexander, the 2d son, died at Jamaica, unmarried. John, the 3d son, born in 1710, was, in 1740, appointed surgeon to the North British dragoons, or Scots Greys. He afterwards practised as a physician in Dunfermline, and subsequently settled in Edinburgh. Besides several medical treatises, he was the author of 'Lælius and Hortensia, or Thoughts on the Nature and Objects of Taste and Genius.' He succeeded to Little Seggie in 1765, and married Peggy, daughter of Robert Wellwood of Pitliver, Perthshire. He died in 1791.

Lieutenant-colonel John Gabriel Stedman of Ernieside had 3 sons. 1. William George, born 1784, who succeeded him in that property. He was a lieutenant in the royal navy, and was killed while boarding a French privateer off the island of Cuba. 2. Robert Adrian, born in 1790, lieutenant-colonel 1st light cavalry, in the East India Company's service, and C.B. He succeeded his brother in Ernieside in 1812. He was at the battle of Aliwal in the Punjaub, Jan. 28, 1846, and was mentioned with high praise in the despatch of Sir Harry Smith, the commander-in-chief. He died at sea, April 12, 1849, on his voyage home, after having served 41 years in India. A monument to his memory is erected at Cawnpore by his brother officers. 3. John Cambridge, born in 1796, a captain 34th light infantry, East India Company's service, was killed in 1834 in battle in Burmah.

Lieutenant-colonel William George Stedman had an only son, Lieut.-general John Andrew Stedman, born in 1788, who entered the Dutch service as a cadet, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. On 17th and 18th June, 1815, he covered with the Dutch troops the right wing of the allied army, and the road from Mons to Brussels, under the command of the Duke of Wellington. He received several orders of knighthood, and was made by Louis XVIII., an officer of the Legion of Honour. He died in 1824. His only son, Charles John William, became a naturalized subject of Prussia, and Baron de Stedman in that kingdom.

STEUART, of Allanton, an ancient family in Lanarkshire, a branch of the great house of Stewart, lineally descended from Sir Robert Stewart of Daldowie, sixth son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, son of Alexander, fourth lord-high-steward of Scotland. Sir John was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. He had bestowed in 1290, the estate of Daldowie, in Clydesdale, part of his extensive possessions in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, in patrimony on his son, Sir Robert. The latter fought at Bannockburn, and with three of his brothers, Sir Allan, Sir Walter, and Sir Hugh, accompanied Edward Bruce to Ireland in 1315. He was in the battle of Dundalk in 1318, in which Edward Bruce was killed.

The lands of Allanton, in the parish of Cambuslang, which afterwards came into the possession of this family, previously belonged to the abbey of Aberbrothwick.

From Allan Stewart of Daldowie, a staunch adherent of the house of Douglas, killed in 1385 in action against the English, descended James Stewart of Allanton, who had two sons, Sir Walter, born in 1606, and Sir James, of Coltness, twice lord-provost of Edinburgh. Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, and sister of the first Lord Belhaven. "It is recorded that Oliver Cromwell, in 1650, after the battle of Dunbar, in his progress through Lanarkshire, halted with a few attendants at Allanton house, where he was hospitably entertained by Lady Stewart, and where he passed the night. Sir Walter, being a royalist, took care to be out of the way. On the Protector's arrival, it is said, some choice canary and other refreshments were presented, but he would suffer nothing to be touched until he himself had first said grace, which he fervently did for more than half-an-hour, to the great edification of the lady. He then courteously inquired after Sir Walter, and on drinking the health of the family, observed that his mother's name was Stewart, and that he always felt a kindness for the name." Sir Walter's eldest son and heir apparent, Gavin, predeceased his father in March 1652, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who only survived him a year. William, another son of Sir Walter, succeeded him as proprietor of Allanton. The offer of a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was, in 1687, made to him by King James VII., but declined, from the chivalrous feeling prevalent at that period, that the title of a knight banneret conferred by the hands of royalty on the field of battle, which so many of his ancestors had so gloriously acquired, was a more honourable distinction. On his refusal it was given to his cousin, Robert Stewart of Allanbank, 15th August 1687.

James Steuart, born in 1715, tenth baron of Allanton, and thirteenth in descent from the lord-high-steward of Scotland, died in 1772. He married in 1754, his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Henry Steuart Barclay, Esq. of Collairnie, Fifeshire, younger brother of Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees, baronet, solicitor-general for Scotland, in the reign of George I. His son, Sir Henry Steuart, an elegant scholar and accomplished gentleman, born 20th October 1759, was, in

1814, created a baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his son-in-law, Reginald Macdonald of Staffa, third son of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale, but the eldest son by his second marriage. Celebrated for his skill and success as an arboriculturist, and as the founder of the art of transplanting large trees, Sir Henry was the author of the following publications: 'Genealogy of the Stewarts refuted, in a Letter to Andrew Stuart, Esq.,' Edin. 1799, 4to; 'Account of a Plan for the better supplying the City of Edinburgh with Coal,' 1801, 8vo; 'The Works of Sallust; to which are prefixed, Two Essays on the Life, Literary Character and Writings of the Historian; with Notes, historical, biographical and critical,' London, 1806, 2 vols. 4to; 'An Essay on the Best Mode of Transplanting Trees.' He was LL.D., F.R.S. and F.A.S. Edinburgh. He died in March 1836. He had married, in 1787, Lillias, daughter of Hugh Seton, Esq. of Touch-Seton, Stirlingshire, and had by her two daughters, the elder of whom died in infancy. The other, Elizabeth Margaret, his sole heiress, born 31st October 1790, married in January 1812, Reginald Macdonald, Esq. of Staffa, sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, with two daughters, had three sons, the youngest of whom, Colin Reginald, was drowned. On succeeding, in 1835, in right of her mother, to the estate of Touch-Seton, the property of her maternal uncle, the Hon. Archibald Seton, at one period a member of the supreme council of Bengal, and governor of Prince of Wales' Island, she took the surname of Seton, in addition to her own. Her husband succeeded his father-in-law as second baronet in 1836, and thereafter was styled Sir Reginald Macdonald Steuart Seton, baronet of Staffa, Allanton, and Touch. He died in 1838. Their eldest son, Sir Henry James Seton Steuart, born in 1812, succeeded his father as third baronet. He married in 1852, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert, younger son of Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, baronet. As the representative of the Setons of Touch, he holds the office of hereditary armour-bearer to the sovereign, and squire of the royal body. The Setons of Touch claim the title of Baron Seton de Gordon, (see page 440 of this volume).

The progenitor of the Coltness family was Sir James Steuart, second son of James Steuart of Allanton. Born in 1608, Sir James was a banker in Edinburgh, of which city he was in 1649 elected lord-provost. He acquired a large fortune, and in 1653 purchased the lands of West Carbarns or Kirkfield, Lanarkshire, from Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan, and soon after the estate of Coltness, in the same county, from Sir John Hamilton of Udston. Being a zealous Covenanter, he was, in 1650, chosen, with the marquis of Argyle and the earl of Eglinton, on the part of the Scots, to hold a conference with Oliver Cromwell in Bruntsfield Links. In 1659 he was again elected lord-provost of Edinburgh, but on account of his covenanting principles, was dismissed at the Restoration, and after being confined in the castle of Edinburgh, was sent prisoner to Dundee, and fined £1,500 sterling. In 1670, he obtained a pardon. Archbishop Leighton was brought up at Edinburgh under his care, and the undaunted Hugh Mackail, executed in 1666, had been chaplain in his family. Among many particulars recorded in the Coltness manuscripts, the following, inserted in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, (vol. v. p. 618, Note. Parish of Cambusnethan,) may be quoted here: "Sir James Stewart, who had been twice first magistrate of Edinburgh, when nearly seventy-three years of age, after his last visit to Coltness, when going to Edinburgh, accompanied by some of the most respectable in the land; at Muiryett, about two miles from Allanton, there was a rising ground which draws an extensive prospect; there he stopt, and having turned his horse, he looked around upon a scenery that he was convinced he should behold no more, and exclaimed, while tears of gratitude flowed down his venerable cheeks, 'Westshiel, and Lanark, and Carnwath church, my early home, my favourite haunts, farewell! Coltness, and Allanton, and Cambusnethan church, my later sweet abodes, farewell! Ye witnesses of my best spent hours and of my most ardent devotions, a last farewell! It is long since I bade the vanities of this world adieu.'"

The 4th son of this worthy man, who was also named Sir James Steuart, born in 1635, was one of the most eminent advocates of his time. In 1695 he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He died in 1715.

His only son, Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees and Coltness, 2d bart., born in 1681, was also an advocate, and became solicitor-general for Scotland. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, lord-president of the court of session, he had, with one son, James, the subject of the following notice, three daughters. 1. Margaret, born in 1715, wife of Thomas Calderwood, Esq. of Poltown. 2. Agnes, born in 1717, married David, earl of Buchan, father of Thomas, first Lord Erskine in the peerage of Great Britain, and the Hon. Henry Erskine. 3. Marion, born in 1723, the wife of Alexander Murray, Esq. of Cringletie, father of James Wolfe Murray, a lord of session under the title of Lord Cringletie.

The son, Sir James Denham Steuart of Coltness, 3d bart., an eminent writer on political economy, was born at Edinburgh, October 10, 1713. He received the rudiments of his education at the school of North Berwick, from which he was removed to the university of Edinburgh. He succeeded his father in 1727, and in 1734 was admitted advocate, but without any intention of prosecuting the law as a profession. Soon after, he set out on a tour on the continent, and in 1740 returned to Scotland. In October 1743 he married Lady Frances, eldest daughter of the earl of Wemyss, and sister of Lord Elcho, one of the principal adherents of Prince Charles Stuart. Having while at Rome been introduced to the prince, Sir James, on the arrival of the young adventurer in Edinburgh in 1745, prevailed upon his brother-in-law to conduct him, apparently as a prisoner, to his presence. The earl of Buchan, who had married one of Sir James' sisters, was also brought by Lord Elcho to Holyrood, on the same pretence. As the prince refused to see them except as avowed adherents of his cause, Lord Buchan retired, not wishing to commit himself, but Sir James at once offered his services to the young Pretender, and was despatched by him on a mission to the court of France, where he was at the time of the battle of Culloden. Being among those who were excepted in the act of indemnity, he was forced to remain in exile for eighteen years, residing chiefly in the town of Angouleme, but visiting other parts of the continent. While residing at Spa during the Seven years' war, he was arrested, though in a neutral territory, by a body of French troops, for his enthusiastic rejoicings in the success of the British arms, and conveyed to a prison in the duchy of Luxemburg, where he was detained for several months. In 1758 he published at Frankfort on the Maine, a vindication in French of Newton's Chronology, and the same year, while settled at Tubingen in Suabia, he produced his 'Treatise on German Coins,' written in the German language. In 1763 he returned to Scotland, and was allowed to remain unmolested on his estates, which had never been forfeited. His 'Enquiry into the Principles of Political Economy' was the first considerable work on this

subject published in Great Britain. It appeared in 1767, in two volumes quarto, and for the copyright of the work he got £500 from Messrs. Miller and Cadell. As this work was published nine years before that of Dr Adam Smith, Sir James Steuart is well entitled to be considered the father of political economy in Great Britain. In 1771 he obtained a full pardon, and in 1772 he published, at the request of the East India Company, a treatise on 'The Principles of Money as applied to the Coin of Bengal.'

In 1712, Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees purchased from his nephew, Sir David, the son of his eldest brother, Sir Thomas Steuart, the estate of Coltness, and in 1773, Sir James Denham Steuart, the political economist, on the death of Sir Archibald Steuart Denham, succeeded to the baronetcy of Coltness, which became united in his person with that of Goodtrees. Sir James died of an inflammation in his toe, November 26, 1780. He was buried in the family vault at Cambusnethan church, Lanarkshire, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

His works are: 'Dirleton's Doubts and Questions in the Law of Scotland resolved and answered,' Edinburgh, 1715, folio; 'Apologie du Sentiment de Newton sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs, contenant des responses à toutes les objections qui y ont été faites jusqu'à present,' Franc.-sur-le-Mein, 1757, 4to; 'A Treatise on German Coins;' in German, Tubingen, 1757; 'A Dissertation upon the Doctrine and Principles of Money applied to the German Coin,' Tubingen, 1758; 'An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy; being an essay on the science of domestic policy in free nations; in which are particularly considered, population, agriculture, trade, industry, money, coin, interest, circulation, banks, exchange, public credit, and taxes,' Lond. 1767, 2 vols. 4to; Dublin, 1770, 3 vols. 8vo; 'The Principles of Money applied to the present state of Bengal,' 1772, 4to; 'A Plan for introducing Uniformity in Weights and Measures within the limits of the British Empire,' Lond. 1790, 8vo; 'Considerations on the Interest of the County of Lanark in Scotland; which may be applied to that of Great Britain in general, in relation to agriculture, maintenance of the poor, wages of labourers, and connection and interest of the land and trade, &c.' His works, complete in six volumes 8vo, with a Memoir, were published in 1805, by his son, who also published in 1818, at Greenock, the Correspondence between his father and the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, whose acquaintance he had made at Venice in 1758.

The son, Sir James Steuart, fourth baronet, born in 1744, a general in the army, colonel of the 2d dragoons, and M.P. for Lanarkshire, died, without issue, in 1839, when his cousin, Sir Henry Barclay Steuart, eldest son of Henry Steuart Barclay, Esq. of Collairnie, Fifeshire, succeeded as fifth baronet.

The family of Steuart of Auchlunkart, Banffshire, are descended from Alexander Stewart of Stradown, advocate, fourth son of the earl of Athol, (see vol. i. page 163). His son, Andrew Stuart of Tannadice, was father of another Andrew, who was the first to spell his name Steuart. The great-grandson of this Andrew Steuart of Tannadice, Patrick Steuart, married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Auchlunkart, an estate which came into the family by marriage with the heiress of Innes of Auchlunkart. Patrick was succeeded by his brother, Andrew, who married Harriet, daughter of James Gordon of Cocklarachie, Aberdeenshire, and had three sons and two daughters, the younger of whom, Mary, married David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmilly, a lord of session under the title of Lord Pitmilly. Patrick Steuart of Auchlunkart House, Andrew's eldest son, married 9th November 1820, Rachel, only daughter of Lachlan Gordon of Park; with issue, an only son, Andrew, born 25th May 1822, of the Inner Temple, London.

The family of Steuart of Dalguise, Perthshire, are descended from Sir John Stewart of Arntullie and Cardneys, also designed of Dowallie, the youngest natural son of King Robert II. of Scotland, by Marion or Mariota de Cardney, daughter of John de Cardney of that ilk, sister of Robert Cardney, bishop of Dunkeld from 1396 to 1436. Sir John Stewart, knighted at the coronation of King James I. at Scone in 1424, married Jean Drummond, sister of Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III., and daughter of Sir John Drummond of Drummond. His grandson, the third laird of Arntullie, died about 1320, leaving three sons. The eldest continued the family of Arntullie, the lineal and male representative of which, Ronald Steuart Menzies, Esq., was the grandson of John Steuart of Cardneys, who assumed the name of Menzies, on succeeding as heir of entail to Culdares and the other estates of his maternal uncle, Colonel Menzies. At the Reformation in Scotland, the lairds of Arntullie and Kinnaird received an order signed by the lord James Stewart, afterwards the regent Moray, the earl of Argyle and Lord Ruthven, to take down and burn the images at the cathedral church of Dunkeld. The laird of Arntullie, on that occasion unroofed the cathedral. At that time he held the office of bailie of the regality of Dunkeld, which continued for some time in his family. John, the second son, was ancestor of the family of Steuart of Dalguise. The third son, Sir Thomas, was vicar of Dowallie.

John Steuart of Dalguise died in 1576. The lands of Dalguise had been granted to him in 1543, by George, bishop of Dunkeld. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Grandtully, he had a son, Alexander Steuart, whose son, John Steuart, usually styled in Gaelic, *Ian Mohr Macalastair*, or great John, the son of Alexander, was leader of the Athole Stewarts under the banner of the marquis of Montrose, during the civil wars, and having been chamberlain to the bishops of Dunkeld, he possessed considerable influence in the neighbouring districts. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Stewart of Kinnaird, of the family of Rosyth, and died in 1653. With several daughters, he had three sons. Alexander, the eldest son, succeeded William, the second son, got from his father the lands of Middle Dalguise, and married a daughter of Menzies of Bolfracks. From the third son are descended several Stewarts in Strathbran.

John Steuart, the sixth laird of Dalguise, was a commissioner of supply for the county of Perth, and took a part in many of the military and political transactions of his time. He married his second cousin, Isobel, only daughter of William Steuart of Middle Dalguise above mentioned, and died in 1706. His eldest son, John Steuart of Dalguise, born in 1689, possessed the estate for the long period of 70 years. He was engaged in the rebellion of 1715. He was present, as an officer of cavalry, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and suffered both fine and imprisonment. He built the house of Dalguise, and was a magistrate and commissioner of supply for the county of Perth, as were also the subsequent proprietors of Dalguise. He died 25th September 1776, aged 87, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Steuart, eighth laird of Dalguise. His fifth son, David, at one period a banker in Edinburgh, in partnership with Robert Allan, Esq.,

was in 1781 elected lord-provost of that city, an office which he filled for two years. He subsequently became a merchant in Leith, and afterwards a wine merchant in Edinburgh. Having in his youth resided for some years on the continent, he had acquired a knowledge of several modern languages. He was a great book collector, and two of the finest specimens of early printing now in the Advocates' library were formerly in his possession, namely, the first edition of the Latin Bible, in two large volumes folio, one of the earliest books executed with moveable types, supposed to have been printed by Guttemberg and Faust in 1450. The other is the Breviary of the Roman Church, beautifully printed on the finest vellum at Venice, by Nicholas Jenson in 1478, and finely illuminated. Provost Steuart married Ann Fordyce, an Aberdeenshire lady, by whom he had sixteen children, and having left Edinburgh in 1815, he died at Gretna Hall near Annan, 17th May 1824.

The eldest son, John Steuart, eighth laird of Dalguise, died in 1785, aged 73, and was succeeded by his fifth son, Charles, the four eldest having all died young.

Charles Steuart, 9th laird of Dalguise, was appointed deputy-lieut. for Perthshire, on the first institution of that office in Scotland in 1794. He died Oct. 27, 1821, aged 65.

His eldest son, John Steuart of Dalguise, born Aug. 7, 1799, married in 1829, the Hon. Janet Oliphant Murray, eldest daughter of the 8th Lord Elibank: issue, five daughters; a deputy-lieut. and magistrate for the county of Perth, and in 1829 high-sheriff of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Steuarts of Ballechin, in the same county, are descended from Sir John Stewart, an illegitimate son of King James II. of Scotland. Having purchased the lands of Sticks in Glenquaich from Patrick Cardney of that ilk, he got a charter of those lands from King James III., dated in December 1486. The family afterwards acquired the lands of Ballechin.

STEVENSON, Robert, a distinguished civil engineer and the sole designer and executor of the Bell rock lighthouse, was born at Glasgow, 8th June 1772. He was the only son of Allan Stevenson, merchant in that city, who died, whilst his son was yet an infant, at St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, being a partner in an establishment connected with that island. At first he was designed for the ministry, but his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Lillie, having married again, when he was fifteen years of age, he was placed under his stepfather's care and brought up to his profession. Her second husband was Thomas Smith, a widower with several children, originally a tinsmith in Edinburgh, but who afterwards devoted himself to engineering, and had the merit of introducing into lighthouses oil lamps with parabolic mirrors, instead of the open coal fires placed in elevated choffers, which had previously lighted them. When the Board of commissioners for the northern lighthouses was established in 1786, Mr. Smith was appointed its engineer. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Stevenson was intrusted by him with the erection of a lighthouse on the island of Little Cumbrae, in the frith of Clyde, which he had been commissioned by the Clyde Trustees to construct. This undertaking he executed with so much satisfaction to his stepfather that he was soon after admitted his partner. As his education had been somewhat neglected, he devoted the winter months to attendance, first, at the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, and afterwards at the university of Edinburgh, his principal studies being mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history, also logic, moral philosophy, and agriculture.

He succeeded his stepfather as engineer to the commissioners, and superintendent of lighthouses, and his first tour of inspection was made in 1797 In 1809 he married Mr. Smith's eldest daughter. He resigned the office of superintendent of lighthouses in 1843, and during the long period that he had held it he erected no fewer than twenty-three lighthouses within the district of the commission. His principal work was the Bell rock lighthouse, in the German ocean, about twelve miles from Arbroath, on the east coast of Scotland. His plans having received the approbation of Mr. Rennie, the celebrated engineer, operations were commenced in the summer of 1807, and after overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, the building was completed in October 1810 In the course of the winter the internal fittings went forward, and on the 1st February 1811, the beacon was lighted for the first time. The expense of the whole was about £60,000. The light is revolving, and by means of coloured glass, it shows alternately red and white every two minutes. In foggy weather, two large bells are tolled by the same train of machinery that moves the lights. It is one of the most prominent and serviceable beacons on the Scottish shores, and has been the means of preventing innumerable wrecks. An account of it was published by Mr. Stevenson in 1824, in one volume 4to. For his invention of the flashing lights, he received a gold medal from the king of the Netherlands.

After the eventful year 1815, when it was shown that

"Peace has its victories as well as war"

Mr. Stevenson was generally consulted as an authority in all matters relating to the construction of harbours, roads, docks, breakwaters, and railways. He it was who first brought into notice the superiority of malleable iron rods for railways over the old cast iron. His labours were principally exhibited on the coasts of Scotland; scarcely a harbour, rock, or island, but bears evidence of his indefatigable industry, and the amount of life and property which, by his exertions, have been saved, is beyond calculation. The beautiful eastern approach to Edinburgh by the Calton hill was planned by him, and executed under his direction. His suggestion of a new form of suspension bridge, applicable to small spans, was partially adopted in the bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith, London. In 1815 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He afterwards became a member of the Geological Society of London, and the Wernerian and Antiquarian Societies of Scotland.

Mr. Stevenson died at his residence in Edinburgh, 12th July 1850. Besides his account of the Bell rock lighthouse, he was the author of several articles in the Encyclopedia Britannica, also in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and other scientific journals. In 1817, he published a series of letters in the Scots Magazine, containing an account of a tour which he made through the Netherlands and a description of the engineering works connected with the drainage and embankment of Holland. His printed professional reports and contributions are also sufficient to fill four quarto volumes. A marble bust of him, executed by Mr. Samuel Josephs, sculptor, at the command of the commissioners of the board of northern lighthouses, stands in the library of the Bell rock lighthouse, the noblest monument of his genius. A memoir of him by his son, Mr. Allan Stevenson, who succeeded him in office, was contributed, shortly after his death, to the New Philosophical Journal.

STEWART, a surname derived from the high office of steward of the royal household, and distinguished as being that of a race of Scottish kings which occupied the throne of Scotland for upwards of three hundred, and that of England for more than one hundred years. The name is sometimes written Steuart, and by the later royal family of Scotland, Stuart. As various families throughout Scotland, as well as in England and Ireland, bear this surname, some of the principal branches having diverged from the main line at a period antecedent to its becoming royal, it may be assumed that those who retain the original spelling belong to some one or other of these branches, that the families who adopt the spelling of Steuart are offshoots, generally illegitimate, of the royal house previously to Queen Mary, and that the form of Stuart, which was only assumed, for the first time, when that ill-fated princess went to France, is exclusively that of the royal blood. In the death-warrant of Charles I. the name is spelled Steuart.

The first of the family of Stewart is said by Pinkerton to have been a Norman baron named Alan, who obtained from William the Conqueror the barony of Oswestry in Shropshire. He was the son of Flaald, and the father of three sons, William, Walter and Simon. It is from the second that the royal family of Scotland descend.

The eldest son, William, was the progenitor of a race of earls of Arundel, whose title, being territorial, and lands, ultimately went by an heiress into the family of the duke of Norfolk. The two younger sons, Walter and Simon, came to Scotland. Walter was by David I. appointed dapifer, that is, meat-bearer or steward of the royal household, sometimes called *seneschallus*. Simon was the ancestor of the Boyds, his son, Robert, having been called *Boidh*, from his yellow hair.

The duties of high-steward comprised the management of the royal household, as well as the collection of the national revenue and the command of the king's armies, and from the office Walter's descendants took the name of Stewart.

From David I. (1124—1153) Walter obtained the lands of Renfrew, Paisley, Pollock, Cathcart, and others in that district, and in 1157, King Malcolm IV. granted a charter of confirmation of the same. In 1160, he founded the abbey of Paisley, the monks of which, of the Cluniac order of Reformed Benedictines, were brought from the priory of Wenlock in Shropshire. Walter died in 1177, and was interred in the monastery at Paisley, the burying-place of the Stewarts before their accession to the throne, Renfrew being their usual residence.

Walter's son and successor, Alan, died in 1204, leaving a son, Walter, who was appointed by Alexander II. justiciary of Scotland, in addition to his hereditary office of high-steward. He died in 1246, leaving four sons and three daughters. Walter, the third son, was earl of Menteith. The eldest son, Alexander, was, in 1255, one of the councillors of Alexander III., then under age, and one of the regents of Scotland. He married Jean, daughter and heiress of James, lord of Bute, grandson of Somerled, and, in her right, he seized both the Isle of Bute and that of Arran. The complaints made to the Norwegian court by Ruari or Roderick of Bute, and the other islanders, of the aggressions of the Scots, led to Haco's celebrated expedition, and the battle of Largs, 2d October 1263, in which the high-steward commanded the right wing of the Scots army, and the Norwegians were signally defeated. In 1265 the whole of the western isles were ceded by treaty to Scotland.

Alexander had two sons, James, his successor, and John, known as that Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, (see p. 510 of this volume). Under Sir John Stewart, in this battle, were the men of Bute, known at that time by the name of the Lord-high-steward's Brandanes, and they were almost wholly slain with their valiant leader. Wyntoun says

"Thare Jhon Stwart a-pon fute,
Wyth hym the *Brandanys* thare of Bute."

Sir John Stewart had seven sons. 1. Sir Alexander, ancestor of the Stewarts, earls of Angus. 2. Sir Alan of Dreghorn, of the earls and dukes of Lennox, of the name of Stewart. 3. Sir Walter, of the earls of Galloway. 4. Sir James, of the earls of Athol, Buchan, and Traquair, (see these titles) and the Lords Lorn and Innermeath. 5. Sir John, killed at Halidonhill in 1333. 6. Sir Hugh, who fought in Ireland under Edward Bruce. 7. Sir Robert of Daldowie.

James, the elder son of Alexander, succeeded as fifth high-steward in 1283. On the death of Alexander III. in 1286, he was one of the six magnates of Scotland chosen to act as regents of the kingdom. In the subsequent contest for the crown, he was one of the auditors on the part of Robert de Brus, but fought bravely under Sir William Wallace in his memorable attempt to retrieve the national independence. He submitted to Edward I., 9th July 1297. In 1302, with other six ambassadors, he was sent to solicit the aid of the French king against Edward, to whom he was compelled to swear fealty at Lanercost, October 23d, 1306. To render his oath if possible secure, it was taken upon the two crosses of Scotland most esteemed for their sanctity, on the consecrated host, the holy gospels, and certain relics of saints. He also agreed to submit to instant excommunication if he should break his allegiance to Edward. Convinced that his faith was to his country and not to a usurper, in spite of all, he once more took part in the patriotic cause, and died in the service of Bruce, in 1309.

His son, Walter, the sixth high-steward, when only twenty-one years of age, commanded with Douglas the left wing of the Scots army at the battle of Bannockburn. Soon after, on the liberation of the wife and daughter of Bruce from their long captivity in England, the high-steward was sent to receive them on the borders, and conduct them to the Scottish court. In the following year, King Robert bestowed his daughter, the Princess Marjory, in marriage upon him, and from them the royal house of Stuart and the present dynasty of Great Britain are descended. The lordship of Largs, on the forfeiture of John Baliol, had been conferred by Bruce on the high-steward, and with his daughter he got in dowry an extensive endowment of lands, particularly the barony of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. The princess died in 1316. According to a local but unauthenticated tradition, she was thrown from her horse and killed at a place called the Knock, near Renfrew, leaving a son, afterwards Robert II.

During the absence in Ireland of his illustrious father-in-law, to the high-steward and Sir James Douglas, Bruce confided the government of the kingdom, and by them the borders were gallantly defended against all the inroads of the English. On the capture of Berwick from the English in 1318, he got the command of that town, which, on 24th July 1319, was laid siege to by Edward II. The English brought formidable engines against the walls, and on these being destroyed by the garrison, the steward rushed from the town, and by a sudden onset beat off the enemy. In 1322, with Douglas and Randolph, he made an attempt to surprise the English king at Biland abbey, near Melton, Yorkshire. Edward, however, escaped, though with the utmost difficulty, to York. Walter pursued him with five hundred horse, and in the spirit of chivalry, waited at the gates till the evening for the enemy to issue forth and renew the combat. He died 9th April 1326, at the castle of Bathgate, one of his chief residences, which was curiously situated in the centre of a bog. At the time of his death he was only thirty-three years of age.

His son, Robert, seventh lord-high-steward, had been declared heir presumptive to the throne in 1318, but the birth of a son to Bruce in 1326 interrupted his prospects for a time. From his grandfather he received large possessions of land in Kintyre. During the long and disastrous reign of David II. the steward acted a patriotic part in defence of the kingdom. At the fatal fight of Halidon-hill in 1333, when little more than seventeen years of age, he commanded the second division of the Scottish army, under the inspection of his father's brother, Sir James Stewart of Durrisdeer. A short time after, when Scotland was nearly overrun by Edward III., he was forfeited by that monarch, and his office of high-steward given to the English earl of Arundel, who pretended a right to it, in consideration of his descent from the elder brother of Walter, the first steward of the family. Robert Stewart, as he was usually called, "was," says Fordun, "a comely youth, tall and robust, modest, liberal, gay, and courteous, and, for the innate sweetness of his disposition, generally beloved by all true-hearted Scotsmen." In 1334, after the temporary success of Edward Baliol, the young steward was forced to conceal himself for a time in Bute. Escaping thence the following year, he recovered his own castle of Dunoon, in Cowal, which had been taken by Baliol. He next reduced the island of Bute, and caused the people of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire to acknowledge David II. On the death, in 1338, of the regent, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, the command of the Scots army devolved upon the steward; and, shortly afterwards, by the treachery of its governor Bulloch, an ecclesiastic whom Baliol had appointed chamberlain of Scotland, he obtained possession of the castle of Cupar in Fife, which the late regent had in vain attempted to take by force. By his exertions, the English were driven from the country, and on the return of David II., then in his eighteenth year, from his nine years' exile in France, in June 1341, he was enabled to restore to him his kingdom free, and once more established in peace and order. In 1346, when David II. was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, the remains of the Scots army were conducted home in safety by the earl of March and the steward of Scotland. The latter, during the imprisonment of the king, was again appointed regent. In 1357, he effected the liberation of the king, his own eldest son being one of the hostages sent to England in his stead. King David, the following year, conferred on him the earldom of Strathern. The king afterwards entered into a disgraceful plot with the English monarch, to have the kingdom of Scotland settled on Prince Lionel, duke of Clarence, a son of the latter. On proposing this to the Scots parliament in 1363, the steward assembled his adherents, to enforce his right of succession, which had been confirmed by a former parliament. The king, on his part, marched with an army against the partisans of the steward, and soon awed them into submission. David, however, was compelled to respect the law of succession as established by King Robert the Bruce; and he conferred the earldom of Carrick, formerly belonging to that monarch, upon the eldest son of the steward, afterwards Robert III. On David's marriage with the daughter of Sir John Logie in 1368, the steward and his adherents were thrown into prison. On the death of David, without issue, February 22d, 1371, the steward, who was at that time fifty-five years of age, succeeded to the crown as Robert II., (see page 343 of this volume,) being the first of the family of Stewart who ascended the throne of Scotland.

The direct male line of the elder branch of the Stewarts terminated with James V., and at the accession of James

VI., whose descent on his father's side was through the earl of Lennox, the head of the second branch, there did not exist a male offset of the family which had sprung from an individual later than Robert II. Widely as some branches of the Stewarts have spread, and numerous as are the families of this name, there is not a lineal male representative of any of the crowned heads of the race, Henry, Cardinal York, who died in 1804, being the last. The crown which came into the Stewart family through a female seems destined ever to be transmitted through a female. From the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James VI., descended, through her daughter, Sophia, electress of Hanover, the present line of British monarchs. The nearest heir of the royal house of Stuart by direct descent is Francis V., grand-duke of Modena, born June 1, 1819, (accession, 1846, ceased to govern, 1859,) his mother having been Mary Beatrice, of the royal house of Sardinia. The princess Henrietta, younger daughter of Charles I. of Great Britain, married the duke of Orleans, and had 2 daughters, one of whom married the king of Sardinia, whose elder twin daughter married the duke of Modena.

The male representation or chiefship of the family is claimed by the earl of Galloway (see vol. ii. p. 278); also, by the Stewarts of Castlemilk as descended from a junior branch of Darnley and Lennox.

STEWART, the name of one of the Scottish clans not originally of Celtic origin. The first and principal seat of the Stewarts was in Renfrewshire, but branches of them penetrated into the western Highlands and Perthshire, and acquiring territories there, became founders of distinct families of the same name. Of these the principal were the Stewarts of Lorn, the Stewarts of Athole, and the Stewarts of Balquhidder, from one or other of which all the rest have been derived. The Stewarts of Lorn were descended from a natural son of John Stewart, the last lord of Lorn, who, with the assistance of the M'Larens, retained forcible possession of part of his father's estates. From this family sprang the Stewarts of Appin, who, with the Athole branches, were considered in the Highlands as forming the clan Stewart. The badge of the original Stewarts was the oak, and of the royal Stuarts, the thistle.

The district of Appin forms the north-west corner of Argyleshire. In the Ettrick Shepherd's well-known ballad of 'The Stewarts of Appin,' he thus alludes to it:

"I sing of a land that was famous of yore,
The land of green Appin, the ward of the flood,
Where every grey cairn that broods over the shore,
Marks graves of the royal, the valiant, or good;
The land where the strains of grey Ossian were framed,—
The land of fair Selma, and reign of Fingal,—
And late of a race, that with tears must be named
The noble Clan Stewart, the bravest of all,
Oh-hon a Rei! and the Stewarts of Appin!
The gallant, devoted old Stewarts of Appin!
Their glory is o er
For the clan is no more,
And the Sassenach sings on the hills of Green Appin!"

In the end of the fifteenth century, the Stewarts of Appin were vassals of the earl of Argyle in his lordship of Lorn. In 1493 the name of the chief was Dougal Stewart. He was the natural son of John Stewart, the last lord of Lorn, and Isabella, eldest daughter of the first earl of Argyle, (see vol. i. p. 546). The assassination of Campbell of Calder, guardian of the young earl of Argyle, in February 1592, (see vol. i. p. 374,) caused a feud between the Stewarts of Appin and the Campbells, the effects of which were long felt. During the civil wars, the Stewarts of Appin ranged themselves under the banners of Montrose, and at the battle of Inverlochy, 2d February 1645, rendered that chivalrous nobleman good service. They and the cause which they upheld were opposed by the Campbells, who possessed the north side of the same parish, a small rivulet, called *Con Ruagh*, or red bog, from the rough swamp through which it ran, being the dividing line of their lands.

The Stewarts of Appin under their chief, Robert Stewart, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, when they brought 400 men into the field. They were also "out" in 1745, under Stewart of Ardshiel, 300 strong. Some lands in Appin were forfeited on the latter occasion, but were afterwards restored. The principal family is extinct, and their estate has passed to others, chiefly to a family of the name of Downie. There are still, however, many branches of this tribe remaining in Appin. The chief cadets are the families of Ardshiel, Invernahyle, Auchnacrone, Fasnacloich, and Balachulish.

Between the Stewarts of Invernahyle and the Campbells of Dunstaffnage, there existed a bitter feud, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century, the former family were all cut off but one child, the infant son of Stewart of Invernahyle, by the chief of Dunstaffnage, called *Cailein Uaine*, or Green Colin. The boy's nurse fled with him to Ardnamurchan, where her husband, the blacksmith of the district, resided. The latter brought him up to his own trade, and at sixteen years of age he could wield two forehammers at once, one in each hand, on the anvil, which acquired for him the name of *Domhnull nan ord*, or Donald of the hammers. Having made a two-edged sword for him, his foster-father, on presenting it, told him of his birth and lineage, and of the event which was the cause of his being brought to Ardnamurchan. Burning with a desire for vengeance, Donald set off with twelve of his companions, and at a smithy at Corpach in Lochaber, he forged a two-edged sword for each of them. He then proceeded direct to Dunstaffnage, where he slew Green Colin and fifteen of his retainers. Having recovered his inheritance, he ever after proved himself "the unconquered foe of the Campbell." The chief of the Stewarts of Appin being, at the time, a minor, Donald of the hammers was appointed tutor of the clan. He commanded the Stewarts of Appin at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and on their return homewards from that disastrous field, in a famishing condition, they found in a house at the church of Port of Menteith, some fowls roasting for a marriage party. These they took from the spit, and greedily devoured. They then proceeded on their way. The earl of Menteith, one of the marriage guests, on being apprised of the circumstance, pursued them, and came up with them at a place called Tober nareal. To a taunt from one of his attendants, one of the Stewarts replied by an arrow through the heart. In the conflict that ensued, the earl fell by the ponderous arm of Donald of the hammers, and nearly all his followers were killed. The History of Donald of the Hammers, written by Sir Walter Scott, will be found in the fifth edition of Captain Burt's Letters.

The Stewarts of Athole consist almost entirely of the descendants, by his five illegitimate sons, of Sir Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, called, from his ferocity, 'The wolf of Badenoch,' (see vol. i. p. 454,) the fourth son of Robert II., by his first wife, Elizabeth More. One of his natural sons, Duncan Stewart, whose disposition was as ferocious as his father's, at the head of a vast number of wild Catherans,

armed only with the sword and target, descended from the range of hills which divides the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, and began to devastate the country and murder the inhabitants. Sir Walter Ogilvy, sheriff of Angus, Sir Patrick Gray, and Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, immediately collected a force to repel them, and a desperate conflict took place at Gasklune, near the water of Isla, in which the former were overpowered, and the greater part of them slain.

James Stewart, another of the Wolf of Badenoch's natural sons, was the ancestor of the family of Stewart of Garth, from which proceed almost all the other Athole Stewarts. A battle is traditionally said to have been fought in Glenlyon between the M'Ivers, who claimed it as their territory, and Stewart of Garth, commonly called 'the fierce wolf,' the brother of the earl of Buchan, which terminated in the utter defeat of the M'Ivers, and their expulsion from the district. The Garth family became extinct in the direct line, by the death of General David Stewart, author of a History of the Highlands, a memoir of whom is given below. The possessions of the Athole Stewarts lay mainly on the north side of Loch Tay.

The Balquhidder Stewarts derive their origin from illegitimate branches of the Albany family.

The Stewarts of Grandtully, Perthshire, are descended from James Stewart of Pierston and Warwickhill, Ayrshire, who fell at Dupplin in 1332, 4th son of Sir James Stewart of Bonkill, son of Alexander 4th lord-high-steward of Scotland, (see p. 512). Of this family was Thomas Stewart of Balcaskie, Fifeshire, a lord of session, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, June 2, 1683.

His son, Sir George Stewart, 2d bart., inherited Grandtully, and died without issue. His brother, Sir John Stewart, 3d bart., an officer of rank in the army, married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir James Mackenzie of Royston, and had by her an only surviving son, Sir John, 4th baronet; 2dly, Lady Jane Douglas, only daughter of James, marquis of Douglas, and his son, by her, Archibald Stewart, after a protracted litigation, succeeded to the immense estates of his uncle, the last duke of Douglas, and assuming that name, was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Douglas, (see vol. ii. p. 49). Title extinct on the death of the 4th Lord Douglas in 1857. Sir John Stewart married, 3dly, Helen, a *dr.* of the 4th Lord Elibank, without issue. He died in 1764.

His son, Sir John, 4th bart., died in 1797.

Sir John's eldest son, Sir George, 5th bart., married Catherine, eldest daughter of John Drummond, Esq. of Logie Almond, and died in 1827, leaving 5 sons and 2 daughters.

The eldest son, Sir John, 6th bart., died without issue, May 20, 1838.

His brother, Sir William Drummond Stewart, born Dec. 25, 1795, succeeded as 7th baronet. He served in the 15th Hussars in the campaign of 1815, and is a knight of the order of Christ of Italy and Portugal; married in 1830; issue, a son, William George, capt. 93d Highlanders, born in Feb. 1831.

The family of Stewart, now Shaw Stewart of Blackhall and Greenock, Renfrewshire, is descended from Sir John Stewart, one of the natural sons of Robert III. From his father Sir John received three charters of the lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall, and Auchingoun, all in Renfrewshire, dated 1390, 1396, and 1404. Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, the fifth from Sir John, was one of the commissioners to parliament for the shire of Renfrew, in the reign of Charles I., by whom he was made one of his privy council, and knighted. He was also of the privy council of Charles II., when in Scotland in 1650. He died in 1658. His grandson, Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 27th March 1667. He had three sons and a daughter. His youngest son, Walter Stewart of Stewarthill, which estate he purchased in 1719, was solicitor-general for Scotland.

The eldest son, Sir John Stewart of Blackhall, the second baronet of the family, was one of the commissioners for Renfrewshire to the union parliament. His son, Sir Michael Stewart, the third baronet, was admitted advocate in 1735. He married Helen, daughter of Sir John Houston of Houston, by his wife, Margaret Shaw, only daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock, and of Dame Eleanor Nicolson, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock. With two daughters, Sir Michael had three sons. 1. Sir John, who, on the death of his grand-uncle, Sir John Shaw of Greenock, in 1752, without male issue, inherited the entailed estate of Greenock, consisting of the conjoined baronies of Easter and Wester Greenock, as also Finnart. 2. Houston, who, on the death of Sir John Houston, succeeded to the entailed estate of Carnock, and assumed the additional surname of Nicolson. His only son, Michael, succeeded as fifth baronet. 3. Archibald, who purchased an estate in Tobago in 1770, and was killed in 1779, in repulsing some American privateers who had landed and burnt two plantations on that island.

The eldest son, Sir John Shaw Stewart of Greenock and Blackhall, became fourth baronet on his father's death, 20th October 1796. He was M.P. for Renfrewshire, and dying without issue, in August 1812, was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, fifth baronet. The latter was lord-lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, and died in August 1825. He married his cousin, Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, baronet, of Springkell, and had six sons and three daughters. His third son, Rear-admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., born at Springkell in 1791, was educated at Chiswick. He entered the navy in 1805, and served under the earl of Dundonald, then Lord Cochrane. He was at the siege of Flushing, and commanded the Benbow at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. In 1846 he held the temporary command at Woolwich for a few months. In November of that year he was appointed comptroller-general of the coast guard, an office which he held till February 1850, when he became a lord of the admiralty. In 1851 he attained the rank of rear-admiral, and in February 1852 was elected M.P. for Greenwich, but only retained his place in parliament till July of that year, and in the following December he ceased to be a lord of the admiralty. In 1855 he was created a knight commander of the Bath, for his services as second in command of the naval forces off Sebastopol in that year. In 1858 he was appointed a vice-admiral of the white. He married a daughter of Sir William Miller of Glenlee, bart., issue 4 sons.

The eldest son, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, 6th baronet, was M.P., first for Lanarkshire and afterwards for Renfrewshire, and died Dec. 19, 1836. By his wife, Eliza Mary, only child of Robert Farquhar, Esq. of Newark, Renfrewshire, he had 6 children, three of whom were daughters.

His eldest son, Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, 7th bart., born in 1826, is 17th in direct male descent from the founder of the family. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and formerly lieut. 2d Life-guards; he married, in 1852, Lady Octavia Grosvenor, daughter of 2d marquis of Westminster; issue, 2 sons and 2 *drs*; is a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Renfrewshire, and was M.P. for that county in 1855. His elder son, Michael Hugh, was born in 1854. Sir Michael's next brother, John Archibald, inherited Carnock.

The Stewarts of Drumin, Banffshire, now of Belladrum, Inverness-shire, trace their descent from Sir Walter Stewart of Strathaven, knighted for his services at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, one of the illegitimate sons of the Wolf of Badenoch, and consequently of royal blood. The representative of the family, John Stewart, Esq. of Belladrum, born 29th May 1784, was M.P. for Beverley in the last parliament of George IV. He died in 1860. He had 2 sons and 2 daughters. Sons: 1. Charles, born in 1817, appointed in 1839 to the East India Company's civil service. 2. John Henry Fraser born in 1821, formerly an officer in the army.

The Stewarts of Binnie, Linlithgowshire, descend from Sir Robert Stewart of Tarbolton and Cruickston, 2d son of Walter, 3d high-steward and justiciary of Scotland, in the reign of Alexander II. (See page 512 of this volume.) The lands of Binnie were purchased by Robert Stewart, advocate, the 12th of the family. Previously to his time the family designations were, of Torbane and Raiss, Halrig, and Shawood. The representative of the family, John Stewart of Binnie, born March 4, 1776, at one period a captain in the East India Company's maritime service, succeeded his elder brother, Robert Stewart, in 1802.

The Stewarts of St. Fort, Fifeshire, representatives of the old family of Stewart of Urrard, Perthshire, are descended from John, another natural son of the Wolf of Badenoch. John Stewart of Urrard, the fifth of the family, had, besides James his heir, another son, who died in childhood, of fright during the battle of Killiecrankie, which was fought beside the mansion-house of Urrard in 1689. The elder son, James Stewart of Urrard, had, with other children, a daughter, Jean, called *Minay n'm léan*, the wife of Niel M'Glashan of Clune. She is said to have acted a distinguished part in Stirling castle, after the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. Robert Stewart of this family, born in 1746, was a captain in the East India Company's service, on the staff of General Clavering. On his return to Scotland he purchased the estates of Castle Stewart in Wigtownshire, and St. Fort in Fifeshire, the former of which was afterwards sold. By his wife, Ann Stewart, daughter of Henry Balfour of Dinbory, he had, with two daughters, three sons. 1. Archibald Campbell, who succeeded him, and died unmarried. 2. Henry, who succeeded his brother. 3. William, an officer in the Coldstream guards, who assumed the surname of Balfour, in addition to Stewart, in conformity to the will of his maternal uncle, Lieutenant-general Nisbet Balfour.

Henry Stewart of St. Fort, born in 1796, married, in 1837, Jane, daughter of James Fraser, Esq. of Calderskell, issue, 2 sons. Robert Balfour, the elder, was born in 1838.

The Stewarts of Physgill and Glenturk, Wigtownshire, descend from John Stewart, parson of Kirkmahoe, 2d son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, who died in 1590.

Agnes, only child of Lieutenant Robert Stewart, R.N., and grand-daughter of John Stewart of Physgill, succeeded to both the estates of Physgill and Glenturk, the latter in right of her mother, Agnes Stewart, heiress of Robert Stewart of Glenturk. In 1740 she married John Hathorn of Over Airies, in the same county, and had a son, Robert Hathorn Stewart, who succeeded his mother. This gentleman married, in 1794, Isabella, only daughter of Sir Stair Agnew, of Lochnaw, bart.; issue 2 sons and 2 daughters. He died Nov. 7, 1818.

His elder son, Stair Hathorn Stewart, Esq. of Physgill, born in 1796, was educated at Oxford; a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant and convener of the county of Wigtown. He married, 1st, in 1820, Margaret, only daughter of James Johnston of Straiton, issue, a son and a daughter; 2dly, in 1826, Helen, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, bart., issue, 2 sons and 2 daughters; 3dly, in 1846, Jane Rothes, daughter of John Maitland, Esq. of Freugh, Wigtownshire. His eldest son, Robert Hathorn Johnston, born in 1824, an officer 93d Highlanders, succeeded, in 1841, on the death of his uncle, James Johnston, Esq. of Straiton, to his entailed estates in Mid Lothian and West Lothian, and in consequence assumed the additional name of Johnston. He married, 1st, in 1851, Ellen, daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Glenfinnart, Argyleshire; 2dly, in 1856, Anne, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, baronet.

The Stewarts of Coll and Knockrioch, Argyleshire, were formerly designed of Benmore, Perthshire. The present representative, John Lorne Stewart, Esq., born in 1800, is the eldest son of Duncan Stewart, Esq. of Glenbuckie, by Margaret, daughter of Duncan Stewart, Esq. of Ardsheal. He married, in 1831, Mary, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq., with issue. Is a magistrate for Perthshire, and a deputy-lieutenant of Argyleshire. His son and heir, Duncan, born in 1834, married, in 1858, Ferooza Margaret, daughter of Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B.

In the stewartry of Kirkcudbright are the families of Stewart of Shambelly, and Stewart of Cairnsmore.

William Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly, born in 1815, eldest son of William Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly, by Bertha, daughter of Charles Donaldson, Esq. of Broughton, succeeded in 1844. In 1841 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the stewartry, and, in 1846, major in the Galloway militia, but resigned in 1854. In 1845 he married Katherine, daughter of John Hardie, Esq. Heir, his son, William, born in 1848.

Lieut.-Colonel James Stewart, 42d Highlanders, younger of the two sons of Charles Stewart of Shambelly, had an only child, Williamina Helen Stewart, who married Colonel James John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, Aberdeenshire, the representative of the Tolquhoun Forbeses.

The Stewarts of Ardvoirlich, Perthshire, are descended from James Stewart, called James the Gross, 4th and only surviving son of Murdoch, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, beheaded in 1425. On the ruin of his family he fled to Ireland, where, by a lady of the name of Macdonald, he had seven sons and one daughter. James II. created Andrew, the eldest son, Lord Avandale. (See vol. i., p. 169.)

James, the third son, ancestor of the Stewarts of Ardvoirlich, married Annabel, daughter of Buchanan of that ilk.

His son, William Stewart, who succeeded him, married Mariota, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the marquis of Breadalbane, and had several children From one of his younger sons, John, the family of Stewart of Glenbuckie, and from another, that of Stewart of Gartnaferaran, both in Perthshire, were descended.

His eldest son, Walter Stewart, succeeded his father, and married Euphemia, daughter of James Reddoch of Cultobraggan, comptroller of the household of James IV.

His son, Alexander Stewart of Ardvoirlich, married Margaret, daughter of Drummond of Drummond Erinoch, and had two sons, James, his successor, and John, ancestor of the Perthshire families of Stewart of Annat, Stewart of Ballachallan, and Stewart of Craigtoun.

The elder son, James Stewart of Ardvoirlich, rendered himself remarkable by the assassination of his friend Lord Kilpont, son of the earl of Airth and Menteth, in Montrose's camp, near Collace, Sept. 5, 1644. (See p. 149 of this vol.) After the bloody deed Stewart joined the earl of Argyle, then in arms against Montrose, and was appointed a major in his army. He afterwards distinguished himself, on the side of the Covenanters, in Leslie's campaigns. He married Barbara Murray of Buchanty, Perthshire, with issue.

His eldest son, Robert Stewart of Ardvoirlich, married Jean, daughter of David Drummond of Comrie, and had two sons, James and William. The latter married Jean, daughter of Patrick Stewart of Glenbuckie, and was father of Robert Stewart, who, on the death of his first cousin, inherited Ardvoirlich.

The elder son, James Stewart of Ardvoirlich, married Elizabeth, only child of John Buchanan, last of Buchanan.

His son, Robert Stewart of Ardvoirlich, died unmarried, in 1756, when his cousin, Robert, succeeded. This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of John Stewart of Annat.

His son, William Stewart of Ardvoirlich, married, in 1797, Helen, eldest daughter of James Maxtone of Cultoquhey, and had two sons, Robert and William Murray, and a daughter.

The elder son, Robert Stewart of Ardvoirlich, succeeded his father Feb. 26, 1838, and died, unmarried, July 16, 1854.

He was succeeded by his nephew, William Stewart, who was the eldest of 7 sons of William Murray Stewart, Bengal Infantry, younger son of William Stewart of Ardvoirlich. He was an officer in the Bengal Artillery, and died in 1857.

His next brother, Robert, born in 1829, succeeded him. Heir, his brother, John, lieut. Bengal Artillery, born in 1833.

[Preserved at Ardvoirlich, for centuries, is a lump of pure white rock crystal, about the size and shape of an egg, bound with four bands of silver, of very antique workmanship, and known by the Gaelic name of *Clach Dearg*, the red stone, arising probably from a reddish tinge it seems to assume when held up to the light. The water in which the stone has been dipped was formerly ignorantly considered a sovereign remedy in all diseases of cattle.]

The family of Stewart of Tonderghie, Wigtownshire, is a branch of the noble house of Galloway, their progenitor being Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies, who was living in 1479. He obtained Minto, in 1429, after much opposition from the Turnbulls, the former possessors. He had 4 sons. 1. Andrew, who predeceased his father. 2. Alexander, who succeeded. 3. Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, ancestor of the Lords Blantyre, the Marquises of Londonderry, in Ireland, and other families. 4. Walter, of Tonderghie, from whom the Stewarts of Shambelly, the Earls of Blessington in Ireland, and other families are descended.

In direct descent from Walter was Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie, who, in 1694, married Janet, daughter of Hugh M'Guffog, or M'Guffock, of Rusco Castle. Their son left an only daughter, Harriet, who married Colonel Dun. The property being entailed, male or female, Colonel Dun had to assume the surname of Stewart. This was the first deviation from the direct male line. The next in succession in the entail was Captain Robert M'Kerlie, through his grandmother, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Stewart of Tonderghie. (See M'Kerlie, p. 25 of this volume.)

Colonel Dun Stewart left a son, Hugh, and a daughter, Harriet. The son, Hugh, the present representative, a deputy-lieutenant of Wigtownshire, served as major of the Galloway militia. The daughter, Harriet, married John Simson of Barrachan, with issue.

STEWART, Dr. Matthew, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, the son of the Rev. Dugald Stewart, minister of Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute, was born at that place in 1717. After receiving his elementary education at the grammar school, being intended by his father for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he was entered a student in 1734. He made great progress in mathematics, under the celebrated Dr. Simson, whose predilection for the ancient geometry he fully adopted. In 1741 he went to Edinburgh to attend the university lectures there; and, after having been duly licensed, became minister of Roseneath. In 1746 he published his 'General Theorems,' which, although given without the demonstrations, are of considerable use in the higher parts of mathematics, and at once placed their discoverer among geometricians of the first rank. In September 1747 he was elected to the vacant chair of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh. In this situation he still more systematically pursued the object which of all others he most ardently wished to obtain, namely, the application of geometry to such problems as the algebraic calculus alone had been thought able to resolve. His first specimen of this kind, the solution of Kepler's problem, appeared in the second volume of the 'Essays of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh,' for 1756; and in the first volume of the same collection are some other propositions by him. In 1761 he published his 'Tracts, Physical and Mathematical,' in farther prosecution of his plan of introducing into the higher branches of mixed mathematics the strict and simple form of ancient demonstration. The transit of Venus, which took place the same year, led to his essay on the 'Distance of the Sun from the Earth,' which he published in 1763; and although the correctness of his computation was disputed in some important points, he declined entering into any controversy on the subject. A few months previously he had produced his 'Propositiones Geometricæ More Vete rum Demonstratæ,' consisting of a series of geometrical theorems, mostly new, and investigated by the analytical method of the ancient geometers. Soon after, his health began to decline. In 1772 he retired to the country, where he spent the re-

mainder of his life, pursuing his mathematical researches as an amusement; his duties in the university being performed by his son, the afterwards celebrated Dugald Stewart, who, in 1775, was associated with him in the professorship. Dr. Stewart died January 23, 1785, at the age of 68. His works are:

General Theorems, of considerable use in the higher parts of Mathematics. Edin. 1746, 8vo.

A Solution of Kepler's Problem. Edin. 1756, 8vo.

Tracts, Physical and Mathematical; containing an explanation of several important Points in Physical Astronomy, and a new Method of ascertaining the Sun's distance from the Earth by the Theory of Gravitation. Lond. 1761-3, 8vo.

Distance of the Sun from the Earth determined by the Theory of Gravitation, together with several other things relative to the same subject; being a Supplement to his Physical and Mathematical Tracts. Edin. 1763, 8vo. The same, 1764, 8vo.

Propositiones Geometricæ more veterum demonstratæ, ad Geometriam antiquam illustrandam et promovendam idoneæ. Edin. 1763. 8vo.

Pappi Alexandrini Collectionum Mathematicarum libri quarti, Propositio quarta generalior facta: cui Propositiones aliquot eodem spectantes adjiciuntur. Ess. Phys. and Lit. i. p. 141. 1754.—Solution of Kepler's Problem. Ib. ii. p. 116.

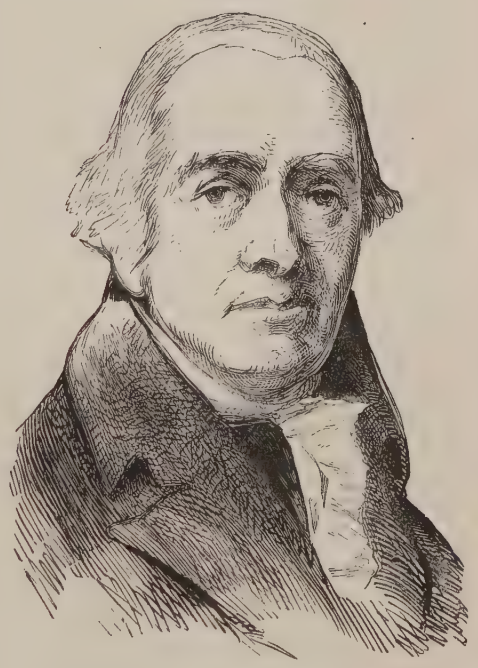
STEWART, DUGALD, a distinguished writer on ethics and metaphysics, was born in the college of Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1753. He was the only son, who survived the age of infancy, of Dr. Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in that university, and Marjory, daughter of Archibald Stewart, Esq. of Catrine, Ayrshire, writer to the signet. At the age of seven he was sent to the High School, and, in October 1766, was entered a student at the college of his native city, where his studies were chiefly directed to history, logic, metaphysics, and morals. In 1771 he removed to the university of Glasgow, to attend the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Reid; and during the session he composed his admirable Essay on Dreams, first published in the first volume of the 'Philosophy of the Human Mind,' in 1792.

The declining state of his father's health compelled him, in the autumn of 1772, to return to Edinburgh, and officiate in his stead to the mathematical class in the university, a task for which, at the early age of nineteen, he was fully qualified. When he had completed his twenty-first year he was appointed assistant and successor to his father, on whose death, in 1785, he was nominated to the vacant chair. In 1778, during Dr. Adam Ferguson's absence in America, he supplied his place in the moral philosophy class. In 1780 he received a number of young noblemen and gentlemen, as pupils into his house, and, in 1783, he visited Paris in company with the marquis of Lothian. On his return, he married, the same year, Helen, daughter of Neil Bannatyne, Esq., merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had one son. In 1785 he exchanged his chair for that of moral philosophy, to allow Dr. Ferguson to retire on the salary of mathematical professor, and thenceforth devoted himself almost exclusively to the prosecution and culture of intellectual science. In 1787 his wife died, and the following summer he again visited the continent, with Mr. Ramsay of Barnton. In 1790 he married Helen D'Arcy Cranstoun, a daughter of the Hon. George Cranstoun, and authoress of the song, 'The tears I shed must ever fall.

In 1793 he read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh his Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Adam Smith, and the same year he published the 'Outlines of Moral Philosophy,' for the use of his students. In March, 1796, he communicated to the Royal Society his account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Robertson, and, in 1802, that of the Life and Writings of Dr. Reid. The Memoirs of Smith, Reid, and Robertson, were afterwards collected into one volume, and published with additional notes. In 1796 he again took a number of pupils into his house, and, in 1800, he added a course of lectures on political economy to the usual course of his chair. So extensive were his acquirements, and so ready his talent for communicating knowledge, that his colleagues frequently availed themselves of his assistance in lecturing to their classes, in cases of illness or absence. In addition to his own academical duties he repeatedly supplied the place of Dr. John Robison, professor of natural philosophy. He taught for several months during one winter the Greek classes of Professor Dalzel; he more than one season taught the mathematical classes for Mr. Playfair; he delivered some lectures on logic during an illness of Dr. Finlayson, and he, one winter, lectured for some time on Belles Lettres for the successor of Dr. Blair

In 1806 he accompanied the earl of Lauderdale, when he went on a political mission to Paris. On

the accession of the Whig administration, in that year, a sinecure office, that of gazette-writer for Scotland, was created for the express purpose of rewarding Mr. Stewart for the services he had rendered to philosophy and education, the salary being £300 a-year. "Mr. Stewart's personal character and philosophical reputation," says his biographer, Mr. Veitch, "rendered his house the resort of the best society of Edinburgh, at a time when the city formed the winter residence of many of the Scottish families." Colonel Stewart, referring to this period, speaks of his father's house "as the resort of all who were most distinguished for genius, acquirements, or elegance n Edinburgh, and of all the foreigners who were led to visit the capital of Scotland." "From an early period of life," he continues, "he had frequented the best society both in France and in this country, and he had, in a peculiar degree, the air of good company. The immense range of his erudition, the attention he had bestowed on almost every branch of philosophy, his extensive acquaintance with every department of elegant literature, ancient or modern, and the fund of anecdote and information which he had collected in the course of his intercourse with the world, with respect to almost all the eminent men of the day, either in this country or in France, enabled him to find suitable subjects for the entertainment of the great variety of his visitors of all descriptions, who at one period frequented his house." He held the first place as a powerful and impressive lecturer, and his popularity as a lecturer increased to the last. Among his students were found, not only the youth of Scotland, but many, and some of the highest rank, from England. The continent of Europe and America likewise furnished a large proportion of pupils. "As a public speaker," says the writer of his biography in the Annual Obituary of 1829, "he was justly entitled to rank among the very first of his day; and, had an adequate sphere been afforded for the display of his oratorical powers, his merit as an orator would have sufficed to procure him an eternal reputation. The ease, the grace, and the dignity of his action; the compass and harmony of his voice, its flexibility, and variety of intonation; the truth with which its modulation responded to the impulse of his feelings, and the sympathetic emotions of his audience; the clear and perspicuous arrangement of his matter; the swelling and uninterrupted flow of his periods, and the rich stores of ornament which he used to borrow from the literature of Greece and Rome, of France and England, and to interweave with his spoken thoughts with the most apposite application, were perfections not possessed by any of the most celebrated orators of the age. His own opinions were maintained without any overweening partiality; his eloquence came so warm from the heart, was rendered so impressive by the evidence which it bore of the love of truth, and was so free from all controversial acrimony, that what has been remarked of the purity of purpose which inspired the speeches of Brutus, might justly be applied to all that he spoke and wrote." His portrait is subjoined:—



In 1810 he relinquished his professorship, and removed to Kinneil House, a seat belonging to the duke of Hamilton, on the banks of the Frith of Forth, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement. He was a member of the Academies of Sciences at St. Petersburg and Philadelphia, and other learned bodies. He died at Edinburgh, June 11, 1828, and was buried in the

Canongate churchyard. A monument to his memory stands on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. He left a widow and two children, a son and a daughter, the former of whom, Lieutenant-colonel Matthew Stewart, has published an able pamphlet on Indian affairs. His widow, who holds a high place among the writers of Scottish song, survived her husband ten years, dying July 28, 1838. She was the sister of the Countess Purgstall, the subject of Captain Basil Hall's 'Schloss Hainfeld,' and of Mr. George Cranstoun, advocate, afterwards Lord Corehouse. Dugald Stewart's works are:

Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. Lond. 1792, 4to. Likewise in 8vo. Edin. 1814, vol. 1st, 8vo, vol. 2d, 4to.

Outlines of Moral Philosophy; for the use of Students in the University of Edinburgh. Edin. 1793, 8vo.

Dr. Adam Smith's Essays on Philosophical Subjects, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. Lond. 1795, 4to.

Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson, D.D. Lond. 1801, 8vo.

Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Reid, D.D. Edin. 1803, 8vo

Statement of Facts relative to the Election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh; accompanied with original papers and critical remarks. Edin. 1805. 3d edit. 8vo.

Postscript to a Statement of Facts relative to the election of Professor Leslie: with an Appendix, consisting chiefly of Extracts from the Records of the University and from those of the City of Edinburgh. Edin. 1806, 8vo.

Philosophical Essays. Edin. 1810, 4to.

Biographical Memoirs of Adam Smith, LL.D., William Robertson, D.D., and Thomas Reid, D.D.; now collected into one volume, with additional Notes. Edin. 1811, 4to.

Some Account of a Boy born Blind and Deaf. 1812, 4to.

Supplement to the fourth and fifth editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica, with a Preliminary Dissertation, exhibiting a General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy, since the revival of Letters in Europe. Edin. 1816, 4to.

The continuation of the second part of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1827.

The Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man. Third volume of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1828.

Works in ten volumes, edited by Sir William Hamilton, Baronet, with an original Memoir of the Author. Edin. 1855-7.

STEWART, DAVID, of Garth, a major-general in the army, and popular writer on the Highlanders, was the second son of Robert Stewart, Esq. of Garth, in Perthshire, where he was born in 1772. In 1789 he entered the 42d regiment as an ensign, and in 1792 was appointed lieutenant. He served in the campaigns of the duke of York in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Nieuport and the defence of Nimeguen. In October 1795, his regiment forming part of the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, he embarked for the West Indies, where he was actively engaged in a variety of operations against the enemy's settlements, particularly in the capture of St. Lucia; and was afterwards employed for seven months in unremitting service in the woods against the Caribbs in St. Vincent. In 1796 he was promoted to the rank of captain-lieutenant, and in 1797 he served in the expedition against Porto Rico; after which he returned to England; but was almost immediately ordered to join the head-quarters of his regiment at Gibraltar. In 1799 he accompanied the expedition against Minorca; but was taken prisoner at sea, and after being detained for five months in Spain was exchanged. In December 1800 he was promoted to the rank of captain, a step which, like all his subsequent ones, was given him for his services alone. In 1801 he received orders to join Sir Ralph Abercromby against Egypt. At the landing in the Bay of Aboukir, on the morning of March 8, 1801, he was one of the first who leaped on shore from the boats; and by his gallant bearing he contributed greatly to the dislodging of the enemy from their position on the Sandhills. He also distinguished himself in the celebrated action of the 21st March, where he received a severe wound, which prevented him from taking part in the subsequent operations of the campaign.

Some time after his return from Egypt, he recruited, as was then the custom, for his majority, and such was his popularity among his countrymen, that, in less than three weeks, he raised his contingent of 125 men. He now, in 1804, entered the second battalion of the 78th or Ross-shire Highlanders, with the rank of major, and in September 1805 accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, where it continued to perform garrison duty till the ensuing May, when it embarked for Sicily, to join in the descent which General Sir John Stuart was then meditating on Calabria. At the battle of Maida, July 4, 1806, where he greatly distinguished himself, he was again severely wounded, which forced him to retire from the field, and ultimately to return to Britain. In April 1808 he was promoted to the rank of lieu-

tenant-colonel, with a regimental appointment to the third West India Rangers, then in Trinidad. In 1810 he was present at the capture of Guadaloupe, for which service, and that at Maida, he was rewarded with a medal and one clasp, and was subsequently appointed a companion of the Bath. In 1814 he became colonel, and the year following retired upon half-pay.

In 1822 he published his well-known 'Sketches of the Character, Manners, and present State of the Highlanders of Scotland, with details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments,' a most interesting work, which added greatly to his reputation. A few months after, he succeeded to the patrimonial inheritance of his family, by the deaths, within a short period of each other, of his father and elder brother. The success of his 'Sketches,' and an ardent desire to do justice to the history and character of the Highland clans, induced him to commence collecting materials for a history of the Rebellion of 1745; but the difficulties he encountered in obtaining accurate information soon caused him to abandon the task. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and soon after was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the island of St. Lucia, in the capture of which from the French he had formerly assisted. He died at St. Lucia, of fever, December 18, 1829, while actively occupied with many important improvements which he had projected for the prosperity of the island.

STIRLING, a surname derived from the town of that name, and supposed to be a contraction of *Striveling*, that is, a place of strife or contention. The name is most probably of Celtic origin. Barbour has it written *Strewelyn;* Wyntoun, *Strevelyn*, *Strivelyne*, and *Stryvelyne;* Bellenden, *Striuelyne*, also *Striveline*, *Striveling*, *Strevelyne*, and *Strevelyng*. In English deeds of the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., it appears most commonly as *Stryvelyn*, sometimes *Estrivelin*. In the translation of Froissart, it is in the form of *Estruleyn*, and by a strange misnomer, of *Esturmelyne*. In ancient times, the fortress of Stirling formed a sort of boundary to the possessions of different hostile tribes, and the conjecture that it derived its name from being the object of frequent contention, is not without considerable plausibility. *Stryveling*, it has been said, "which was the ancient name of the plain, signifieth 'the hill,' or 'rock of strife,' to which the monkish writers seem to allude, when they give it the Latin name of *Mons Dolorum*." In Irish and Gaelic, *strith* undoubtedly signifies strife, while *linn* in the Irish denotes a streight or narrow entrance, as if referring to the position of this rock, between which and the river there is only a narrow passage. Macpherson remarks that "that tract of country between the friths of Forth and Clyde has been, through all antiquity, famous for battles and rencounters between the different nations who were possessed of North and South Britain. Stirling, a town situated there, derives its name from that very circumstance. It is a corruption of the Gaelic name *Strila*, the hill or rock of contention." In the Appendix to Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire (edition 1817), the old name of Stirling is given as *Strigh-lagh*, meaning 'strife of the archery.' It is afterwards explained that the word *Strila*, the ancient name of Stirling, is derived from *Strigh*, 'strife,' and *lagh*, 'bending the bow.' "It could not," it is added, "be *law*, the Scoto-Saxon for 'hill,' without violating one of the few canons of etymology."

STIRLING, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, which, with the secondary title of Viscount Canada, was conferred, 14th June 1633, on Sir William Alexander, an eminent poet and statesman, a memoir of whom is given in vol. i. of this work, p. 106. He had previously, on 4th September 1630, been created Viscount Stirling and Lord Alexander of Tullibodie. An account of the earls of Stirling will be found in the first volume, (page 105,) under the head of ALEXANDER. When the descendants of Alexander M'Alaster—who, on settling at Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, first took the surname of Alexander—became numerous, the family, for the sake of distinction, were divided into five separate branches, all bearing the original arms and motto; but the four younger and subordinate branches were then marked off from the eldest, and from each other, by different and distinctive crests. As a matter of course, the eldest branch retained, as being the most honourable, the original crest of the family, viz. a bear sitting up erect—a distinction of which they were exceedingly proud, and which became a matter of envy and jealousy to the other branches; because it denoted the elder-ship and superiority over them. From this eldest branch the earls of Stirling derived their descent, and therefore "a Bear, sejant, erect, proper," is their authorized and recorded crest; and it was their excessive pride in their possession of this, which forms the subject of that severe satire of Sir Walter Scott, in his romance of Waverley, where he so conspicuously and ludicrously parades this favourite crest of the earls of Stirling as "the Great Bear of the Barons of Bradwardine."

On the death, without issue, of Henry, 5th earl of Stirling, in 1739, the male descendants of the 1st earl became extinct, and the earldom has since remained dormant; but the honours not being granted to him and the heirs male of his body, but, by the patent of 1643, "To himself and his heirs male for ever, bearing the name and arms of Alexander," the title was claimed and assumed by Major-general Alexander, of the United States service, as the next heir, he being the only male descendant remaining of John Alexander of Gogar, the 2d son of Andrew Alexander, grandfather of the first earl. He was served heir male in 1759, and presented a petition to the king, which was referred to the House of Lords in 1760. But the Committee of Privileges in 1762 resolved that he should not possess the title until he had established it by course of law. The revolutionary war breaking out, he returned to America, and having joined the republican forces, and commanding a division, was taken prisoner at Long Island, and never returned to England to prosecute his claim. He died at Albany, near New York, in 1793, leaving two daughters, but no son. On his death the male descendants of John, the 2d brother of the father of the 1st earl, became extinct, and the representation has devolved into the line of James, the 3d brother of Alexander, father of the 1st earl, and is claimed by Arthur Alexander of Maryville, in the county of Galway, Ireland. Colonel Sir

James Edward Alexander of Westerton, descended from the family of Alexander of Menstrie, ancestor of the noble family of Stirling, may also be able to establish a claim to this title.

Alexander Humphrys, calling himself Alexander, (mentioned at page 105 of vol. i.,) claimed the title, as descended in the female line from a son of John Alexander of Gartmore, the 4th son of the 1st earl, but it was proved by the officers of the crown that John Alexander of Gartmore had no son, and that Gartmore descended to his daughter, because there was no male heir, and at the trial of Alexander Humphrys in the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh, for forgery, in 1839, it was proved that the pretended charter of Nova Damus, granting the honours to the heirs female of the last earl, was a manifest forgery.

The principal family of the name of Stirling is considered to be that of Stirling of Keir, Perthshire. It is of great antiquity, and supposed to be descended from Walter de Strivilin, witness in a charter of Prince Henry, son of David I., of the grant of the church of Sprouston, by John, bishop of Glasgow. Robert de Strivilin is frequently a witness in charters of King William the Lion, and in those of Alexander II. Robert and Walter Strivilin are witnesses. In the reign of the latter monarch, Thomas de Strivelin was chancellor of Scotland. In the transumpt of a charter of Alexander III., the thirteenth year of his reign, to Richard de Moravia, brother of Gilbert, bishop of Caithness, of the lands of Cowbin, one of the witnesses is Thomas de Strivilin, *cancellarius.* (See Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 410.) In the Ragman Roll are several barons of the name of Strivilin, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1292, 1296, and 1297, viz., 1. Johannes de Strivilin, miles, of Glenesk. Sir John Stirling of Glenesk had a daughter, his sole heiress, who, in the reign of David II., married Sir Alexander Lindsay, second son of David dominus de Crauford, and carried the estate of Glenesk into that family. 2. Alisandre de Strivelyne del conte de Lanerk, the head of the family of Stirling of Calder, near Glasgow, which in the reign of James V. terminated in an heiress, who, in 1535, married James Stirling of Keir. 3. Johannes de Striviling de Moravia, also designed Johannes de Strivelyn de Murriff. 4. Johannes de Striviling de Carse, Stirlingshire. Sir John Stirling of Carse favoured the cause of Edward Baliol, and, according to Dugdale, was summoned to attend the English parliament as a peer of England. His daughter and sole heiress, Marjory, married John Menteith, son of Sir Walter Menteith of Rusky, and brought him the estate of Carse. 5. William de Strivelyn. Under this name it is stated that the Stirlings of Calder "seem to be the root of all the other Stirlings, and from whom all the rest of the Stirlings in the western parts of Scotland are descended."

On the extinction of the male line of Glenesk, the Stirlings branched off into two principal families, the Stirlings of Keir and the Stirlings of Calder. The direct line of the latter became extinct in the 16th century, though many of its branches still exist, and the estate of Calder became by marriage the property of the house of Keir. Andrew Stirling, the last laird of Calder, had an only child, Janet, whose ward and marriage James V. bestowed upon Sir James Stirling of Keir, by gift under the great seal, dated July 22, 1529. In a confirmation of the marriage contract to the archbishop of Glasgow in 1532, the young lady is called "spouse Jacobi Stirling." She, however, eloped from him, but he retained possession of the estate, and transmitted it to his descendants.

In the reign of James VI., the proprietor of Keir was Sir Archibald Stirling, who had charge of the young Prince Henry at Stirling castle. On the 7th May 1603, after James' departure for London, the queen went to Stirling to obtain possession of the prince, but the countess of Mar and her son and the laird of Keir would not allow the prince to go with her.

In the reigns of Charles I. and II. Sir George Stirling of Keir was a staunch royalist, and fought under Montrose. On June 11, 1641, he was apprehended with Montrose himself and Lord Napier, and committed to the castle of Edinburgh. They were released in Nov. of the same year. In 1644 he was again arrested, (see page 238 of this vol., *art.* FIRST LORD NAPIER.) Sir George married Lady Elizabeth Napier, daughter of the first Lord Napier, and niece of the great Montrose.

William Stirling, Esq. of Keir, the representative of that ancient family, the only son of Archibald Stirling, Esq. of Keir, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, bart. of Pollok, was born at Kenmure, near Glasgow, March 8, 1818, and graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge. Having visited Palestine, on his return in 1846, he printed for private circulation, a small volume entitled 'Songs of the Holy Land.' They were afterwards published with considerable additions in an 8vo volume, in 1848. He afterwards turned his attention particularly to the language and history of the Spanish peninsula, and in 1848, he produced a work of much research and learning, in 3 vols. 8vo, called 'The Annals of the Artists of Spain.' In 1852 he published 'The Cloister Life of Charles V.' While preparing for the latter work, he visited the convent of Yuste, the place to which "the contentious monarch" retired. At the general election of 1852 Mr. Stirling was elected M.P. for the county of Perth, and in 1855 published the Life of Velasquez, the famous Spanish painter. In October 1857, he was appointed one of a commission to inquire into the expediency of uniting the two universities of Aberdeen. In April 1861, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh.

The Stirlings of Kippendavie, Perthshire, and Carden, Stirlingshire, are cadets of the Keir family. The ancestor of the Kippendavie branch was Archibald Stirling, son of Archibald Stirling of Keir, to whom his father gave the lands of Kippendavie by charter, dated Aug. 5, 1594.

John Stirling of Kippendavie married Mary, 2d daughter of William Graham, Esq. of Airth Castle, and had a son, Patrick, who married in 1810, Catherine Georgina, 2d daughter of John Wedderburn, Esq. of Spring Garden, Jamaica. He died March 30, 1860, leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter.

The elder son, John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie, J.P., born Aug. 19, 1811, married Aug 8, 1839, Catherine Mary, only child of Rev. John Wellings by Mary Wedderburn, his wife; issue, 3 sons and 1 daughter.

The Stirlings of Ardoch in Strathallan, also a branch of the house of Keir, possessed a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred 2d May 1666, but this family merged, by marriage, in that of Moray of Abercairnie, the heiress being the eldest daughter of Sir William Stirling, baronet of Ardoch. See p. 205 of this vol.

The family of Stirling of Glorat, Stirlingshire, are said to be descended from the Stirlings of Calder. The first of the family was Sir John Stirling, armour-bearer to King James I. of Scotland, comptroller of the royal household, governor of Dumbarton castle, and sheriff of Dumbarton. He was knighted in 1430, on the baptism of the twin princes. He obtained the lands of Glorat in dowry with his wife, the daughter of the laird of Galbraith.

His son, William Stirling of Glorat, was also governor

of Dumbarton castle and sheriff of Dumbarton. In 1525, John, earl of Lennox, gave a grant of the lands of Park of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, to William Stirling of Glorat, and Margaret Houston, his spouse. This William Stirling of Glorat is also said to have been governor of Dumbarton castle, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire.

His eldest son, George Stirling of Glorat, is likewise said to have been governor of Dumbarton Castle and sheriff of the county. It is likely, says Playfair, in a note, that he held the office of lieutenant-governor, from the earl of Lennox; and we are told that, in 1544, when there was a plan in contemplation, for annexing the Scottish crown to England, for which purpose the earl of Lennox reached Dumbarton Castle and signified to his lieutenant his desire of promoting the design, the latter refused his aid, and compelled him to leave the castle. For his fidelity he obtained an addition to his arms, consisting in a hand supporting a crown. A younger son, Andrew Stirling of Portnellan, obtained the Inchinnan lands in patrimony. His lineal heir was John Stirling of Law.

William Stirling's son, also William Stirling of Glorat, was governor of Dumbarton Castle, by a grant of James V., under the privy seal. He was also, probably from consanguinity, appointed sole tutor and curator of the minor earl of Lennox, and baillie of his regalities of Lennox and Glasgow.

His great-grandson, Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, knight, a staunch adherent of Charles I., was succeeded by his son, Sir George, who, in 1666, was created a bart. of Nova Scotia. The Glorat family were granted an honourable additament to their arms for their loyalty to Charles I. and II.

Sir George's son and heir, Sir Mungo, 2d bart., died in 1712.

His son, Sir James, 3d baronet, dying without issue, was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Alexander, 4th baronet. The son of John Stirling, Esq., by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Alexander Home of Renton, he was born in 1715, and married Mary Willis of Rochester. He died in 1791.

His son, Sir John, 5th baronet, married Miss Folsome of Stratford, North America, and had a large family.

His eldest son, Sir Samuel, 6th baronet, was admitted advocate in 1808. He married in 1843, Mary Anne, only daughter of Major Robert Berrie, E.I.C.S., and died, without issue, May 2, 1858.

His nephew, Sir Samuel Home Stirling, son of Captain George Stirling, 9th regt., then became 7th baronet. Born Jan. 28, 1830, he married, in Oct. 1854, Mary Margaret Thornton, youngest daughter of Colonel Thomas Stirling Begbie, 44th regt., and had Mary Eleanor, and another daughter. He died Sept. 19, 1861.

His brother, Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, born in 1832, succeeded as 8th baronet.

The Stirlings of Faskine, Lanarkshire, are said to derive their descent from Henry, third son of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion. Having been born in the town of Stirling, he assumed that name for his surname. They are lineally descended from Walter Stirling of Balquharage, Stirlingshire, a collateral branch of the Stirlings of Calder, and great-grandfather of John Stirling, lord-provost of Glasgow, born in 1640, died in 1709. His grandson, Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, captain R.N., born 18th May 1718, commanded the Saltash sloop under Viscount Keppel, in his expedition to Goree in 1758, and served with Lord Rodney in the West Indies. He was knighted on bringing home the despatches announcing the capture of St. Eustatia from the Dutch in 1781. Subsequently appointed commodore and commander-in-chief at the Nore, on George III. reviewing the ships under his command, his majesty offered to make him a baronet, but he declined it. He died 24th November 1786, and with a daughter, Anne, had two sons, Walter and Charles, the latter vice-admiral of the white. The elder son, Walter, born 24th June 1758, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom 15th December 1800. He was M.P. first for Gatton and afterwards for St. Ives, Cornwall, and in 1804 high-sheriff for Kent. On his death, Aug. 26, 1832, his son, Sir Walter George Stirling, became 2d baronet. Born March 15, 1802, he married in 1835, Lady Caroline Frances Byng, daughter of the first earl of Strafford, issue, 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, knight, married her cousin, Andrew Stirling, Esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, with issue. Their fifth son, Rear-admiral Sir James Stirling, born in 1791, entered the navy at an early age. He commanded the Brazen in the war with America in 1812, obtained post rank in 1818, and became a vice-admiral in 1861. He was for ten years governor of Western Australia, and was knighted in 1833, on his return from establishing that colony. A junior lord of the admiralty in 1852, and subsequently commander-in-chief on the China station.

A baronetcy of the United Kingdom was conferred, 17th July 1792, on James Stirling, lord-provost of Edinburgh, to mark the royal approbation of his conduct during the riots in that city the same year. He was the son of Alexander Stirling, cloth merchant in Edinburgh, and in early life went to the West Indies, as clerk to Mr. Stirling of Keir, an extensive and opulent planter. In a short time, through the influence of his employer, he was appointed secretary to Sir Charles Dalling, governor of Jamaica. Having accumulated a considerable sum of money, he returned to Edinburgh, and became a partner in the banking house of Mansfield, Ramsay, & Co. He married Miss Mansfield, daughter of the principal partner, and acquired the estate of Larbert, Stirlingshire. He died 17th February 1805. He had three sons and two daughters, Janet, Lady Livingstone of Westquarter, and Joan. The two youngest sons died in infancy. The eldest son, Sir Gilbert Stirling, succeeded as second baronet, being at that time a lieutenant in the Coldstream guards. On his death in 1843, the baronetcy became extinct.

STODDART, a surname derived from the word *standard*, of which it is a corruption, being anciently written de la Standarde. The first of this name came to England with William the Conqueror, as standard-bearer to the vicomte de Pulesdon, a noble Norman.

A family of the name of Stodart possessed estates in Selkirkshire, and elsewhere in Scotland, since the 16th century. Robert Stodart, born in 1749, youngest son of John Stodart of Loanhead, a cadet of this line, after being for some time in the West Indies, settled in London, and was offered a baronetcy by Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, but declined it. He acquired the estates of Kailzie, Peebles-shire, and Ormiston, Mid Lothian, both of which were subsequently sold. He died in 1831. He had married in 1784, Alice, eldest daughter and coheiress of James Turnbull, Esq., the last male representative in the direct line of a branch of the ancient border family of Turnbull. On the death of her only sister, Mrs. Riddle, without issue, Mrs. Stodart became sole heiress of the old family. They had six sons and four daughters. John, the fifth son, assumed the additional name of Riddle, from respect to his aunt. The eldest son, Robert, on his death in 1837, was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother, George, born in 1789; married Janet, only child of his relative, James Stodart, Esq., F.R.S.L.

Mr. Stodart of Loanhead is represented by George Tweedie Stodart, Esq. of Oliver, Peebles-shire, who, on the death of his maternal uncle, succeeded to the estates of the chiefs of the ancient border clan of Tweedie.

In the stewartry of Kirkcudbright is the family of Stothert of Cargen, which seems but another form of the name of Stodart.

STONE, Edmund, an ingenious self-taught mathematician, was born in Scotland, but neither the place nor the time of his birth is known. He was the son of a gardener in the employment of the duke of Argyle, at Inverary, and had reached his eighth year before he learned to read. He was taught the letters of the alphabet by a servant, and, with the assistance only of books, and no guide but his own genius, he learned Latin and French, and the elements of mathematics. Before he was eighteen he had acquired a knowledge of geometry and analysis, and his proficiency becoming accidentally known to the duke, in whose garden he was employed under his father, an occupation was procured for him which left him leisure for his favourite studies. Whether he went to London or remained in Argyleshire is uncertain; but in 1725 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. Besides several communications to the Philosophical Transactions, among which is an 'Account of two Species of Lines of the Third Order not mentioned by Sir Isaac Newton or Mr. Stirling,' he published several useful mathematical works, partly original and partly translated, a list of which is subjoined. In 1742 or 1743, his name was withdrawn from the list of the Royal Society, and in his old age he appears to have been left to poverty and neglect. He died in March or April 1768. His works are:

A new Mathematical Dictionary. 1726, 8vo.

Conic Sections. Lond. 1723, 4to.

Method of Fluxions. Lond. 1730, 8vo.

The Elements of Euclid. 1731, 2 vols. 8vo. A neat and useful edition.

Euclid's Elements of Geometry, the first six, the eleventh and twelfth Books; translated into English from Dr. Gregory's edition; with notes and additions. Lond. 1752, 8vo.

The Construction and Principal Uses of Mathematical Instruments, from the French of M. Bion; to which are added, The Construction and Uses of such Instruments as are omitted by Bion, particularly of those invented or improved by the English; 42 plates. Lond. 1758, fol. Second edition, Lond. 1759, fol.

The whole Doctrine of Parallaxes explained and illustrated, by an arithmetical and geometrical construction of the Transit of Venus over the Sun, June 6, 1761; enriched with a new and general method of determining the places where any transit of this planet, and especially that which will be June 3, 1769, may be best observed, for the investigation of its parallax. Lond. 1763, 8vo.

Some Reflections on the Uncertainty of many Astronomical and Geographical Positions with regard to the Figure and Magnitude of the Earth, the finding the Longitude at sea by watches, and other operations of the most eminent astronomers, with some hints towards their reformation. London, 1768, 8vo.

Concerning two species of Lines of the third order, not mentioned by Sir Isaac Newton nor by Mr. Stirling. Phil. Trans. 1740, Abr. viii. 392.

STONE, Jerome, a self-taught scholar and poet, the son of a mariner, was born, in 1727, in the parish of Scoonie, in Fifeshire. His father died abroad when he was but three years of age, leaving his mother in very straitened circumstances, and he received his education at the parish school. He was at first nothing more than a travelling chapman or pedlar, but afterwards his love of books induced him to become an itinerant bookseller, that he might have an opportunity of reading. He studied Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and, with scarcely any assistance, made himself proficient in them all. The professors at St. Andrews having heard of his remarkable acquirements, liberally allowed him free access to their lectures. He attended the sessions regularly, and soon came to be distinguished among the students for his proficiency in almost every branch of learning. He subsequently obtained the situation of assistant to the rector of the grammar-school of Dunkeld, and, in three years after, the rectorship itself. Having acquired a knowledge of the Gaelic language, he was so much charmed with the Gaelic poetry, that he translated several pieces into English, and sent his versions to the Scots Magazine, in which they appeared chiefly during the years 1752, 1755, and 1756. He now commenced a work of great labour and ingenuity, entitled 'An Enquiry into the Origin of the Nation and Language of the Ancient Scots, with Conjectures respecting the primitive State of the Celtic and other European nations,' which he did not live to complete. He died of a fever in 1757, in the thirtieth year of his age, leaving in manuscript an allegory, entitled 'The Immortality of Authors,' which was published after his death, and has often been reprinted.

Stormont, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1621, on Sir David Murray of Gospertie, Lord

Scone. He was the second son of Sir Andrew Murray of Arngask and Balvaird, grandson of Sir William Murray, third son of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, (see article ATHOL, Duke of, vol. i. page 164). From his youth he was bred up at court, and was cupbearer to James VI., master of the horse and captain of the guards. He was knighted by King James, and in 1598 appointed comptroller of the royal revenues. He was also one of his privy council. He accompanied the king to Perth, 5th August 1600, when the Gowrie conspiracy was enacted, and he was the principal hand in quelling the tumult which arose among the townsmen, on their learning that the earl of Gowrie, their provost, was slain, and in conveying the king in safety back to Falkirk. He obtained from the king the barony of Ruthven, which had belonged to Gowrie, and which he called Huntingtower, and the lands belonging to the abbacy of Scone, of which that unfortunate nobleman was commendator. The following passage occurs in Calderwood, (*Historie of the Kirk*, vol. vi. p. 73,) "The laird of Tullibardine, and a number of the surname of Murray, were in St. Johnston (Perth) that day, at a bridal of one named George Murray, whether of set purpose, let the reader judge, for the Murrays of Strathern, of the house of Tullibardine and Balvaird, have gotten his offices, (that is, the earl of Gowrie's,) and lands lying in these parts divided among them; Tullibardine, the sheriffship of Perth; Sir Mungo Murray, his brother, the house of Ruthven and the lands belonging thereto; Sir David Murray, of the house of Balvaird, the abbacy of Scone, and now is provost of St. Johnston. The earl's greatness was a great eyesore to the Murrays in those bounds, the house of Abercairnie being excepted." Besides other charters granted to him by the king, with whom he was in high favour, he had one of the castle-stead of Falkland, with the office of ranger of the Lowmonds and forester of the woods, 16th November 1601. In 1603, on the accession of James to the English throne, he was one of those who were selected to accompany him to London. He was one of the commissioners appointed for the projected union of the two kingdoms in 1604, and was created a peer of parliament by the title of Lord Scone, 7th August 1605. He was representative of the king as high-commissioner in several assemblies of the church, and by his boldness and resolution, he succeeded in carrying through several very unpopular measures relating to the liturgy and episcopal uniformity, in spite of all opposition. His conduct to Row, the moderator, at a meeting of the synod of Perth in April 1607, for opposing the king's wish for constant moderators, has already been described, (see page 379 of this volume, article ROW, WILLIAM). The synod on that occasion, in defiance of the king, chose Henry Livingston, one of their own number, as moderator, and after the election, when the brethren proceeded to pray, Lord Scone interrupted them. He protested against the election, and threatened them with the vengeance of the laws. He also attempted to prevent the moderator from taking his seat, and, collaring each other, Livingston commenced his prayer, saying, "Let us begin at God, and be humbled in the name of Jesus Christ." "Lord Scone, in a great rage, chapping on his breast, said, with a loud voice, 'The devil a Jesus is here.'" (*Calderwood*, vol. vi. p. 651.) Livingston, nothing daunted, proceeded with his prayer. Lord Scone raised the end of the board with the green cloth, and threw the latter over him, but he still continued. His lordship then caused some of his men remove the board and called for the bailies. Not one of the members of synod moved till the prayer was ended. When the bailies came, Lord Scone commanded them to ring the common bell, and to remove these rebels. They said, however, they could not, without advice of the council. When the synod adjourned, his lordship locked the doors, and when they returned they found them closed, and the keys taken away. The bailies, understanding that Lord Scone had no warrant for his proceedings, offered to break open the doors, in which they were backed by the citizens, but the ministers prevented all kind of violence. Boards forms and stools being brought outside the church door, they held the synod in the open air, at which they appointed four of their number to attend before the privy council and complain of the disturbance, violence, and blasphemy of Lord Scone. They obtained, however, no redress. (*Ibid.* p. 653.) In 1610, Lord Scone was appointed a member of the court of high commission, and he was one of the three commissioners sent by the king to the Assembly at Perth, 25th August, 1618, at which the obnoxious five articles were obtruded on the church. On their being sanctioned by parliament in 1621, he was despatched to the king at London with the welcome intelligence. For this and other services, he was, thereupon, raised to the dignity of viscount of Stormont, by patent, dated 16th August that year, to himself and the heirs male of his body. He was served heir male and of entail of Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, the son of his brother, 20th July 1625, and on 26th October of that year he made a settlement of the lordship of Scone and his other estates to certain parties therein named. He also secured the succession of his titles to Sir Mungo Murray, son of the earl of Tullibardine, who had married his niece, and to the heirs male of his body, failing whom, to John, earl of Annandale, and his heirs male, with remainder to his own heirs male. To preserve his family of Balvaird in the line of the heirs male, he adopted his cousin-german's son, Sir Andrew Murray, then minister of Abdie, Fifeshire, son of David Murray of Balgonie and Kippo, and settled on him the fee of the estate of Balvaird, &c. Although twice married, he had no issue. He died 27th August 1631, and was buried at Scone, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory.

The second viscount of Stormont was Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, fourth son of the first earl of Tullibardine. Previous to succeeding to the title, he was, as the next heir, styled master of Stormont. He was twice married, his first wife being Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Murray of Arngask, niece of the first viscount of Stormont, but without issue by either of his wives. On his death in March 1642, the titles and the estate of Scone devolved on his cousin, James Murray, second earl of Annandale, (see vol. i. p. 139). The third viscount died, 28th September 1658, also without issue, when David Murray, second Lord Balvaird, became fourth viscount of Stormont, (see vol. i. p. 231). He was descended from William Murray of Letterbannathy in Strathern, second son of Sir David Murray of Arngask and Balvaird. In 1654, being then Lord Balvaird, he was, for his loyalty, fined £1,500, by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died 24th July 1668. His son, David, fifth viscount of Stormont, opposed the treaty of Union, and he and his son, David, master of Stormont, were among those who were summoned to surrender themselves to the authorities at Edinburgh, at the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715. He died 19th November 1731, after possessing the title for 63 years. By his wife, Marjory, only child of David Scott of Scotstarvet, Fifeshire, he had six sons and eight daughters. The sons were, 1. David, sixth viscount. 2. The Hon. James Murray, advocate, M.P. for the Elgin burghs, and one of Queen Anne's commissioners for settling the trade with France; died at Avignon in August 1770, aged 80. 3. Hon. John Murray, who died young. 4. Hon. William Murray

a celebrated lawyer and statesman, first earl of Mansfield, (see page 227 of this vol.) 5. Hon. Charles; and 6. Hon. Robert Murray, who both died without issue.

The eldest son, David, sixth viscount, born about 1689, died 23d July 1748, was succeeded by his elder son, David, seventh viscount. The latter, born 9th October 1727, was educated at Westminster school, and in 1744 went to Christ Church college, Oxford. He acquired a distinguished reputation as a scholar, and was the author of many eloquent Latin compositions. After succeeding to the title he spent some years on the continent, and in 1754 was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. The following year he was appointed ambassador to the elector of Saxony, and king and republic of Poland. In 1762 he returned to Britain, and was sworn a privy councillor, 26th July 1763. From the latter year he was ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vienna till 1772, when he was appointed in the same capacity to the court of France. In 1768 he had been made a knight of the Thistle. He remained in Paris till the commencement of hostilities in 1778, when he was appointed lord-justice-general of Scotland. On 27th October, 1779, he was constituted principal secretary of state for North Britain, an office which he held till the dissolution of Lord North's administration in 1782. On the formation of the coalition ministry, in the spring of 1783, he was appointed president of the council, but on the rejection of Fox's India bill in December following, he resigned that office. He had married in 1759, at Warsaw, Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry, Count Bunau, councillor to the elector of Saxony, and by her had two daughters. That lady dying in 1766, he married, a second time, the Hon. Louisa Cathcart, third daughter of the ninth Lord Cathcart. On the death of the first, called the great earl of Mansfield, 20th March 1793, she succeeded as countess of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, in her own right, the remainder having been to her, as the wife of his nephew, Viscount Stormont, under the impression prevalent at the period of the creation of the earldom, 31st October, 1776, that no British peerage could be limited to a peer of Scotland, even in remainder. When, however, the converse was established by law, the first earl of Mansfield obtained another patent, dated 26th July, 1792, creating him earl of Mansfield of Caen Wood, county Middlesex, with remainder to his nephew, her husband, Viscount Stormont. Accordingly, on the death of his uncle in 1793, he succeeded as second earl of Mansfield. On the division in the opposition 1794, he joined the administration, and on 27th December that year was a second time appointed president of the council. He resigned the office of lord-justice-general in 1795. Besides the offices mentioned, he also held those of joint clerk of the court of king's bench, and chancellor of Marischal college, Aberdeen. He died at Brighton, 1st September, 1796, in his 69th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in the same vault with the first earl of Mansfield. By his first wife he had two daughters, the elder of whom, Elizabeth Mary, married in 1785 George Finch-Hatton of Eastwell, M.P., and had, with other issue, George William Finch-Hatton, earl of Winchelsea. By his second wife, who took for her second husband the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, he had, with one daughter, four sons, namely, 1. William, third earl of Mansfield. 2. Hon. George Murray, principal auditor of exchequer in Scotland, and a lieutenant-general in the army, died in 1848. 3. Hon. Charles Murray, major in the army. 4. Hon. Henry Murray, C.B., lieutenant-general in the army.

William, eighth viscount of Stormont, and third earl of Mansfield, born at Paris 7th March 1777, married Frederica, daughter of William Markham, D.D., archbishop of York, and with three daughters, had four sons. He died 18th February 1840.

His eldest son, William David, born Feb. 21, 1806, succeeded as 9th viscount of Stormont and 4th earl of Mansfield. He inherited both earldoms, that in the county of Middlesex on the death of his father, and that in the county of Nottingham on the decease of his grandmother, July 11, 1843; hereditary keeper of the palace of Scone; appointed in 1846 a deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire; and was lieutenant-colonel of the Stirlingshire militia. In 1830 he was elected M.P. for Aldborough, in 1831 for Woodstock, in 1832 for Norwich, and in 1837 for Perthshire; and was a lord of the treasury from Dec. 1834 till April 1835; Knight of the Thistle, 1843; lord-lieutenant of county of Clackmannan, 1852. In 1852, 1858, 1859, he was lord-high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He married, April 8, 1829, Louisa, 3d daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. of Hepburn Hall, county of Durham, issue, a son, William David, Viscount Stormont, an officer in the grenadier guards, born July 27, 1835, and a daughter, Lady Louisa Nina Murray, wife of the Hon. George Edwin Lascelles, a son of the 3d earl of Harewood.

STRACHAN, a surname derived from the lands of Strathaen or Strathachan, in Kincardineshire. The family of Strachan of Strachan is of great antiquity. In 1100, we find Walderus de Strachane or Strathethyne, "*cum consensu Rudolphi de Strachane hæredis sui*," conveying lands to the canons of St. Andrews, and John, the son of Rudolphus makes over to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline the lands of Belheldie, *pro salute sua*, the deed being confirmed by Alexander III. in 1278. About 1316, the barony of Strachan, Fetteresso, and Dalpersey, &c., merged by marriage into the family of Keith, but in the reign of David II. Sir James Strachan of Monboddo, in the same county, obtained the lands of Thornton by marriage with Agneta de Thornton. He had two sons. Duncan, the elder, had the lands of Monboddo. The younger son, Sir John Strachan, got the lands of Thornton. He was knighted by Robert II. in 1375, and to him the previous charters were, in the following year, confirmed by the same monarch.

Sir Alexander Strachan of Thornton, a commissioner of the exchequer, and subsequently a commissioner for auditing the treasury accounts, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles I., 28th May 1625. On the death of his son the second baronet, without issue, the title, being to heirs male generally, was inherited by his kinsman Sir James Strachan of Monboddo, whose lineal descent from the family of Thornton was thereafter further proved and confirmed by deed under the great seal in 1663. On the death of the fourth baronet, issueless, the baronetcy again went to a distant kinsman. The fifth baronet, Sir John Strachan, a post-captain R.N., died December 28, 1777.

The sixth baronet was Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, G.C.B., distinguished for his naval services. Born in Devonshire, October 7, 1760, he was the eldest son of Patrick Strachan, Esq., lieutenant R.N. When in command of the Concorde, 42 guns, in the squadron under Sir J. B. Warren, in an engagement with the French on St. George's day, 1794, to the westward of Guernsey, he captured a French ship of 38 guns called l'Engageante. Afterwards in the Melampus, 42 guns, and then in the Donegal, 80 guns, he was constantly employed in active service, in the course of which he made several prizes, amongst the rest, a Spanish ship, with a cargo worth about £200,000. In the spring of 1804, he was nominated a colonel of marines. About July 1805, he was

appointed to the Cæsar, 80 guns, and intrusted with the command of a detached squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and two frigates. On the evening of the 2d November, being off Ferrol, he fell in with four French line of battle ships that had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar. Sir Richard immediately gave chase, which he continued all that day and the next. The two British frigates having outsailed the ships of the line, got up with the enemy by daybreak on the 4th, and immediately commenced action. By firing on the rear of the French ships, they retarded their flight so much that the main body of Sir Richard's fleet was able to come up. The battle that ensued lasted nearly three hours and a half, during the whole of which the French fought remarkably well. At last their ships, being completely unmanageable, struck their colours, and the whole four were captured. The slaughter on board of them was very great. The French admiral himself was wounded, and one of his captains killed. The loss of the British was trifling. Sir Richard Strachan immediately proceeded to Gibraltar with his prizes. Five days after this action, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and on 29th January 1806, he was made a knight of the Bath. He also received the thanks of both houses of parliament. He was subsequently employed in the blockade of Rochefort until the summer of 1809, when he assumed the command of the naval part of the expedition destined for the occupation of Flushing, and the destruction of the French ships of war, arsenals, &c., in the Scheldt. On 3d July 1810 he was presented by the corporation at London with a sword and the freedom of the city, and on the 31st of the same month he was advanced to be vice-admiral. He was made full admiral July 19, 1821, and allowed a pension of £1,000 per annum for his services. He died 3d February 1828, and for thirteen years after his decease, the title remained dormant. In October 1841, Sir John Strachan of Cliffden, near Teignmouth, Devon, as the nearest heir male general of the first baronet, succeeded as the seventh baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Hunter, Esq. of Blackness, Forfarshire, and died 9th June 1844, when his son, Sir John Strachan, of her majesty's household, succeeded as eighth baronet. The latter died, 28th January 1854, without issue, when the title again became dormant.

The name has been softened in England into Strahan, in accordance with its pronunciation.

STRAHAN, WILLIAM, an eminent printer, was born at Edinburgh in 1715. His father, who held a small appointment in the customs, gave his son the ordinary education obtained at the High school. He served his apprenticeship to a printer in his native city, and on the expiry of his time he went to London, where he worked as a journeyman in the same office with Benjamin Franklin. He next set up for himself, and soon established a flourishing business. In 1770 he bought of Mr. Eyre a share of the patent for king's printer, and afterwards acquired great property and influence in the literary world, by purchasing the copyrights of some of the most celebrated authors of the time, frequently in conjunction with his friend, Alderman Cadell, the eminent publisher. In 1775 he was elected M.P. for the borough of Malmesbury, having Charles James Fox for his colleague, and in the next parliament he was returned for Wotton Bassett. He lost his seat at the dissolution in 1784, and died July 9, 1785. He owed his rise entirely to his own talents and exertions, and was much esteemed by persons of rank and learning. He was the friend of Dr Johnson, and other eminent literary men of his time. He wrote a paper in 'The Mirror,' No. 94, and some other anonymous pieces. He excelled in the epistolary branch of writing, and several of his letters to the many men of eminence with whom he was acquainted have been printed in their lives or correspondence. Besides liberal bequests to various persons, he left one thousand pounds to the Stationers' Company for charitable purposes. His portrait is subjoined

Mr. Strahan married in early life, and had several children, but was survived only by two of his three sons; namely, the Rev. Dr. George Strahan, prebendary of Rochester, who died May 18, 1824; and Andrew, his third son. The latter, born about 1749, succeeded his father as joint patentee, with Mr. Eyre, in the office of king's printer, and pursued his steps, not only in the extent but in the liberality of his encouragement of

authors. In 1797, he was elected M.P. for Newport, Hants, and sat in parliament till 1818. He was a whig, and always voted with that party. He died Aug. 25, 1831, aged 83.

STRANG, or STRONG, a surname originally of Fifeshire. An ancient family of this name possessed, at one time, the estate of Balcaskie, parish of Carnbee, in that county. John Strang of Balcaskie, married, before 1362, Cecilia, sister of Richard Anstruther of that ilk, and received from the latter certain tenements in Anstruther.

In 1466 William Strang of Balcaskie was one of an assize of perambulation for clearing of marches. In 1482 John Strang of Balcaskie and Ewingston had a charter to these lands, which were, in the same year, acquired by George Strang, probably his father, from George Porteous, portioner thereof, in exchange for the lands of Whiteside and Glenkirk.

John Strang of Balcaskie is mentioned in 1514 and 1521. He had a son, George, who, in 1517, formed one of a jury who made a valuation of Fifeshire. George predeceased his father, leaving a son. John Strang of Balcaskie was slain at Pinkie in 1547, and was succeeded by his grandson.

In 1605 a son of the family joined the expedition to the Lewis, for the colonization of that island and improvement of the fisheries. (See p. 49 of this vol.) On the destruction of the expedition this gentleman settled in the Orkneys.

John Strang of Balcaskie, born before 1578, had a son, Thomas, who, in 1641, was served heir to his great-grandfather, slain at Pinkie. After the sale of Balcaskie, in 1615, he became colonel of Cochrane's Scots regiment.

Sir Robert Strange, the eminent engraver, a memoir of whom is given below in larger type, was the fourth in lineal descent from Sir David Magnus Strang or Strange, subchanter of Orkney from 1544 to 1565. Sir David is assumed to have been a younger son of the Strangs of Balcaskie, of which, however, there is no proof.

The family of Strang of Pitcorthie, in the same county, descended from John Strang, who, about 1306, married Christian Duddingston, and with her acquired Wester Pitcorthie. In 1447 Sir William Oliphant of Kellie granted the half of Easter Pitcorthie to his grandson, Walter Strang. Another Walter Strang of Pitcorthie is supposed to have fallen at Flodden. He left three heiresses, Isabel, Giles, and Agnes, who divided Pitcorthie among them.

DR. JOHN STRANG, a learned divine of the 17th century, was the son of Mr. William Strang, minister of Irvine, in Ayrshire, where he was born in 1584. He lost his father while still very young, but his mother soon after married Mr. Robert Wilkie, minister of Kilmarnock, under whose care he was educated at the public school of that town. At the age of twelve he was sent to study Greek and philosophy at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews. In his sixteenth year, he obtained the degree of M.A., and shortly after he was appointed one of the regents of the college. In 1613 he became minister of Errol, in the presbytery of Perth. In 1616, at the recommendation of James VI., he and several other persons were invested with the degree of D.D. at St. Andrews. In 1618 he voted against the five articles of Perth, notwithstanding which he was appointed a member of the court of high commission, but never attended its meetings. In 1620 he was chosen one of the ministers of Edinburgh, but preferred remaining at Errol. In 1626 he was appointed principal of the university of Glasgow, in place of Mr. John Cameron, resigned. He rendered himself exceedingly unpopular with the more rigid Presbyterians by his temporising measures; and among the papers of Charles I., found after the battle of Naseby, was discovered a letter of his addressed to Dr. Balcanquhal with a treatise, entitled 'Reasons why all his Majesty's orthodox Subjects, and, namely, those who subscribed the late Covenant, should thankfully acquiesce to his Majesty's late Declaration and Proclamations, with an Answer to the Reasons objected in the late Protestation to the contrary.' In 1650 he demitted his office of principal, and retired on an annuity allowed him by the visitors of the university. He died at Edinburgh, June 20, 1654. He was the author of a treatise, De Voluntate et Actionibus Dei circa peccatum, printed by the Elzevirs at Amsterdam in 1657; also, of one, De Interpretatione et Perfectione Scripturæ. Rotterdam, 1663.

STRANGE, SIR ROBERT, an eminent engraver, was born in the island of Pomona in Orkney, July 14, 1721. He was lineally descended from Sir David Strange, or Strang, a younger son of the family of Balcaskie in Fifeshire, who settled in Orkney at the time of the Reformation. After receiving a classical education at Kirkwall, he was intended for the law, but, disliking that profession, he went on board a man-of-war bound for the Mediterranean. On his return, some of his sketches were shown to Mr. Richard Cooper, an engraver in Edinburgh, who took him as an apprentice, and he soon made rapid progress in the arts. When the rebel army entered Edinburgh in September 1745, he was induced to join the service of the Pretender; and he continued to act as one of the prince's life-guards till his defeat at Culloden; after which he was obliged to conceal himself for several months in the Highlands. When the vigilance of the government was somewhat abated he returned to Edinburgh, where he contrived to maintain himself by the sale of the portraits of the rebel leaders, of which great numbers were sold at a guinea each. In 1747 he married Isabella, only daughter of William Lumisden, son of Bishop Lumisden; and soon after he went to Paris, where he prosecuted his studies, under the direction of the celebrated Le Bas, from whom he had the first hint of the use of the instrument called the *dry needle*, which he afterwards greatly improved by his own genius. In 1751 he removed to London, where he settled, and engraved several fine historical prints, which deservedly raised his reputation. As historical engraving had at that period made little progress in Britain, he may justly be considered the father of that difficult department of the art. In 1760

he set out for Italy, which, as the seat of the fine arts, he had long been anxious to visit. The drawings made by him in the course of this tour he afterwards engraved. While in Italy he was chosen a member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, and professor in the Royal Academy at Parma. He was likewise elected a member of the Royal Academy of Painting at Paris. He received the honour of knighthood January 5, 1787; and died at London, July 5, 1792. Subjoined is his portrait from a print engraved by himself:

He published,

A Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures selected by him on the Continent; with remarks on the present painters and their works. Lond. 1769, 8vo.

An Inquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts: to which is prefixed a Letter to the Earl of Bute. Lond. 1775, 8vo.

The following is an authentic list of his engravings taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica, seventh edition:

Two heads of himself, one an etching, the other a finished proof, from a drawing by John Baptiste Greuse.
The Return from Market. By Wouvermans.
Cupid. By Vanloo.
Mary Magdalen. By Guido.
Cleopatra. By the same.
The Madonna. By the same.
The Angel Gabriel. By the same.
The Virgin, holding in her hand a book, and attended by angels. By Carlo Maratt.
The Virgin with the Child asleep. By the same.
Liberality and Modesty. By Guido.
Apollo rewarding Merit and punishing Arrogance. By Andrea Sacchi.
The finding of Romulus and Remus. By Pietro di Cortona.
Cæsar repudiating Pompeia. By Pietro di Cortona.
Three Children of Charles I. By Vandyke.
Belisarius. By Salvator Rosa.
St. Agnes. By Domenichino.
The Judgment of Hercules. By Nicolas Poussin.
Venus attired by the Graces. By Guido.
Justice and Meekness. By Raphael.
The offspring of Love. By Guido.
Cupid Sleeping. By Guido.
Abraham giving up the handmaid Hagar. By Guercino.
Esther, a suppliant before Ahasuerus. By Guercino.
Joseph and Potiphar's wife. By Guido.
Venus blinding Cupid. By Titian.
Venus. By Guido.
Danae. By the same.
Portrait of Charles I. By Vandyke.
The Madonna. By Corregio.
St. Cecilia. By Raphael.
Mary Magdalen. By Guido.
Our Saviour appearing to his Mother after his resurrection. By Guercino.
A Mother and Child. By Parmegiano.
Cupid Meditating. By Schidoni.
Laomedon, King of Troy, detected by Neptune and Apollo. By Salvator Rosa.
The death of Dido. By Guercino.
Venus and Adonis. By Titian.
Fortuue. By Guido.
Cleopatra. By the same.
Two Children at School. By Schidoni.
Mary Magdalene. By Corregio.
Portrait of King Charles I., attended by the Marquis of Hamilton. By Vandyke.
Queen Henrietta attended by the Prince of Wales, and holding in her arms the Duke of York. By the same.
Apotheosis of the Royal Children. By West.
The Annunciation. By Guido.
Portrait of Raphael. By himself.
Sappho. By Carlo Dolce.
Our Saviour Asleep. By Vandyke.
St. John in the Desert. By Murillo.

Towards the close of his life, he formed about eighty reserved proof copies of his best plates into as many volumes to which he prefixed a portrait of himself, with a general title page, and an introduction on the history of Engraving. This work his death prevented him from publishing.

STRATHALLAN, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1686, on the Hon. William Drummond, grandson of James Drummond, second and younger son of David, second Lord Drummond. (See vol. ii. p. 63.) James Drummond, his grandfather, was educated with King James VI., and in 1585 appointed one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. Having been with the king at Perth on the memorable 5th of August, 1600, when the earl of Gowrie and his brother were killed, he gave a distinct and clear deposition relative to that mysterious affair. He was secular "commendator" of the abbey of Inchaffray, Perthshire, before the

Reformation, a house of canons regular founded in 1200, by Gilbert, earl of Strathern, and his countess Matilda. He was raised to the peerage, 31st January 1609, by the title of Lord Madderty, the parish in which Inchaffray is situated, and which, in ancient times, was the seat of a Celtic monastery. It was secularized before the foundation of Inchaffray, with which a remnant of its domains was incorporated. Previous to being created a peer, he was styled lord of Inchaffray, a name signifying "the island of masses." He died in September 1623. By his wife, Jean, daughter of Sir James Chisholme of Cromlix, he got the lands of Innerpeffray, she being heiress, through her mother, of Sir John Drummond, the owner of that property. He had two sons and four daughters. The second son, the Hon. Sir James Drummond of Machany, carried on the line of the family.

The elder son, John, second Lord Madderty, was among the first of the nobility who joined the marquis of Montrose, at Bothwell, after the battle of Kilsyth in 1645, for which he was imprisoned. In 1649, he bound himself not to oppose the parliament, and also became cautioner for Graham of Inchbraco, the cousin of Montrose, under a penalty of £50,000. By his wife, Helen, eldest daughter of Patrick Lesly, commendator of Lindores, he had, with three daughters, five sons. 1. David, third Lord Madderty. 2. Hon. James Drummond, and 3. Hon. John Drummond, both officers in foreign service. 4. Hon. Ludovick Drummond, who fought at Worcester, and escaping thence, went into the Swedish army, and was killed at the storming of Copenhagen. 5. Hon. William Drummond, a general in the army, first viscount of Strathallan.

The eldest son, David, third Lord Madderty, was in 1644, in his father's lifetime, imprisoned, by an order of the committee of estates, with other friends of Montrose. On his deathbed he is said, (*Fountainhall*, vol. i. p. 295,) to have resigned his title, 11th April 1684, in favour of his youngest brother, General William Drummond, who, however, was, at any rate, entitled to succeed to it, as his intermediate brothers had all predeceased him. The third Lord Madderty was twice married. By his first wife, a daughter of Creighton of Haltoun and Luncardie, he had a daughter, who died young. By his second wife, Lady Beatrix Graham, a sister of the great marquis of Montrose, he had two sons, who also both died young, and three daughters. 1. Hon. Margaret, wife of her cousin, John Graham, postmaster-general of Scotland, son of Patrick Graham of Inchbraco. 2. Hon. Beatrix, Countess of Hyndford. 3. Hon. Mary, wife of John Haldane of Gleneagles.

His youngest brother, the Hon. William Drummond, fifth son of the 2d Lord Madderty, had a command in the army of the "Engagement," raised for the rescue of Charles I. in 1648. On the defeat of that enterprise he joined the marquis of Ormond, then in arms for the king in Ireland. He had the command of a regiment at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and was taken prisoner, but made his escape. He then joined the royalists under the earl of Glencairn, in the Highlands, where his kinsman, Andrew Drummond, brother of Sir James Drummond of Machany, commanded a regiment of Athol-men; and he continued with them till they were dispersed by the parliamentary general, Morgan, in 1654. Subsequently he entered the Muscovite service, where he attained the rank of lieutenant-general. As he himself says, he "served long in the wars at home and abroad, against the Polonians and Tartars." After the Restoration, he was recalled to England by Charles II., who in 1666 appointed him major-general of the forces in Scotland. Notwithstanding his known loyalty, he was in 1675, on a mere surmise of having corresponded with some of the exiled Covenanters in Holland, imprisoned in Dumbarton castle for a year. On his release, he was restored to his command, and in 1684, appointed general of the ordnance. On the accession of King James VII., the following year, he was nominated general of the forces in Scotland, and appointed a lord of the treasury. In 1684, on the resignation of his brother, he became 4th Lord Madderty, and was created viscount of Strathallan and Lord Drummond of Cromlix, by patent dated Sept. 6, 1686, to him and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his nearest heirs male whatsoever. He died in January 1688. In a funeral sermon preached at his decease, by Principal Monro of Edinburgh, it is said of him, "Now, we have this generous soul in Moscovia, a stranger, and you may be sure the cavalier's coffers were not then of great weight; but he carried with him that which never forsook him till his last breath, resolution above the disasters of fortune, composure of spirit in the midst of adversity, and accomplishments proper for any station in court or camp that became a gentleman." He wrote an account of the Drummond family, in which he traces its origin to the Hungarian noble, Maurice, who is said to have accompanied Edgar Atheling and his two sisters to Scotland in 1068, (see vol. ii. p. 60). By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston, executed in 1663, and widow of Thomas Hepburn of Humbie, he had, with one daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Kinnoul, a son, William, second viscount of Strathallan. The latter died 7th July 1702.

On the death of his son, William, third viscount, without issue, 26th May 1711, in his sixteenth year, the estates of Cromlix, &c. devolved on the Kinnoul family as heirs of line, while the titles reverted to the heir male, his cousin, William Drummond, descended from the Hon. Sir James Drummond of Machany, second son of the first Lord Maderty. Sir James was colonel of the Perthshire foot in the "Engagement" for the rescue of Charles I. in 1648, and died before the Restoration. By his wife, Catherine Hamilton, sister of the first Lord Bargeny, he had, with a daughter, married to Alexander Robertson of Strowan, eight sons, who all died without issue except the eldest, Sir James Drummond of Machany, who was fined £500 by Cromwell in 1654, and died in July 1675. His son, Sir John Drummond of Machany, was outlawed in 1690, for his attachment to the exiled royal family, but returned to Scotland and died at Edinburgh in 1707. He had six sons and four daughters. The three eldest sons predeceased him. William, the fourth son, succeeded as fourth viscount of Strathallan. Andrew, the fifth son, was the founder of the well-known great banking-house of Drummond at Charing Cross, London. He purchased the estate of Stanmore in Middlesex in 1729, and died 2d February 1769. Thomas, the sixth son, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was taken prisoner at Sheriffmuir.

The fourth viscount was amongst the first to enter into the rebellion of 1715, there being no clan in Scotland more zealous in the Stuart cause than the Drummonds. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Sheriffmuir, but was not subjected to prosecution or forfeiture at that time. In 1745, within a fortnight after Prince Charles Edward displayed his standard at Glenfinnan, he was joined by Lord Strathallan, who was left in command of the rebel forces in Scotland when the Chevalier marched into England. At the battle of Culloden, Lord Strathallan had a command on the right wing of the rebel army, and when the latter gave way, he was cut down and killed by the duke of Cumberland's dragoons. He had married in 1712, Margaret Murray, daughter of the baroness Nairne, whose devotion to the cause of the

Pretender led to her imprisonment in the castle of Edinburgh, from the beginning of February to the end of November 1746, and by her had seven sons and six daughters. James, the eldest son, also took part in the rebellion of 1745, and after the battle of Falkirk, he and Oliphant, younger of Gask, entered that town, disguised as peasants, and obtained the information that General Hawley, after issuing orders to set fire to his tents, had abandoned the town, and was retreating on Linlithgow. He was included in the act of attainder, under the name of James Drummond, eldest son of the viscount of Strathallan, although at that time he was *de jure* viscount himself. The act of attainder was not introduced into parliament until the 8th of May, and not passed till the 4th June 1746, nearly seven weeks after the battle of Culloden, where his father was killed. This erroneous description, it was contended, vitiated the attainder; but when the point came to be tried in the House of Lords, it was held that the attainder must be sustained, on the ground that, by the fiction which then obtained in English law, the whole acts passed in any one parliament were held to be passed on one day—and that day the first on which the parliament met. Interpreted by this fictitious date, the language of the act of attainder was held to be sufficiently correct; but the construction by which this decision was arrived at was considered so repugnant to common sense and common justice, that the practice which now prevails was immediately afterwards introduced, of dating every act from the day on which it passes, and declaring that, unless specially provided for to the contrary, it shall take effect from that day.

James, of right fifth viscount of Strathallan, died at Sens in Champagne in the year 1765, leaving two sons, James Drummond, who died unmarried in 1775; and Andrew John Drummond, a distinguished general officer. But for the attainder they would have been the sixth and seventh viscounts of Strathallan. The latter served in America under Sir William Howe in 1776 and the following year, and on the continent in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. He was appointed governor of Dumbarton castle in 1810, and attained the full rank of general in the army January 1, 1812. He petitioned the king for the restoration of the titles of his family, but the House of Peers, on the opinion of the judges, decided against him on account of attainder, May 12, 1790. He died, unmarried, in 1817, when the representation of the family, with the estates, which had been re-acquired by purchase in 1775, devolved upon his cousin, James Andrew John Laurence Charles Drummond, second son of the Hon. William Drummond, third son of the fourth viscount of Strathallan. His mother was Anne, second daughter of Major David Nairne, of the French service, and his elder brother, William, a lieutenant-colonel 17th regiment, died in the West Indies, unmarried. Born 24th March 1767, the surviving son filled for many years the difficult office of chief of the British settlement at Canton, and on his return to Scotland he entered into public life. In March 1812, he was elected member of parliament for the shire of Perth, after what was reputed a keen contest in those days—the votes recorded in his favour being 69, while those given to his gallant opponent, Sir Thomas Graham of Balgowan, (better known by his later title of Lord Lynedoch,) were 51. The contest was renewed at the general election in the autumn of the same year, when Mr. Drummond was again victorious—polling 75 votes, while Sir Thomas Graham polled 68. Twice subsequently, in July 1818 and in March 1820, Mr. Drummond was returned by the freeholders of Perthshire, without opposition, and he continued to represent their interests in the House of Commons until the year 1824, when, by an act of parliament, which received the general approbation of the country, he was restored to the titles of Viscount Strathallan, Lord Madderty and Drummond of Cromlix, which the mistaken loyalty of his ancestors had forfeited seventy-eight years previously. His lordship was soon afterwards chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland, and this distinction he continued to hold till his death on 14th May 1851.

In 1809 his lordship married Lady Amelia Sophia Murray, third daughter of John fourth duke of Athol, and by her ladyship, who died in 1849, he had: 1. William Henry, 8th viscount of Strathallan; 2. Hon. Marianne-Jane, born in 1811, married in 1842 Major George Drummond Græme of Inchbreckie; 3. Hon. James Robert, born in 1812, Capt. R.N., C.B.; 4. Hon. Edmund, born in 1814, married, in 1837, Julia Mary, daughter of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. of Calcutta; 5. Hon. Francis Charles, born in 1815; 6. Hon. Robert Andrew John, born in 1820.

The eldest son, William Henry Drummond, 8th viscount, born March 5, 1810, an officer in the army; elected in 1853 a Scots representative peer; married, in 1833, Christina-Maria Herzey, sister of Sir David Baird, bart., of Newbyth; issue, 3 sons and 4 *drs.* James David, master of Strathallan, the eldest son, born in 1839, an officer 11th hussars.

The great banking-house of the Drummonds at Charing Cross, London, has had several members of the Strathallan family as its partners. (See vol. ii. p. 64.) The Hon. Henry Drummond of the Grange, Hampshire, M.P., a younger son of the master of Strathallan, *de jure* fifth viscount, forfeited in 1746, was, in his time, head of the bank. His son, Henry, also banker and member of parliament, married the Hon. Anne Dundas, second daughter of the first Viscount Melville, and was father, with other children, of Henry Drummond of Albany Park, Surrey. Born in 1786, the latter married, in 1807, Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the ninth earl of Kinnoul, issue 3 sons, who all predeceased him, and 2 *drs.* His elder daughter and heiress, Louisa, married, in 1845, Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the earl of Beverley. Mr. Drummond, the distinguished banker at Charing Cross, was the head of the Catholic Apostolic or Irvingite church. He was elected M.P. for West Surrey in 1847; a member of the royal academy of fine arts at Florence; founder of the professorship of political economy at Oxford, a magistrate of Surrey, and president of the London Western Literary Institution.

Other members of the family connected with the banking-house at Charing Cross, were Andrew Berkeley Drummond of Cadlands, and Charles Drummond, whose second son, Edward, born 30th March 1792, was private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, and died 25th January 1843, from the effect of a pistol shot received from a lunatic assassin of the name of M'Naghton, in the open street, and intended for that eminent statesman, whom he was accompanying from the bank at Charing Cross. His brother Berkeley, died a major-general in the army.

STRATHAVON, Lord, one of the titles of the marquis of Huntly, who is Baron Gordon of Strathavon, Glenlivet. (See HUNTLY.)

STRATHEDEN, Baroness, a title in the peerage of the united kingdom, conferred in 1836, on Mary Elizabeth Campbell, eldest daughter of the first Lord Abinger (Sir James Scarlett) by the third daughter of Peter Campbell, Esq. of Kilmorey, Argyleshire. Born in 1796, she married in 1821, John, first Lord Campbell. (See vol. i. p. 570.) The Strathedeen peerage was created with remainder to the heirs male of

her ladyship by Lord Campbell. She died March 25, 1860. Stratheden is in Fifeshire, her husband's native county.

STRATHERN, a surname derived from the district of that name in Perthshire, which forms the basin of the river Earn and its tributaries.

STRATHERN, earl of, a title of great antiquity in Scotland, the first possessor of which on record was Malise, one of the witnesses of the foundation of the priory of Scone, by Alexander I., in 1114. He is supposed to have been a Celt, though bearing the Saxon title of earl, in ancient times the highest rank in the kingdom, next to that of the sovereign. At the battle of the Standard, 22d August 1138, Malise, earl of Strathern, distinguished himself greatly. When the Scots had prepared for battle, their king, David I., by the advice of his chief leaders, resolved to commence the attack with the men-at-arms and the archers, but the men of Galloway claimed that pre-eminence, alleging that it was their right by ancient custom. It is stated that most of the men-at-arms in the Scottish ranks were subjects of England, who had joined the forces of David. This caused several altercations and jealousies. "Whence arises this mighty confidence in these Normans?" exclaimed Malise, earl of Strathern, indignantly, to the king. "I wear no armour, yet they who do will not advance beyond me this day." "Earl," retorted Alan de Percy, an illegitimate son of the great baron of that name, "you boast of what you dare not perform." David repressed this dispute, and unwillingly yielded to the claims of the men of Galloway. This Alan de Percy had attached himself to David I. before his accession to the throne, and ever afterwards adhered to him. In return for his valuable services he received the manors of Oxenham and Heton, in Teviotdale. He and his family were munificent endowers of Melrose abbey; but after sustaining an honourable name for three generations, his line became extinct for lack of heirs.

Malise's son, Ferquhard, or Ferteth, second earl of Strathern, was one of the six earls that leagued against Malcolm IV. (See page 94 of this volume.) He witnessed a charter of that monarch to the monastery of Scone in 1160, and in the following year obtained a settlement in the province of Moray, when its turbulent inhabitants were removed to other parts of the kingdom. In the foundation charter of Inchaffray he is called Ferchard, *Dei indulgentia*, comes de Stratheryn. He died in 1171. His elder son, Gilbert, third earl of Strathern, was the founder of the monastery of Inchaffray, and he richly endowed it for canons regular. The foundation charter, dated in 1198, was confirmed by King William the Lion in 1200. The witnesses were, Malise, brother of Earl Gilbert, William, Ferchard, and Robert, his sons. Earl Gilbert had five sons and four daughters. His three eldest sons predeceased him. Robert, the fourth son, became fourth earl of Strathern. Malise, the younger son, got from King William the lands of Kincardine, to be held of his brother, Earl Robert, and through the marriage of his niece, Annabella, elder daughter of Earl Robert, to Sir David Graham, ancestor of the duke of Montrose, they afterwards came into that family. The fourth earl witnessed a charter of Alexander II. of the earldom of Fife in the eleventh year of his reign, 1225, and he was one of the witnesses to the treaty concluded betwixt that monarch and Henry II. of England, when their differences were adjusted by the cardinal legate of York in 1237. He died before 1244, leaving, with two daughters, a son, Malise, fifth earl of Strathern.

This powerful noble was one of the principal *magnates Scotiæ* of his time, and took a leading part in all the public transactions of that day. In the minority of Alexander III., he joined the English party, and was received into the protection of Henry III. of England, 10th August 1255. He was one of the guardians of the young king and Queen Margaret, daughter of Henry, whom he had married in 1251, appointed in virtue of the treaty of Roxburgh, the 20th September that year. He died in 1270.

His son, Malise, 6th earl, a guarantee of the marriage treaty of Margaret of Scotland with Eric, king of Norway, in 1281, sat in the parliament at Scone, Feb. 5, 1284, when the Scots nobles became bound to acknowledge Margaret the maiden of Norway, as their sovereign, in the event of the death of Alexander III. He agreed to the marriage of Queen Margaret with the prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. of England, a marriage never destined to take place. In the contest for the crown, he was one of the nominees on the part of John Baliol, in 1292. He swore fealty to Edward I. at Stirling, 12th July of that year, and was present at Berwick on the 17th of the following November, when the claim to the crown was decided in Baliol's favour. He was one of the nobles summoned to attend Edward I. into Gascony, 1st September 1294, and was in the Scots army that invaded England in March 1296, for which his estates were sequestrated. He again, however, swore fealty to Edward on the 13th of the following July, and was dead before the 3d September of the same year. Amongst other names in the Ragman Roll, as having sworn fealty to Edward in 1296, are those of Robert de Strathern and Maucolum de Strathern, clerk, del comte de Peebles, also, John de Strathern, del comte de Forfar, which shows that at that period there were several barons of the name of Strathern in different parts of Scotland. The sixth earl of Strathern had a son, Malise, seventh earl, and a daughter, Mary, wife of Sir John Moray of Drumsargard, and mother of three sons, 1. Maurice, who was created earl of Strathern. 2. Sir Alexander Moray of Drumsargard, Ogilvy, and Abercairney. 3. Walter, ancestor of the Murrays of Ogilface.

Malise, seventh earl, was one of the adherents of Robert the Bruce, and was imprisoned in England from 1306 to 18th November 1308, and then only released on his giving security for his loyal behaviour to Edward II., and not to leave England without the king's permission. He was one of the patriotic Scots nobles who, in 1320, signed the famous letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland. At the battle of Halidonhill, 19th July 1333, he and the earls of Ross and Sutherland had the command of the third division of the Scots army. Knighton, the English historian, who lived in the following century, erroneously states that he was amongst the slain in that battle, a mistake which has been repeated by Dalrymple in his Annals. The following year he resigned his earldom of Strathern in favour of a potent English noble, John de Warren, earl of Warren and Surrey, who had married his daughter, Johanna, and a letter is extant from Edward Baliol to Henry de Bellemonte, earl of Boghan or Buchan, dated 2d March 1334, indicating that Earl Malise was then alive. In 1345, he was forfeited and attainted for giving his earldom of Strathern to the earl of Warren, an enemy of David II. Sir James Dalrymple (*Historical Collections*, p. 376), states that his daughter Johanna, countess of Warren, Surrey, and Strathern, was also forfeited for marrying the same nobleman.

It is supposed that Earl Malise was three times married. Douglas (*Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 559) says that Marjory Muschamp, countess of Strathern, was probably his first wife, perhaps his stepmother, which is most consistent with chronology. Johanna, daughter of Sir John Menteth appears to

have been his second wife. She was the mother of Johanna, countess of Warren, Surrey, and Strathern, and, according to Crawford (*Peerage*, p. 467), that countess of Strathern who, with Sir David de Brechin and Sir William de Soulis, was engaged in the conspiracy against Robert I. in 1320. (See BRECHIN, Sir David de, vol. i. p. 379, and SOULIS, William de, p. 491 of this vol.) The countess and Soulis were imprisoned for life, while Sir David de Brechin was beheaded. Earl Malise's third wife was Isabella, daughter and heiress of Magnus, earl of Caithness and Orkney, and in her right he became earl of Caithness and Orkney. By his last wife he had four daughters. In 1344 he gave the earldom of Caithness to William, earl of Ross, in marriage with his eldest daughter, whose name is not mentioned (see vol. i. p. 521); and that of Orkney to Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, who married his second daughter, Isabella. (See p. 264 of this volume.)

The earldom of Strathern was, by David II., granted in 1343, to Sir Maurice Moray of Drumsargard, lord of Clydesdale, nephew of Earl Malise, to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to return to the crown. Sir Maurice joined the steward of Scotland at the siege of Perth, in 1339, and fell at the battle of Durham, where David was taken prisoner, 17th October 1346. As he had no issue, King David next, in 1361, granted the earldom of Strathern to his nephew, Robert, steward of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne as Robert II., 22d February 1371. Soon after, that monarch conferred the earldom on his eldest son, by his second marriage, David Stewart, earl of Strathern, who had a charter of the same, 13th June of that year. He was subsequently created earl of Caithness by his father, and is designed earl-palatine of Strathern and earl of Caithness, in a charter of Robert II., dated 14th February 1381. He left a daughter, Euphame, countess-palatine of Strathern and countess of Caithness, who resigned the latter earldom in favour of her uncle, Walter Stewart, Lord Brechin, and he obtained a charter of the same. She married Sir Patrick Graham, second son of Sir Patrick Graham of Dundaff and Kincardine, and in her right her husband became earl of Strathern. He was treacherously killed by his brother-in-law, Sir John Drummond of Concraig, at Crieff, 10th August 1413. (See vol. ii. p. 64). He had a son, Malise Graham, earl of Strathern, and two daughters, Lady Euphame, countess of Douglas and duchess of Touraine, and afterwards the wife of the first Lord Hamilton, with issue to both husbands, and Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir John Lyon of Glammis.

The son, Malise, earl of Strathern, was one of the hostages nominated for the release of King James I. by the treaty of 4th December 1423, when his annual revenue was estimated at 500 merks. He had a safe-conduct to meet King James at Durham on the 14th of that month. Under the pretence that the earldom of Strathern was a male fee, James divested Malise of it, and conferred it on his uncle, Walter, earl of Athol and Caithness, grand-uncle of Malise, for his life only, 22d July 1427. Walter was executed for the execrable murder of the king in April 1437, and the earldom of Strathern was annexed to the crown, 4th August 1455. Malise Graham was created earl of Menteith, by charter dated 6th September 1427, to him and the heirs of his body, lawfully procreated, failing which, the earldom was to return to the crown. William, the seventh earl, bore the style of earl of Strathern and Menteith for a short time, but on being deprived of those titles, 22d March 1633, he was, on the 28th of the same month, created earl of Airth, with the precedency of Menteith. (See p. 149 of this volume, MENTEITH, earl of.)

The title of duke of Strathern in the Scottish peerage, was held by his royal highness the duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria.

STRATHMORE, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred on 1st July 1677, on Patrick, the third earl of Kinghorn, of the noble family of Lyon. (See vol. ii. pp. 607 and 705.) He obtained the Strathmore title with the extension of the remainder to any person nominated by himself, or in default of this, to his heirs and assigns whatsoever. The title is taken from Strathmore, or the great valley, that is, the noble and far-stretching band of low country which skirts the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands, and the titles of the family are earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Baron Glammis, Tannadice, Sidlaw, and Stradichtie. For an account of the Lords Glammis and the first three earls of Kinghorn, see LYON, Lord Glammis. Attached to the exiled Stuart dynasty, Patrick, first earl of Strathmore and third earl of Kinghorn, retired from public life at the Revolution, and spent the remainder of his days in improving his estates, and under the direction of the celebrated architect Inigo Jones, in repairing and modernising his castle of Glammis in Forfarshire, as also in improving his seat of Castle-Huntly in Perthshire, the name of which he changed to Castle-Lyon. He was a great encourager of the arts, especially statuary, and in and about the castle of Glammis there used to be, for long after his death, a vast number of statues and sculptured ornaments, the greater part of which were done by his orders. He died 15th May 1695. He had married 23d August 1662, Lady Helen Middleton, second daughter of John, earl of Middleton, then King Charles the Second's high commissioner for Scotland, the ceremony being performed at Holyrood-house by Archbishop Sharp. They had, with two daughters, two sons, 1. John, second earl of Strathmore and fourth of Kinghorn, who was of Queen Anne's privy council, and opposed the treaty of union. 2. The Hon. Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November that year.

John, second earl of Strathmore and fourth of Kinghorn, died 10th May 1712. By his countess, Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter of the second earl of Chesterfield, he had, with two daughters, six sons, the two eldest of whom, Patrick and Philip, both Lords Glammis, died young, unmarried, and the other four were earls of Strathmore in succession. In the Dundee Magazine for January 1800, the following traditionary story is related: "An old man being in company with the earl, who had his four sons with him, his lordship, in conversation, said, 'Are not these four pretty boys?' To which the old man replied, 'Yes, but they will be all earls, my lord, all earls.' The earl said, he would be sorry if he were sure that such would be the case. The old man again affirmed that it would be so, and added, 'God help the poor when Thomas comes to be earl.' This was literally accomplished in the year 1740, when scarcity and dearth threatened famine in the land."

John, third earl of Strathmore and fifth of Kinghorn, the eldest of the "four pretty boys," engaged in the rebellion of 1715. In attempting to cross the frith of Forth, with the forces under Brigadier Macintosh, from the east coast of Fife to East Lothian, on the night of the 12th October that year, they were pursued, when about half-way across the channel, by the boats of the English men-of-war in Leith roads, and about two hundred of the rebels had to take refuge in the Isle of May. Among them was Lord Strathmore, and after remaining there a day or two, his lordship with these re-

gained the Fife coast, and returned to the camp at Perth, about the 21st of October. He was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November following, unmarried. His next brother, Charles, fourth earl of Strathmore and sixth earl of Kinghorn, died 11th May 1728, of an accidental wound received two days before, in a scuffle betwixt James Carnegie of Finhaven and John Lyon of Brighton. On the 9th he had gone to Forfar, to attend the funeral of a young lady, and afterwards went to a tavern, with the two gentlemen named and others. In the evening his lordship and Mr. Carnegie paid a visit to Lady Auchterhouse, a sister of the latter. Mr. Lyon followed them and behaved rudely both to the lady and her brother. Lord Strathmore thereupon left the house, and, in the street, some words passed between Mr. Lyon and Mr. Carnegie, who was pushed into a kennel, two feet deep, from which a servant of the earl helped to extricate him. Mr. Carnegie immediately drew his sword. Mr. Lyon ran towards Lord Strathmore, whose back was to him, and endeavoured to draw his lordship's sword. Mr. Carnegie pursued him in a staggering state, and, on coming up, made a pass at him, and the earl turning hastily round and pushing Lyon off, received the weapon through his body. Mr. Carnegie was brought to trial for the murder of the earl, before the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh, 2d August 1728, but acquitted, through the superior ability and firmness of his counsel, Robert Dundas of Arniston. (See vol. ii. p. 95.) His lordship married in 1725, Lady Susan Cochrane, the second of the three beautiful daughters of the fourth earl of Dundonald, but had no issue by her. She married, secondly, 2d April 1745, Mr. George Forbes, her factor, and master of the horse to the Chevalier de St. George, and had to him a daughter. Lady Strathmore became a Roman Catholic, and died at Paris 24th June 1754. James, fifth earl of Strathmore and seventh earl of Kinghorn, a captain in the army, married the Hon. Jane Oliphant, and died, without issue, 14th January 1735. The youngest of the brothers, Thomas, previous to succeeding to the family titles, was chosen M.P. for Forfarshire, at the general election of 1734. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747, he obtained for the constabulary of Forfar £600. He died 18th January 1753. By his countess, Jane, daughter and heiress of James Nicholson, Esq. of West Rainton, county Durham, he had, with four daughters, three sons. 1. John, seventh earl of Strathmore and tenth earl of Kinghorn. 2. Hon. James Philip Lyon, in the service of the East India Company, one of the unfortunate sufferers who fell victims to the rage of Cassim Ally Cawn in Bengal, in February 1763, in his 25th year. 3. Hon. Thomas Lyon of Hetton, county of Durham, M.P. for the Aberdeen burghs from 1768 to 1780, died in 1796, aged 55.

The eldest son, John, seventh earl of Strathmore, born in 1737, completed his education by foreign travel, in the course of which he visited Spain and Portugal. He married, February 25, 1766, Mary Eleanor, only child and heiress of George Bowes of Streatham Castle and Gibside, county of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, her fortune being £1,040,000, with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle. The same year, his lordship obtained an act of parliament to enable him and his countess to take and use the name of Bowes only. He was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers 1st October 1767, again in 1768 and in 1774, and died at sea, on his passage to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, 7th March 1776, in his 39th year. The countess, on 17th January 1777, took for her second husband Andrew Robinson Stoney of Coldpighill, county Durham, afterwards M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Refusing to comply with his wishes in regard to her estates, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, November 10th, 1786. She was brought up to the king's bench by writ of *habeas corpus*, and released, and her husband was committed to prison. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May 1788. She died 28th April 1800, in her 52d year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, attired in a superb bridal dress. A monument, with a suitable inscription, is there erected to her memory. The earl had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

John, the eldest son, eighth earl of Strathmore, born April 14, 1769, captain 65th foot in 1789, and a representative Scots peer, was created a peer of the United Kingdom, July 18, 1815, as Baron Bowes of Streatham Castle. He married, July 2, 1820, Mary, daughter of J. Milner, Esq. of Staindrop, county Durham, but died the following day, July 3, when his English barony expired. His countess married, in 1831, William Hutt, Esq., M.P., and died May 5, 1860.

The earl was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, 9th earl of Strathmore. Born May 3, 1773, he died Aug. 27, 1846.

His grandson, Thomas George, son of George, Lord Glammis, who died in 1834, leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, succeeded as 10th earl of Strathmore, and 12th earl of Kinghorn. Born in 1822, he was appointed a lieutenant 1st life-guards in 1844; but retired in 1846. A representative Scots peer; married in 1850, Hon. Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Viscount Barrington. She died at the age of 28, Nov. 3, 1854, without issue. The earl's brother, Hon. Claude Lyon Bowes, lieut. 2d life-guards, born in 1824, married in 1853, Frances Dora, daughter of Oswald Smith, Esq. of Blendon, with issue.

STRUTHERS, a surname derived from the word Strother, or Struther, frequently applied in the south and east of Scotland to places remarkable for swamps and marshes.

STRUTHERS, JOHN, author of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' was born at the cottage of Forefaulds, on the estate of Long Calderwood, parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, 18th July 1776. He was the second son and fourth child of William Struthers, for more than forty years a shoemaker in that parish. His education was of the scantiest kind. He was taught to read by his mother, from the Shorter Catechism and the Proverbs of Solomon, and, at a very early age, could read any chapter in the Bible. He acquired the art of writing by copying the letters of the alphabet, scrawled in a very rude manner, on the side of an old slate, by his mother, who herself had never been taught to write. Her simple mode of tuition, however, was greatly assisted by the kind notice taken of the boy by Mrs. Baillie, widow of Dr. James Baillie, formerly professor of theology in the university of Glasgow, who, as he tells us in his autobiography, "with her two daughters, Miss Baillie and Miss Joanna Baillie, afterwards so highly distinguished for her poetical powers,

lived then at Long Calderwood, and had him frequently brought in to her, conversed familiarly with him, told him amusing stories, made him frequently read to her, and frequently read to him herself, while the young ladies delighted him at times with music from a spinnet." At the age of seven he was employed as a herd-boy to a neighbouring farmer, an occupation which he had to leave, on account of a fever that confined him to bed for more than six weeks. He was thrown into it on finding the house of his benefactress, Mrs. Baillie, shut up, and the family removed to London. The ensuing winter he was sent to school, where his progress was so rapid that his master earnestly advised his father to bestow upon him a classical education, but this the latter would not consent to.

He was next employed, for three years and a half, as a cowherd, in the parish of Glasford. At this time he resided with his grandmother. His parents and friends belonged to the body of the Old Scottish Seceders, and his grandfather's library contained almost all the controversial works connected with the Scottish Reformation. The youth carefully perused again and again the ecclesiastical histories of Wodrow, Knox, and Calderwood, with various of the publications relating to the times of the covenant. To beguile the time, when herding the cattle, he engaged in polemical disputes with a neighbouring herd lad, and these, ending as such discussions usually do, in the triumph of neither party, the two rustic controversialists, rustic-like, on one occasion, submitted the question to the decision of two of their most belligerent bulls, to the manifest injury of the poor brutes.

Afterwards he was employed in farm service in the parish of Cathcart, and in his fourteenth year returned home. He was desirous of being put to the trade of a country wright, but finding no opening for him in it, he sat himself down beside his father to learn to make shoes. The following year he went to Glasgow to perfect himself in his trade, and soon became an efficient workman. He then returned to his father, and worked at home for the next year or two.

All this time, he lost no opportunity of cultivating his intellectual powers, and he stored his mind with a knowledge of the best authors, both in prose and verse, in British literature. At the age of twenty-two he married, and after remaining for three years in East Kilbride, on 1st September 1801 he removed with his family to Glasgow, which he made his permanent residence for the future. Soon after, he ventured upon the printing of a small volume of poetry, but had not the courage to publish it, and, with the exception of a few copies given away, he burnt the whole impression. His first published poem was a war ode, entitled 'Anticipation,' which appeared in 1803, when Bonaparte's threatened intention of invading Great Britain had alarmed the whole nation. It was well received, and is reprinted in the second volume of his collected poems.

Encouraged by its success, in the beginning of 1804, he published a longer poem, written in 1802, in the Spenserian stanza, entitled 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' which at once established his reputation as a poet. This poem appeared a few weeks before 'The Sabbath, a Poem,' by James Grahame, against whom a charge was brought by one of the critics of the day, of taking his design from the poem of Mr. Struthers. In his autobiography, however, the latter says that, "from first to last, he regarded the attempt, made through him, to annoy poor Mr. Grahame, with the deepest disgust; believing that though the first object of the authors of that attempt was perhaps only to afflict that most sensitive of poets, their ultimate end was, by engaging the two Sabbath-singing bards in a senseless quarrel, to see them render themselves ridiculous, and thus bring both their poems into contempt." A second edition of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' with some additions, was issued the same year, and soon after he published 'The Peasant's Death,' a poem intended to be a sequel to it. In 1808, he had the honour of a visit from Miss Joanna Baillie, and on her suggestion and through the recommendation of Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Constable, the eminent publisher, was induced to issue a third edition of a thousand copies of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' then extending to 102 stanzas, with a few notes, and some smaller pieces, for which he gave the author thirty pounds, with two dozen copies for himself.

In 1811, Mr. Struthers published his poem of 'The Winter Day,' which was moderately successful. Parts of it were included in a collected edition of his poetical writings, under the title of 'Poems, Moral and Religious,' published in 1814. Two years after, when there was a high degree of excitement in the country, and a very great amount of suffering, he published, anonymously, a short 'Essay on the State of the Labouring Poor, with some hints for its improvement,' his plan being the allotment of farms of ten acres. This pamphlet created a good deal of sensation, and before it was known who was the author, was attributed to some of the most eminent authors of the day.

The following year Mr. Struthers was employed by Mr. Fullarton, of the firm of Messrs. Khull, Blackie, and Co., publishers, Glasgow, to edit a collection of songs, which, under the title of 'The Harp of Caledonia,' came out in 3 vols. 18mo, and had a very extensive sale. In 1818, appeared his poem of 'The Plough,' written in the Spenserian stanza, and about the same time he edited a small volume of poems, by Mr. William Muir of Campsie, to which he added a biographical preface. About the beginning of 1819 he entered the printing-office of Khull, Blackie, and Co., as a corrector of the press. Here he assisted in editing Wodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, which was printed from a copy that belonged to himself, and also wrote the History of Scotland from the Union to 1827, which was published in the latter year. His latest literary employment was the continuation of this history down to the period of the disruption of the church of Scotland in 1843, which was finished just before his death. With Mr. Alexander Whitelaw, and others, he was, for about eighteen months, engaged writing the lives of distinguished natives of Scotland, most of which were transferred to the collection published in 1835, in four volumes, under the name of 'A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen,' by Robert Chambers. Being in 1831 temporarily thrown out of employment, Mr. Struthers published, in that year, a pamphlet against the voluntary principle, entitled 'Tekel,' extending to 96 pages, 8vo. He afterwards obtained his former literary situation, in the firm of Archibald Fullarton and Co., publishers. In 1833, he was appointed librarian of Stirling's library, Glasgow, with a yearly salary of fifty pounds. He held that situation for fifteen years, when, in consequence of the duties being greatly increased, he resigned the office, and at the advanced age of 74, returned to his first trade, that of shoemaking. In 1836 he published his poem of 'Dychmont,' which he reprinted the following year in an 8vo edition of his poems. He also wrote for the Christian Instructor, biographical notices of James Hogg, minister of Dalserf, afterwards of Carnock, and Principal Robertson, and published some short tracts on the religious controversies of the day. At the disruption he had joined the Free church of Scotland, and in his latter years, was twice representative elder to its General Assembly. At one period he issued proposals for publishing a volume of Essays, some of which had been already printed, but this volume circumstances prevented him from completing. In 1850, an edition of his poetical works, in two volumes, handsomely got up, with his autobiography prefixed, and a portrait, was published by Messrs. A. Fullarton and Co.

Mr. Struthers died at Glasgow, somewhat suddenly, on the evening of the 30th July 1853, in his 78th year, having been three times married. "Though early of a very feeble constitution," says one who knew him well, "he had acquired great bodily vigour. His step was firm and elastic; his figure rather tall and muscular, though slight. A walk of fifty miles a-day, up to within three or four years of his death, was nothing to him. He delighted in the country, and in visiting our shores and mountains. He was a man of few wants and little ambition. He was allowed to toil on to the end. Though decidedly a man of genius, whose life had been spent in honest labour, and who had large acquaintance of men and things both in the literary and religious world, and though his writings were all in the defence of truth, religion, good order, and humanity, no other attempt than that of a few private friends was ever made, towards the close of his days, to ease him of the cares of old age; and that attempt had resulted in very little. But he coveted little either the praises or the rewards of men. He was a man

of strong sense, clear intellect, fine imagination, of warm sympathies, strong feelings, generous sentiments, and powerful emotions, controlled, subdued, and regulated by the love and fear of God, of his Redeemer, and of his fellow-men. He was truly a remnant of the Scottish mind and heart, cast in the mould of the best days of her intellectual and religious elevation."

STUART. See STEWART.

Of the old families of this name, that of Stuart of Allanbank, Berwickshire, a branch of the house of Steuart, baronets, of Coltness, possessed a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred on Robert Steuart of Allanbank, 15th August 1687, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. Sir John Stuart, the third baronet, passed advocate in 1737, and for many years was sheriff of Berwickshire. His son, Sir John, fourth baronet, married in 1778, Frances, daughter of James Coutts, Esq., banker in London, and by her had two sons and five daughters. Sir James Stuart, the elder son, succeeded his father as fifth baronet, and died 29th January 1849, when the title became extinct.

The Stuarts of Dunearn, Fifeshire, were descended from the Hon. Archibald Stuart, fourth son of the third earl of Moray The Rev. Charles Stuart of Dunearn, at one time minister of Cramond, resigned that charge from conscientious scruples, and having taken the degree of M.D. at the university of Edinburgh in 1795, afterwards practised medicine in that city. He died in 1828. His eldest son, James Stuart, for a long time styled younger of Dunearn, was bred to the law, and became a writer to the signet in 1798, but was more attached to agricultural pursuits than to those of his profession. A zealous and uncompromising whig, he made himself prominent by his constant opposition to the tory rule, which then reigned paramount in Scotland. One of the most eminent partisans on the tory side was Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, baronet, (see vol. i. p. 348,) a gentleman gifted with much witty pleasantry and caustic humour, which he used unsparingly against his political adversaries. Unfortunately, by the betrayal of MSS., some squibs which he had contributed to a Glasgow newspaper called the Sentinel, one of them reflecting personally on Mr. Stuart, were traced to his pen, and refusing to apologize, a duel was the consequence, when Sir Alexander met his death. This took place in 1822. Mr. Stuart was tried for his murder before the high court of justiciary, but acquitted, it being universally admitted that he could not have acted otherwise than he did. Having subsequently engaged in extensive speculations in land, he became deeply involved by the catastrophe of the disastrous year 1825, and thought it prudent to retire to the United States. On his return, he published an account of his travels in America, which attracted much attention at the time. Soon after, he was appointed editor of the *Courier*, at that period an influential evening paper, and in that capacity he gave every support in his power to the liberal party. Appointed by Lord Melbourne, when prime minister, inspector of factories, he held that situation till his death, which took place 3d November 1849, in his 74th year. He married Miss Moubray of Cockairny, Fifeshire, but had no issue.

STUART DE DECIES, baron, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1839 on Henry Stuart Villiers of Dromona, county Waterford, Ireland, eldest son of Lord Henry Stuart, fifth son of the first marquis of Bute, and Lady Gertrude Emilia Villiers, only daughter and heiress of the last earl of Grandison. With his brothers and sisters he assumed the additional name of Villiers by sign manual in 1822.

STUART DE ROTHESAY, baron, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in January 1828, for his diplomatic services, on Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B., eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, (see page 540). Lord Stuart de Rothesay died in 1845, without issue, when the title became extinct.

Of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, eighth son of the first marquis of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, second daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., banker in London, mention has been made under that title, (see vol. i. p. 517). From his early years he was distinguished for his liberal opinions in politics and his sympathy with the sufferings of the oppressed. In 1830 he was elected M.P. for Arundel, and his first speech in parliament was made in favour of the Reform Bill. His name was associated with the cause of the Polish people, as one of their most unflinching friends, and, after the unfortunate result of the revolt of 1830, he was mainly instrumental in obtaining from parliament a vote of £10,000, for the relief of the Polish exiles in England. In 1847, after being ten years out of the House of Commons, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Marylebone, by a large majority, and in 1852, was re-elected, without opposition. In the beginning of September 1854, he left England in the hope of recruiting his health, and after visiting Denmark, went to Sweden. He arrived at Stockholm on the 1st October, and immediately after was seized with a complaint resembling cholera, succeeded by typhus fever. On his partial recovery, he had a long audience with the king of Sweden, and attended the meetings of the chambers. Attacked, soon after, with an affection of the lungs, he died 17th November 1854, at the age of fifty-one. In 1824, he had married Christina Alexandrina Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino. That lady died 14th May 1847, leaving an only son, Paul Asmadeus Francis Coutts Stuart, an officer in the army.

The Stuarts of Inchbreck and Laithers, Aberdeenshire, are descended from Andrew Stewart of Johnston, Laurencekirk, great-grandson of Murdach, duke of Albany, executed by James I., in 1425. Andrew's son, David Stewart, was the first of Inchbreck, 1547. He had a son, John, whose great-grandson, William Stuart of Inchbreck, married Margaret, eldest daughter and heiress of David Guthrie of Kair, and grand-daughter and heiress of Henry Guthrie of Halkerton, Forfarshire, by his wife, Margaret Sibbald, heiress and last of the ancient family of the Sibbalds of Kair in the Mearns. They had two sons, John, the representative of the Kair family, who succeeded to Inchbreck, and James, who, after serving with the army in Holland, joined the Pretender in 1745, and after the battle of Culloden, fled to France, and entered the French service. He died at St. Omer in 1776, a knight of the order of St. Louis.

John Stuart of Inchbreck, the eighth of this family, was professor of Greek in Marischal college, Aberdeen, and died in 1827. His eldest son, George Andrew Stuart of Inchbreck, died, without issue, 16th June 1844, and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander Stuart of Laithers; married, with issue.

STUART, ARABELLA, commonly called the Lady Arabella Stuart, see vol. ii. p. 650, article LENNOX. Her portrait is subjoined.

STUART, JAMES, prior of St. Andrews and earl of Moray, celebrated as "the Good Regent," was the natural son of James V. by Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of the fifth earl of Mar, who afterwards married Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven. He was born in 1533, and in his infancy was placed under the care of the celebrated George Buchanan. In 1538 he was constituted prior of St. Andrews, and from his earliest years he exhibited proofs of an extraordinary genius for state affairs. In 1548, though then only fifteen years of age, at the head of a little band of patriots, he repulsed an English force which had made a descent on the coast of Fife. He accompanied his sister, the young Queen Mary, when she went to France for her education; and having, in addition to the priories of St. Andrews and Pittenweem, acquired that of Mascon in France, he received, in 1555, a dispensation from the Pope to hold the three benefices. Three years after, he was one of the commissioners sent to France by the Scots Estates to be present at the marriage of the queen to the dauphin.

At the commencement of the religious struggles in Scotland, the Lord James Stuart, as he was then called, adhered at first to the party of the queen regent; but, disgusted with her insincerity and disregard of treaties, he joined the Lords of the Congregation in 1559; and by his sagacity and penetration, as well as his boldness in defence of the Reformed doctrines, soon became the leader of his party. During all the transactions which followed, he continued to direct their counsels with great wisdom, prudence, and ability; and, next to John Knox, it may be said that to him it was principally owing that the Reformation made so great progress in Scotland. Soon after the death of the queen regent, in June 1560, he was chosen one of the lords of the articles; and, in 1561, he was sent by the convention of estates to France, to invite Mary to return home. On her arrival in Scotland, he became her prime minister and adviser. To him and to Maitland of Lethington was committed the chief direction of affairs, and by their prudent advice she conducted herself for some time with great moderation. As the queen's lieutenant he dispersed a numerous band of moss-troopers which infested the borders, and brought the leaders of them to condign punishment. In February 1562 he was created earl of Mar, and he soon after married Lady Agnes Keith, daughter of the earl Marischal, by whom he had two daughters. The earldom of Mar having been claimed by Lord Erskine, (see MARR, p. 108 of this vol.,) the Lord James received the title of earl of Moray, by which he is best known in history.

The earl of Huntly, the leader of the Popish party, having, with his two sons, appeared in arms in the north, Moray, with an inferior force, immediately marched against him, and by his steady courage and prudent conduct entirely defeated the rebels, at Corrichie, October 28, 1562, Huntly himself being slain, and his two sons taken prisoners. Moray continued to direct the counsels of the queen till her nuptials with Darnley in July 1565. He warmly opposed the marriage, and finding that the earl of Bothwell and others of his declared enemies were openly received and encouraged by the queen, he withdrew from court, and declined to attend a convention which was ordered to meet at Perth. Three days after the

marriage he was summoned to court by the queen, and refusing to appear, was proclaimed an outlaw, and, in self-defence, with others of the nobility, was compelled to have recourse to arms. Being pursued, however, from place to place, by Mary, in person, at the head of a superior force, he was at last obliged, with his adherents, to take refuge in England.

The day after the assassination of Rizzio, March 10, 1566, Moray and the banished lords returned to Edinburgh, having been invited home by the conspirators against the unfortunate secretary. Moray was graciously received both by Mary and her husband, and he and the Protestant nobles soon after obtained a full pardon. Perceiving, however, that he had not regained the confidence of her majesty, and disapproving of her conduct, he declined taking any active part in public affairs, and appeared very seldom at court. After the murder of Darnley he obtained her majesty's permission to leave the kingdom, and, in April 1567, went to France, where he remained till recalled by a message from the confederated lords.

He arrived in Edinburgh about August 10th of the same year, when he found that Mary, then a prisoner in Lochleven, had subscribed the instruments by which she resigned the crown, and appointed him regent. He was formally invested with the regency, August 22d, 1567, and, as soon as he was confirmed in the government, he exerted himself with great zeal and prudence to secure the peace of the kingdom, and to settle the affairs of the church. He was actively occupied in restoring tranquillity and confidence to the nation, and in receiving the submission of many of the queen's faction, when, on May 2d, 1568, Mary escaped from Lochleven, and the discontented nobles immediately joined her standard. At this critical juncture the genius and prudence of the regent were eminently displayed. He was at Glasgow at the time, holding a court of justice; and, while he amused the queen for some days with negotiations, he employed himself with the utmost activity in drawing together his adherents from different parts of the kingdom.

As soon as he was in a condition to take the field, he broke off the negotiation, and determined to hazard a battle. Mary, whose interest it was to avoid a contest, imprudently attacked his army in an advantageous position at Langside, May 19, 1568, and, being completely defeated, fled to England, and threw herself on the generosity of Elizabeth. In October of the same year, the English queen having procured herself to be chosen umpire between the two parties, he went with other commissioners to England, and, at the conference held at Westminster, in vindication of his own conduct, he openly charged Mary not only with having consented to the murder of Darnley, but with being accessory to its contrivance and execution. He returned to Scotland in February 1569, and, by his prompt and vigorous measures, broke the party of the queen, under the duke of Chatelherault, whom he committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh.

The partizans of Mary now resolved to cut him off by private means. During the year 1568, two persons were employed to assassinate him, but the design was discovered and prevented. He at last fell a victim to the resentment and party feelings of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, one of the prisoners taken at Langside, who, after being tried, condemned, and brought out to execution, had his life and liberty granted to him by the regent. Unfortunately, a forfeited estate of his had been bestowed on one of the regent's favourites, and his wife was turned out naked, in a cold night, into the open fields, where, before morning, she became furiously mad. Hamilton, therefore, resolved on the most signal vengeance. By this man the regent was shot through the body by a musket-ball at Linlithgow, January 21, 1570, and died the same evening, in the 37th year of his age.

STUART, Mary, Queen of Scots. See Mary Stuart.

STUART, John, third earl of Bute, a statesman and patron of literature. See Bute, title of, vol. i. p. 515.

STUART, Dr. Gilbert, an eminent historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1742. He was educated in the university of that city, where his father, Mr. George Stuart, was professor of humanity, and was destined for the bar, but relinquished law for literature. In 1768 he published 'An Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the English Constitu-

tion.' This was the fruit of his early and vigorous application to the study of history and the general principles of legislation, and the merit of which procured him the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh. In 1772 he edited Sullivan's Lectures on the English Constitution, to which he prefixed a 'Discourse on the Government and Laws of England.' Being disappointed, principally through the influence of Dr. Robertson exerted against him, in an attempt to obtain one of the law professorships in the university of Edinburgh, he removed to London, and from 1768 to 1773 he was a regular contributor to the Monthly Review.

In the latter year Dr. Stuart returned to his native city, and, in conjunction with Mr. Smellie and others, commenced the Edinburgh Magazine and Review; but his illiberal and virulent criticisms and coarse personalities ruined the character of the work, which was discontinued in 1776. Two of his most prominent characteristics were arrogance of manners, and a lofty idea of his own genius and learning. On the failure of the Magazine, he thus wrote: "It is my constant fate to be disappointed in everything I attempt; I do not think I ever had a wish that was gratified, and never dreaded an event that did not come. With this felicity of fate, I wonder how the devil I could turn projector. I am now sorry that I left London; and the moment I have money enough to carry me back to it I shall set off. I mortally abhor and detest this place, and everybody in it. Never was there a city where there was so much pretension to knowledge and that had so little of it. The solemn foppery, and the gross stupidity of the Scottish literati are perfectly insupportable. Nothing will do in this country that has common sense in it; only cant, hypocrisy, and superstition will flourish here. A curse on the country, and on all the men, women, and children of it."

In 1778 he published his 'View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement,' which became the most popular of his works. The year following appeared his 'Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitutional History of Scotland;' in 1780 'The History of the Reformation in Scotland;' and, in 1782, 'The History of Scotland, from the establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary,' in 2 vols. His object in this publication was to vindicate the character of the queen, and to expose the weakness of the proofs of her guilt brought forward by Dr. Robertson, whose writings he assailed throughout life with unrelenting animosity. In 1782 he again repaired to London, and engaged in writing for the Political Herald and English Review; but habits of intemperance had undermined his constitution, and being attacked with dropsy, he returned to his father's house at Musselburgh, where he died, August 13, 1786.

STUART, Sir Charles, a distinguished general, fourth son of the third earl of Bute, was born in January 1753. He was educated under the superintendence of his father, and after having made the tour of Europe, and been presented at the principal courts, he entered the army in 1768, as ensign in the 37th foot. He was rapidly promoted through the intermediate steps, and in 1777 was made lieutenant-colonel of the 26th foot or Cameronians. He continued in that regiment for several years, and eminently distinguished himself in the American revolutionary war. In 1782, he had the rank of colonel, and in 1793 of major-general. In October 1794 he was appointed colonel of the 68th foot, and in the following March of his old regiment, the 26th. In 1794 and following year he was employed in the Mediterranean, and made himself master of Corsica. In December 1796, he was appointed to the command of the auxiliary British force in Portugal, and the measures he adopted, on his arrival with the troops, effectually secured that country against the then threatened invasion of the French.

On his return to Britain, he was, in January 1798, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. In September of that year he again sailed for Portugal, took the British troops there under his command, and proceeded with them to Minorca. He landed November 7, and by the 18th of the same month, he had made a conquest of the whole island, without the loss of a man, the Spanish forces, to the number of 3,700, having capitulated. For this important service, he was invested with the order of the Bath, January 8, 1799, and the same year was appointed governor of Minorca.

He was afterwards summoned to the defence of Sicily, and at the close of the same year was ordered to Malta, which Bonaparte had conquered on his voyage to Egypt. After taking the fortress of La Valette by blockade, he returned to England, and to his representations it was partly owing that the British government retained possession of that island. He died at Richmond Lodge, May 25, 1801, in his 49th year, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, for his diplomatic services, was, in January 1828, created a British peer, by the title of Baron Stuart de Rothesay.

SUTHERLAND, a surname derived from the county of that name in the north-east of Scotland. The Norse sea kings, who in ancient times held the sovereignty of the Orcades, styled the region south of the Ord mountain, Sudrland or Southerland, as lying south from Caithness, which for a long time was their only possession on the mainland of Scotland.

The clan Sutherland had for their badge what is vulgarly called Butcher's broom. According to Skene, the ancient Gaelic population of the district now known by the name of Sutherland were driven out or destroyed by the Norwegians when they took possession of the country, after its conquest by Thorfinn, the Norse Jarl of Orkney, in 1034, and were replaced by settlers from Moray and Ross. He says, "There are consequently no clans whatever descended from the Gaelic tribe which anciently inhabited the district of Sutherland, and the modern Gaelic population of part of that region is derived from two sources. In the first place, several of the tribes of the neighbouring district of Ross, at an early period, gradually spread themselves into the nearest and most mountainous parts of the country, and they consisted chiefly of the clan Anrias. Secondly, Hugh Freskin, a descendant of Freskin de Moravia, and whose family was a branch of the ancient Gaelic tribe of Moray, obtained from King William the territory of Sutherland, although it is impossible to discover the circumstances which occasioned the grant. He was of course accompanied in this expedition by numbers of his followers, who increased in Sutherland to an extensive tribe; and Freskin became the founder of the noble family of Sutherland, who, under the title of earls of Sutherland, have continued to enjoy possession of this district for so many generations." (*Skene's Highlanders*, vol. ii. p. 301.) We do not altogether agree with this intelligent author that the district in question was at any time entirely colonized by the Norsemen. There can be no doubt that a remnant of the old inhabitants remained, after the Norwegian conquest, and it is certain that the Gaelic population, reinforced as they were undoubtedly by incomers from the neighbouring districts and from Moray, ultimately regained the superiority in Sutherland. Many of them were unquestionably from the province of Moray, and these, like the rest of the inhabitants, adopted the name of Sutherland, from the appellation given by the Norwegians to the district.

The chief of the clan was called the great cat, and the head of the house of Sutherland has long carried a black cat in his coat-of-arms. According to Sir George Mackenzie, the name of Cattu was formerly given to Sutherland and Caithness, (originally Cattu-ness,) on account of the great number of wild cats with which it was, at one period, infested.

The earl of Sutherland was the chief of the clan, but on the accession to the earldom in 1766, of Countess Elizabeth, the infant daughter of the eighteenth earl, and afterwards duchess of Sutherland, as the chiefship could not descend to a female, William Sutherland of Killipheder, who died in 1832, and enjoyed a small annuity from her grace, was accounted the eldest male descendant of the old earls. John Campbell Sutherland, Esq. of Fors, was afterwards considered the real chief.

The clan Sutherland could bring into the field 2,000 fighting men. In 1715 and 1745 they were among the loyal clans, and zealously supported the succession of the house of Hanover. In 1759, a fencible corps, 1,100 strong, was raised by the earl of Sutherland from his estates. "The martial appearance of these men," says General Stewart, "when they marched into Perth in May, 1760, with the earl of Sutherland at their head, was never forgotten by those who saw them, and who never failed to express admiration of their fine military air." This regiment was reduced in May 1763. In 1779, another regiment of Sutherland fencibles, to the number of 1,000 men, was raised when the young countess of Sutherland was in possession of the earldom. As the representative of the family of Sutherland was a female, and there was no near relative of the name to assume the command of the regiment, William Wemyss of Wemyss, nephew of the last earl, was appointed colonel. The regiment was disbanded in 1783. In 1793, a third regiment of Sutherland fencibles was formed, with Colonel Wemyss of Wemyss at its head. This corps numbered 1,084 men. In 1797 it was employed in Ireland, and it was said of the men that "they were not a week in a fresh quarter or cantonment, that they did not conciliate and become intimate with the people." It was from the disbanded ranks of this corps that the 93d regiment of the line, or Sutherland Highlanders, was principally formed.

SUTHERLAND, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, and the oldest existing title in Britain, is said to have been granted by Alexander II., to William, lord of Sutherland, about 1228, for assisting to quell a powerful northern savage of the name of Gillespie. William was the son of Hugh Freskin, who acquired the district of Sutherland by the forfeiture of the earl of Caithness for rebellion in 1197. Hugh was the grandson of Freskin the Fleming, who came into Scotland in the reign of David I., and obtained from that prince the lands of Strathbrock in Linlithgowshire, also, the lands of Duffus and others in Moray, (see vol. i. p. 520). His son, William, was a constant attendant on King William the Lion, during his frequent expeditions into Moray, and assumed the name of William de Moravia. He died towards the end of the 12th century. His son, Hugh, got the district of Sutherland, as already mentioned. Hugh's son, "Willielmus dominus de Sutherlandia, filius et hæres quondam Hugonis Freskin," is usually reckoned the first earl of Sutherland. The date of the creation of the title is not known; but from an indenture executed in 1275, in which Gilbert, bishop of Caithness, makes a solemn composition of an affair that had been long in debate betwixt his predecessors in the see and the noble men, William of famous memory, and William, his son, earls of Sutherland, it is clear that there existed an earl of Sutherland betwixt 1222, the year of Gilbert's consecration as bishop, and 1245, the year of his death, and it is on the strength of this deed that the representative of the house claims the rank of premier earl of Scotland, with the date 1228. Nisbet states that Walter, son of Alanus, thane of Sutherland, who was killed by Mac-

beth, was the first earl of Sutherland, having been raised to that dignity by Malcolm Canmore in 1061, on the introduction of the Saxon title of earl into Scotland.

Earl William died at Dunrobin in 1248. His son, William, second earl, succeeded to the title in his infancy. He was one of the Scots nobles who attended the parliament of Alexander III. at Scone, 5th February 1284, when the succession to the crown of Scotland was settled, and he sat in the great convention at Brigham, 12th March 1290. He swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, but joined the cause of Bruce, and made several incursions on the English borders, in one of which he took the castle of Roxburgh, burnt Durham, and wasted the country. He was one of the eighteen Highland chiefs who fought at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, on the side of Bruce, and he subscribed the famous letter of the Scots nobles to the Pope, 6th April 1320. He died in 1325, having enjoyed the title for the long period of 77 years.

His son, Kenneth, the third earl, fell at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333, valiantly supporting the cause of David II. With a daughter, Eustach, he had two sons, William, fourth earl, and Nicholas, ancestor of the Lords Duffus.

William, fourth earl, married the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert I., by his second wife, Elizabeth de Burgo, and he made grants of land in the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen to powerful and influential persons, to win their support of his eldest son, John's claim to the succession to the crown. John was selected by his uncle, David II., as heir to the throne, in preference to the high-steward, who had married the Princess Marjory, but he died at Lincoln in England in 1361, while a hostage there for the payment of the king's ransom. His father, Earl William, was one of the commissioners to treat for the release of King David in 1351, also on 13th June 1354, and again in 1357. He was for some years detained in England as an hostage for David's observance of the treaty on his release from his long captivity. The earl did not obtain his full liberty till 20th March 1367. He died at Dunrobin in Sutherland in 1370. His son, William, fifth earl, is called William de Murriff, son of William, earl of Sutherland, in a document dated 28th January 1367, in which Edward III. takes him into his protection while in England. He was present at the surprise of Berwick by the Scots in November 1384, and in that division of the Scots army which marched towards Carlisle in 1388, under the command of the two sons of Robert II., the earls of Fife and Strathern, while a smaller division passed into Northumberland, under the earl of Douglas, and fought the battle of Otterburn. With their neighbours, the Mackays, the clan Sutherland were often at feud, and in all their contests with them they generally came off victorious. On one occasion in 1395, in a discussion concerning their differences, the earl, erroneously called Nicholas, instead of William, in Sir Robert Gordon's history, stabbed the chief of the Mackays and his son with his own hand (see page 5 of this volume). He died about the end of the 14th century, leaving two sons, Robert, sixth earl, and Kenneth, ancestor of George Sutherland of Fors, who, as heir male of the ancient earls, claimed the earldom in 1766.

Robert, sixth earl, was engaged in the battle of Homildon in 1402. He was sent to England as an hostage for James I., 9th November 1427. In his time the clan Mackay became troublesome, and the earl was obliged to take up arms against John Aberigh, natural son of Angus Dubh Mackay, whom he forced to retire for a time for safety to the Isles. But he returned to Sutherland, and having entered Strathully, unawares, the night after Christmas, he slew three of the Sutherlands at Dinoboll. He again fled, but was so closely pursued by the earl that he was forced to submit, after previously obtaining pardon. The earl died in 1442. He had three sons. 1. John, seventh earl. 2. Robert. 3. Alexander, ancestor of the Sleacht Kenneth wick Allister.

John, seventh earl, resigned the earldom in favour of John his son and heir, 22d February 1456, reserving to himself the liferent of it, and died in 1460. He had married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Lanarkshire, and by her had four sons and two daughters. The sons were: 1. Alexander, who predeceased his father. 2. John, eighth earl of Sutherland. 3. Nicholas. 4. Thomas Beg. The elder daughter, Lady Jane, married Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, and was the mother of Gawin Dunbar, bishop of Aberdeen. The younger daughter was the wife of Seton of Meldrum. The widowed countess and her son, Earl John, disagreeing, he demolished her house and tower of Helmsdale, which had been built by her. She retired to Easter Garty, and as a protection married Alexander Dunbar, the brother of her daughter's husband. Alexander Dunbar was killed by Alexander Sutherland of Dilred, who was executed and forfeited for the crime, (see page 6 of this volume).

John, eighth earl, died in 1508. He had married Lady Margaret Macdonald, eldest daughter of Alexander earl of Ross, lord of the Isles, and by her, who was drowned crossing the ferry of Uness, he had two sons: John, ninth earl, and Alexander, who died young, and a daughter, Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland. A John, earl of Sutherland, either the ninth earl or his father, slew two of his nephews, sons of a natural brother, called Thomas Moir. The young men, Robert Sutherland and the Keith, so called on account of being brought up by a person of that name, had often annoyed the earl, and on one occasion they entered his castle of Dunrobin to brave him to his face, which so provoked him that he instantly killed Robert in the house. The Keith, after receiving several wounds, escaped from the house, but was overtaken and slain at the Clayside near Dunrobin, which from that circumstance was afterwards called Aileinn-Cheith, or the bush of the Keith. The ninth earl died, without issue, in 1514, when the succession devolved upon his sister, Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland in her own right.

This lady had married Adam Gordon of Aboyne, second son of George, second earl of Huntly, high-chancellor of Scotland, and in his wife's right, according to the custom of the age, he was styled earl of Sutherland. In 1516, Earl Adam made a grant of some lands in Strathully to the earl of Caithness, in order to secure his assistance against the Mackays. Having, contrary to good faith, both kept the lands and joined the enemies of the earl of Sutherland, an action at law was commenced by the latter, but the matters in dispute between them were subsequently settled by arbitration, (see vol. i. p. 521). Taking advantage of the earl of Sutherland's absence in Edinburgh, on this business, the Mackays in 1517 invaded Sutherland, and burnt and spoiled everything which came in their way. The countess, who had remained at home, placed her clan under the command of her natural brother, Alexander Sutherland, who defeated the Mackays, with great slaughter, at a place called Torran-Dubh, near Rogart, (see page 6 of this volume). This Alexander Sutherland afterwards married the sister of the Mackay chief, and was induced by him to raise disturbances in Sutherland. On the death of the ninth earl, he had laid claim to the earldom, on the pretence that his father and mother had entered into a contract of marriage, and that he was legitimately born, but had judicially renounced his claim in presence of the sher-

iff of Inverness, on the 25th July 1509. In spite of this, however, he renewed his pretensions. Earl Adam endeavoured to induce him, by offering him many favourable conditions, again to renounce his claim; but in vain. He maintained the legitimacy of his birth, and alleged that the renunciation he had granted at Inverness had been obtained from him contrary to his inclination and against the advice of his best friends. As he was very popular with many of the clan, he soon collected a considerable force, and in the absence of the earl, attacked and took Dunrobin castle. The earl sent a force to besiege the castle, which surrendered. Alexander had retired to Strathnaver, but he again returned into Sutherland with a fresh body of men, and laid waste the country. He was soon after attacked by the earl at a place called Ald Quhillin, near the seaside, taken prisoner, and beheaded on the spot. His head was sent to Dunrobin on a spear, and placed on the top of the great tower, "which shews us (as Sir Robert Gordon, following the superstition of his times, curiously observes) that whatsoever by fate is allotted, though sometimes foreshewed, can never be avoyded. For the witches had told Alexander the bastard that his head should be the highest that ever wes of the Sutherlands; which he did foolishlye interpret that some day he would be earl of Sutherland, and in honour abóve all his predicessors." The earl of Sutherland, being then far advanced in life, retired for the most part to Strathbogy and Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire, to spend the remainder of his days amongst his friends, and intrusted the charge of the country to his eldest son, Alexander Gordon, master of Sutherland, a young man of great intrepidity and talent; and on the countess' resignation, a charter of the earldom was granted to him by King James V., on 1st December 1527. She died in 1535, and her husband in 1537. Their issue were, 1. Alexander, master of Sutherland, who was infeft in the earldom in 1527, under the charter above mentioned, and died in 1529, leaving, by his wife, Lady Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of the second earl of Athole, three sons, John, Alexander, and William, and two daughters. 2. John Gordon. 3. Adam Gordon, killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547. 4. Gilbert Gordon of Gartay, who married Isobel Sinclair, daughter of the laird of Dunbeath, of whom afterwards.

Alexander's eldest son, John, born about 1525, succeeded his grandfather as eleventh earl. He was lieutenant of Moray in 1547 and 1548, and with George, earl of Huntly, was selected to accompany the queen regent to France in September 1550. While at the French court the two earls were invested with the order of St. Michael by the king of France, and the earl of Sutherland attended the queen regent on her return to Scotland. In his absence, he intrusted the government of the country to Alexander Gordon, his brother, who ruled it with great justice and severity; but the people, disliking the restraint under which they were held, created a tumult, and placed John Sutherland, son of Alexander Sutherland, the bastard, at their head. While Alexander Gordon was attending divine service in the church at Golspiekirktoun, the disaffected proceeded to attack him, but collecting the little company he had about him, he went out of the church to meet them, when alarmed at his bold bearing, they at once dispersed. Indignant at the affront offered to him, one William Murray, of the family of Pulrossie, shortly afterwards killed John Sutherland upon the nether green of Dunrobin, in revenge for which murder, William Murray was himself thereafter slain by the laird of Clyne. The Mackays also took advantage of the earl's absence to plunder and lay waste the country, (see page 7 of this volume). The earl of Sutherland obtained from the queen regent the government of the earldom of Ross, by letters patent, dated 6th July 1555. He joined the lords of the Congregation, and was wounded in the arm, by the shot of a harquebus, while attacking the French auxiliaries near Kinghorn in 1559. He also assisted at the siege of Leith. In 1561, Hugh Murray of Aberscors having killed a gentleman of the Siol Thomais in Sutherland, thereby incurred the displeasure of the earl, and in consequence fled into Caithness and sought the protection of the earl of Caithness. About the same time, William and Angus Sutherland and the other Sutherlands of Berriedale, killed several of the Caithness people, and wasted the lands of the Clynes in that country. For these acts they were banished by the earl of Caithness. They, however, returned to Caithness, and being assisted by Hugh Murray of Aberscors, they took the castle of Berriedale, laid waste the country, and molested the people of Caithness with their incursions. By the mediation of the earl of Sutherland, William and Angus Sutherland and their accomplices obtained a pardon from Queen Mary, which so exasperated the earl of Caithness, that he imbibed a mortal hatred not only against the earl of Sutherland, and the Murrays, but also against all the inhabitants of Sutherland. On the charge of having engaged in the rebellion of the earl of Huntly in 1562, the earl of Sutherland was forfeited, 28th May 1563, when he retired to Flanders. He returned to Scotland in 1565, and his forfeiture was rescinded by act of parliament, 19th April 1567. He and his countess, who was then in a state of pregnancy, were poisoned at Helmsdale castle by Isobel Sinclair, the wife of the earl's uncle, Gilbert Gordon of Gartay, and the cousin of the earl of Caithness, and died five days afterwards at Dunrobin castle. This happened in July 1567, when the earl was in his 42d year. (For the circumstances attending this unnatural murder, which the earl of Caithness is said to have instigated, see vol. i. p. 522.) Their only son, Alexander, master of Sutherland, then in his fifteenth year, fortunately escaped the same fate, by being detained at a hunting party, so that he arrived late at Helmsdale castle. Perceiving his son preparing to sit down to supper, the earl, who felt the poison beginning to work, took the tablecloth and threw it along the house, and would not suffer his son, though very hungry, to eat anything, but sent him the same night to the castle of Skibo. The 11th earl, styled the good earl John, was thrice married: 1st, to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, only daughter of the third earl of Argyle, relict of James, earl of Moray, natural son of James IV.; 2dly, to Lady Helen Stewart, daughter of the third earl of Lennox, relict of the fifth earl of Errol; and 3dly, to Marian, eldest daughter of the fourth Lord Seton, relict of the fourth earl of Menteith. This was the lady who was poisoned with him. He had issue by his second wife only, two sons and three daughters. John, the elder son, died an infant. Alexander, the younger, was the twelfth earl of Sutherland.

Being under age when he succeeded to the earldom, the ward of this young nobleman was granted to his eldest sister, Lady Margaret Gordon, who committed it to the care of John, earl of Athole. The latter sold the wardship to George, earl of Caithness, the enemy of his house. Having by treachery got possession of the castle of Skibo, in which the young earl resided, he seized his person and carried him off to Caithness, where he forced him to marry his daughter, Lady Barbara Sinclair, a profligate woman of double his own age. When he attained his majority he divorced her. (See vol. i. p. 522.) In 1569, he escaped from the earl of Caithness, who had taken up his residence at Dunrobin castle and formed a design upon his life. The better to conceal his intentions, he went to Edinburgh, leaving instructions to those in

his confidence to murder the young earl in his absence. Some of the friends of the latter having received private intelligence of this atrocious design, came quietly at night, to the burn of Golspie, in the vicinity of Dunrobin. Concealing themselves to prevent discovery, they sent Alexander Gordon of Sidderay to the castle, disguised as a pedlar, for the purpose of warning the earl of his danger. Early the following morning, the earl proposed to the residents in the castle, under whose charge he was, to accompany him on a small excursion in the neighbourhood. This proposal seemed so reasonable in itself, that, although he was perpetually watched by the earl of Caithness' servants, they at once agreed. When they got out, the earl led his keepers directly into the ambush laid by his friends, who rushed from their hiding-place, and seizing him, conveyed him safely to Strathbogie. For the subsequent proceedings between the rival houses of Sutherland and Caithness, see vol. i. p. 522, *et seq.* In 1581 the earl of Sutherland was one of the assize on the trial of the regent Morton. In 1583 he obtained from the earl of Huntly, the king's lieutenant in the north, a grant of the superiority of Strathnaver, and of the heritable sheriffship of Sutherland and Strathnaver, which last was granted in lieu of the lordship of Aboyne. This grant was confirmed by his majesty in a charter under the great seal, by which Sutherland and Strathnaver were disjoined and dismembered from the sheriffdom of Inverness. The earl died at Dunrobin, 6th December 1594, in his 43d year. Having divorced Lady Barbara Sinclair in 1573, he married, secondly, Lady Jean Gordon, third daughter of the fourth earl of Huntly, high-chancellor of Scotland, who had been previously married to the earl of Bothwell, but repudiated to enable that ambitious and profligate nobleman to marry Queen Mary. She subsequently married Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne, whom she also survived. To the earl of Sutherland she had, with two daughters, four sons. 1. John, 13th earl. 2. Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon. 3. Hon. Adam Gordon. 4. Hon. Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, the historian of the family of Sutherland, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, being the first of that order, 28th May 1625. (See vol. ii. p. 330, for a memoir of him.)

John, 13th earl of Sutherland, born 20th July 1576, carried the sword at the opening of parliament 13th December 1597. In July of the following year he set out to travel on the continent, and returned home in 1600. In 1606 he was accused of being a secret Catholic, and he and his wife and mother were ordered to be confined in Inverness, while the earl of Caithness and his lady, also suspected of papistry, were ordered to Elgin. The matters in dispute between the two earls having been submitted to the privy council, who showed no disposition to decide them quickly, George, earl of Caithness, in the beginning of 1614, sought to gratify his vengeance against the earl of Sutherland, by accusing him of privately favouring popery. He was accordingly apprehended upon a warrant issued by the king, and imprisoned at St. Andrews. He applied to the bishops for a month's delay, promising that before that time he would either give the church satisfaction, or surrender himself, but his application was refused by the court of high commission. Sir Alexander Gordon, the earl's brother, being then in Edinburgh, immediately sent notice of these proceedings to his youngest brother, Sir Robert Gordon, who was at that time in London. Sir Robert applied to the king for the earl's release for a time, that he might look after his affairs in the north, when his majesty granted a warrant for his liberation till the month of August following On the expiration of the time, he returned to his confinement at St. Andrews, whence he was removed, on his own application, to the abbey of Holyrood-house. There he remained till March 1615, when he obtained leave to go home, "having," says Sir Robert Gordon, "in some measure satisfied the church concerning his religion." He died at Dornoch, 11th September the same year, aged 40. By his countess, Lady Anna Elphinston, he had, with two daughters, four sons, namely, 1. Patrick, master of Sutherland, who died young. 2. John, fourteenth earl. 3. Hon. Adam Gordon, who entered the Swedish service, and was killed at the battle of Nordlingen, 27th August 1634, aged 22. 4. Hon. George Posthumus Gordon, born after his father's death, 9th February 1616, a lieutenant-colonel in the army. The younger daughter, Lady Anne, wife of Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddels, Aberdeenshire, was drowned at sea on the coast of Holland in July 1648, on her passage to France, to enjoy the free exercise of her religion, having been bred in the Romish faith, under her grandmother, Jean, countess of Bothwell and Sutherland. Besides several other passengers, three daughters of the earl of Angus, nieces of the duke of Lennox, and two sons of the earl of Wintoun, were lost in the same ship.

John, fourteenth earl of Sutherland, born 4th March 1609, was only six years old when he succeeded his father, and during his minority his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon, was tutor of Sutherland. In this capacity the latter was much engaged in securing the peace of the country, so often broken by the lawless proceedings of the earl of Caithness, against whom, armed with the king's authority, he led an expedition, and forced him, in September 1623, to surrender his principal castles and to fly to Orkney, (see vol. i. p. 524). By Sir Robert's judicious management of the affairs of the house of Sutherland, his nephew, the earl, on attaining his majority, found the hostility of the enemy of his house, the earl of Caithness, either neutralized, or rendered no longer dangerous. In 1633, however, he found himself involved in a quarrel with Lord Lorn, then justiciary of the Isles, eldest son of the earl of Argyle, in consequence of having hanged some islesmen and others, dependents of Lord Lorn, for horse-stealing. Lord Lorn complained to the lords of the council against the earl, for having, as he maintained, apprehended the king's free subjects without a commission, and for causing them to be executed, and obtained letters to charge him to answer the complaint. Sir Robert Gordon, being then at Edinburgh, stated the true facts of the case to the council, who approved of the earl's conduct, and decided that in respect the earl of Sutherland had the rights of regality and sheriffship within himself, and was appointed to administer justice within his own bounds, he was not obliged to send criminals, though islanders, to Lord Lorn or his deputies. This decision had the effect of relieving Sutherland and Ross from farther incursions on the part of Lord Lorn's followers. In 1637, the earl joined the supplicants against the service book, and on the breaking out of the civil war in the following year, accompanied by Lord Reay and the master of Berridale and others, he went to Inverness and Elgin, and was very active in persuading the inhabitants to subscribe the Covenant. The marquis of Huntly, who had raised the royal standard in the north, wrote him confidentially, blaming him for his past conduct, and advising him to declare for the king, but the earl informed him, in reply, that it was against the bishops and their innovations, and not against the king, that he was acting. He then, in his turn, advised the marquis to join the Covenanters, by doing which he said he would not only confer honour on himself, but much good on his native country. Thereupon he joined the earl of Seaforth and the other Covenanters on the north of the river Spey.

In 1641 he was appointed by parliament a privy councillor for life, and in 1644 he was sent north with a commission for disarming malignants, as the royalists were called. In 1645 he was one of the committee of estates. The same year he joined General Hurry, with his retainers at Inverness, just immediately before the battle of Auldearn. In the duke of Hamilton's 'engagement' for the rescue of the king in 1648, he was appointed a colonel of foot, but declined the office. He sat in the parliament of Scotland in January 1649, and on 10th March following, was appointed keeper of the privy seal. In 1650 he accompanied General David Leslie when he was sent by the parliament against the royalists in the north. That general proceeded into Badenoch with one portion of his army, while he despatched the earl of Sutherland with five troops of horse, to collect forces in Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. At daybreak of the 8th of May, on the earl's return from Ross, he speedily crossed the Spey, and seizing the royalist sentinels, surprised Lord Reay at the castle of Balveny. Lord Reay himself and about 900 foot were taken prisoners, and about 80 of the royalists killed. On the marquis of Montrose's arrival in Caithness, the earl assembled all his countrymen to oppose his advance into Sutherland. Montrose, however, had secured the important pass of the Ord, and on his entering Sutherland, the earl, not conceiving himself strong enough to resist him, retired with about 300 men into Ross. He had previously put strong garrisons into Dunrobin, Skeibo, Skibo, and Dornoch, and sent off a party with cattle and effects to the hills, to be out of Montrose's reach. After being some days in Sutherland, Montrose sent a notification to the earl, that though he had spared his lands for the present, the time was at hand when he would make his own neighbours undo him. Little did he think that his own fate was so soon to be decided. In August of the same year, the earl set off to Edinburgh, with 1,000 men, to join the forces under General Leslie, collected to oppose Cromwell, but was too late for the battle of Dunbar, which was fought before his arrival. His regiment was then ordered to Stirling, and he himself sent to his own country to raise more men. In March 1651, he sent a regiment of Sutherland and Strathnaver men to Stirling, and the king himself, Charles II., wrote him a letter of thanks for them. Although appointed a colonel of foot, he did not accompany the king to England, but was directed to remain in Sutherland, to watch the coast, and his regiment was placed under the command of the viscount of Frendraught. During the usurpation of Cromwell the earl lived retired. He died in 1663, in his 55th year.

His son, George, fifteenth earl, died 4th March, 1703, aged 70, and was buried at Holyrood-house, where a monument was erected to his memory. The son of this nobleman, John, sixteenth earl, married, when Lord Strathnaver, Helen, second daughter of William, Lord Cochrane, sister of the Viscountess Dundee. After the Revolution he sent a letter from Inverness, dated 3d July 1689, to the Viscount Dundee, at his head-quarters at Strowan, couched in very friendly terms, and advising him to follow the example of the duke of Gordon, who had given in his adhesion to the government of King William, as the course he was following, if persisted in, would lead inevitably to his ruin. In his answer, dated "Stroan, 15th July 1689," Dundee expressed himself deeply sensible of the obligation he had to his lordship for his advice and offers of service, which he imputed to his "sincere goodness and concern" for him and his family, and in return he assured him that he had no less concern for him, and had even been thinking of making him a similar proposal, but delayed doing so till things should appear more clear to him. He was one of the privy councillors of King William, and as colonel of a regiment of foot he followed that monarch in all his campaigns in Flanders. He was also a privy councillor to Queen Anne, and in 1705 was named one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, which he steadily supported in parliament. He was one of the sixteen representatives of the Scots peerage chosen in the last Scots parliament in 1707, and subsequently three times re-elected. In 1715 he was appointed president of the board of trade and manufactures, and lord-lieutenant of the eight northern counties, including Sutherland and Caithness. On the breaking out of the rebellion of that year, he left Edinburgh to raise a force in the north, to act against the insurgents, but before he took his departure from Leith for Dunrobin castle, he arranged with the government for a supply of arms, ammunition, and military stores, to be sent to the north with as little delay as possible. Accordingly, about the end of September, a vessel belonging to Burntisland was freighted for that purpose, on board of which were put between three and four hundred stands of arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and military stores, furnished by the governor of Edinburgh castle, but it was seized in the frith of Forth by the rebels, who were in possession of the whole coast of Fife. To protect their own territories and detain the earl of Seaforth, the chief rebel leader in the north, from forming a junction with the forces under the earl of Mar, the earl of Sutherland, with his son, Lord Strathnaver, and Lord Reay, at the head of about 600 men, joined Colonel Robert Munro, younger of Foulis, who had formed a camp at Alness, where he had collected nearly 600 of the Munroes and Rosses. Seaforth, who had under him a force of 3,000 men, left his camp on 9th October 1716, to attack the earl of Sutherland, but the latter, on account of the disparity of numbers, retreated, when his men dispersed, and returned to their homes. After the capture of Inverness from the rebels by Lord Lovat, in which he was assisted by the earl of Sutherland, the latter made a journey with his own men and parties of the Mackays, Rosses, and Munroes, through the country of the Mackenzies, and levied a contribution upon all the gentlemen of that name whose tenants had joined Seaforth, equal to six weeks' provisions, for the number of men they were bound by law to have furnished the government. The earl of Sutherland thereafter returned to Inverness, which he continued to defend till the rebellion was quelled. His services were acknowledged by George I., who, in June 1716, invested him with the order of the Thistle, and in the following September settled a pension of £1,200 per annum upon him. He figured conspicuously both as a statesman and a soldier, and obtained leave to add to his armorial bearings the double "tressure circum-fleur-de-lire," to indicate his descent from the royal family of Bruce. His lordship died at London, 27th June 1733.

His son, William, Lord Strathnaver, was elected M.P. for Dornoch in 1708, but in those days the eldest son of a Scots peer was not considered eligible for a seat in the House of Commons, and his election was in consequence declared void. He accompanied his father to the north in 1715, and was actively engaged against the rebels. He had the command of a regiment, and distinguished himself at the battle of Glenshiel against the Spaniards and the Jacobite rebels in 1719. He predeceased his father 19th July 1720. He had five sons and two daughters. His two eldest sons died young. William the third son, became seventeenth earl of Sutherland. The elder daughter, the Hon. Helen Sutherland, was the wife of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The younger, the Hon. Janet Sutherland, married George Sinclair, Esq. of Ulbster

and was the mother of the celebrated Sir John Sinclair, baronet.

William, sixteenth earl of Sutherland, was, when Lord Strathnaver, chosen M.P. for Sutherlandshire at the general election of 1727. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1732, and succeeded his grandfather in 1733. Chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers in 1734, he was re-elected in 1741. On the commencement of the rebellion of 1745, he was one of the loyal Highland chiefs who received letters from Lord-president Forbes, to raise independent companies from their clans for the service of government. Accordingly, two companies of Sutherland men, amounting to 100 each, were enrolled, and joined the government forces against the Pretender. He contributed greatly to the suppression of the rebellion in the north. Under the heritable jurisdictions abolition act of 1747, he had £1,000 allowed him for the redeemable sheriffship of Sutherland. He died in France, Dec. 7, 1750, aged 50. By his countess, Lady Elizabeth Wemyss, eldest daughter of the 3d earl of Wemyss, he had, with a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, wife of her cousin, Hon. James Wemyss of Wemyss, a son, William.

The son, William, eighteenth earl of Sutherland, born May 29, 1735, was an officer in the army, and in 1759, when an invasion was expected, he raised a battalion of infantry, of which he was constituted lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, with the rank of colonel in the army, 20th April, 1763. He was one of the sixteen representative Scots peers, and died at Bath 16th June 1766, aged 31. He had married at Edinburgh, 14th April 1761, Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of William Maxwell, Esq. of Preston, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and had two daughters, Lady Catherine and Lady Elizabeth. The former, born 24th May 1764, died at Dunrobin castle 3d January 1766. The loss of their daughter so deeply affected the earl and countess that they went to Bath, in the hope that the amusements of that place would dispel their grief. There, however, the earl was seized with a fever, and the countess devoted herself so entirely to the care of her husband, sitting up with him for twenty-one days night and day, without retiring to bed, that her health was affected, and she died 1st June the same year, sixteen days before his lordship. Their corpses were brought to Scotland, and interred in Holyrood-house.

Their only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, born at Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, 24th May 1765, succeeded as countess of Sutherland, when little more than a year old. She was placed under the guardianship of John, duke of Athol, Charles, earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, and Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, baronets, and John Mackenzie, Esq. of Delvin. A sharp contest arose for the title, her right to the earldom being disputed on the ground that it could not legally descend to a female heir. Her opponents were Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun and Letterfourie, baronet, and George Sutherland, Esq. of Fors. Lord Hailes drew up a paper for her ladyship, entitled 'Additional Case for Elizabeth, claiming the title and dignity of Countess of Sutherland,' which evinced great ability, accuracy, and depth of research. The House of Lords decided in her favour 21st March 1771. The countess, the eighteenth in succession to the earldom, married 4th September 1785, George Granville Leveson Gower, viscount of Trentham, eldest son of Earl Gower, afterwards marquis of Stafford, by his second wife, Lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of the first duke of Bridgewater. His lordship succeeded to his father's titles, and became the second marquis of Stafford. On 14th January 1833 he was created duke of Sutherland, and died 19th July, the same year. The duchess of Sutherland, countess in her own right, thenceforth styled duchess-countess of Sutherland, held the earldom during the long period of 72 years and seven months, and died in January 1839.

Her eldest son, George Granville, born in 1786, succeeded his father as second duke of Sutherland, in 1833, and his mother in the Scottish titles, in 1839. He married in 1823, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, 3d daughter of 6th earl of Carlisle, issue, 4 sons and 7 daughters. The duchess was for a long time mistress of the robes to Queen Victoria. His grace died Feb. 28, 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Granville William. The 2d duke's eldest daughter married in 1844, the duke of Argyle; the second daughter married in 1843, Lord Blantyre; the third daughter married in 1847, the marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the duke of Leinster.

George Granville William, 3d duke of Sutherland, previously styled marquis of Stafford and Lord Strathnaver, born Dec. 19, 1828, married in 1849, Anne, only child of John Hay Mackenzie, Esq. of Cromartie and Newhall, and niece of Sir William Gibson Craig, bart.; issue, 3 sons and 2 daughters. Sons, 1. George Granville, Earl Gower, born July 25, 1850, died July 5, 1858. 2. Cromartie, marquis of Stafford. 3. Lord Francis, Viscount Tarbat, born Aug. 3, 1852. Daughters, Lady Florence and Lady Alexandra. On Oct. 21, 1861, the duchess of Sutherland was created countess of Cromartie in her own right, with succession to her surviving 2d son, and the heirs male of his body. The title of earl of Cromartie, forfeited in the person of George, the third earl, in 1746, has thus been restored to a descendant of the same family by a new creation in her favour. The expenses attending the creation of her new honours, in the way of fees and stamps, are stated to have been as follows, viz.:—As fees, Countess Cromartie, £2,387 14s. 8d.; Viscountess Tarbat, £416 5s.; Baroness Castlehaven, £348 8s. 8d.; Baroness Macleod, £404 8s. 2d. Stamps, £1,870. Total, £5,462 16s.

Lord Francis Leveson Gower, afterwards Lord Francis Egerton, the first duke's second son, inherited the estates of his uncle, the last duke of Bridgewater, and obtained a revival in his own favour of the titles of earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, in the peerage of England, in 1846. He acquired considerable literary distinction as the translator of 'Faust,' and as a poet, and was for many years a member of the House of Commons. He died in October 1857, aged 57, and was succeeded by his son George, second earl of Ellesmere of this family, born June 15, 1823, and died Sept. 19, 1862. He had married Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, youngest daughter of the earl of Cawdor; issue, 2 sons, Francis Charles Granville, Viscount Brackley, who succeeded as 3d earl of Ellesmere, born April 5, 1847, and Hon. Alfred John Francis, born Feb. 6, 1854.

SUTTIE, the name of a Haddingtonshire family, possessing a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred 15th May 1702, on George Suttie of Addiston. By his marriage with Miss Semple, heiress of Balgone, East Lothian, the family acquired that estate. His son, Sir George Suttie of Balgone, the youngest but only surviving of five sons, became the second baronet. This gentleman's eldest son, Sir George, third baronet, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and M.P. for Haddingtonshire, married Agnes, second daughter of William Grant, Esq. of Prestongrange, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Prestongrange, and with five daughters, had three sons. Sir James, the eldest son, born 10th May 1759, succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 26th November, 1783

He was member in three parliaments for the county of Haddington, and in 1818, succeeded his aunt, Janet Grant, countess of Hyndford, as heir of line, in the estate of Prestongrange. In consequence he assumed the additional surname and arms of Grant. He died in 1836. By his wife, Katherine Isabella, second daughter of J. Hamilton, Esq. of Bangour, he had, with two daughters, one son, Sir George Grant Suttie, fifth baronet, born 1st August, 1797, married Lady Harriet Wemyss, seventh daughter of the seventh earl of Wemyss, with issue, four sons and two daughters.

SWINTON, a surname derived from lands in Berwickshire, possessed by the family of Swinton of Swinton since the period of the Heptarchy in England. Of Saxon origin, they are said by tradition to have acquired the inheritance for their bravery in clearing the country of swine, hence the name. The family have for crest a boar chained to a tree, and three boars' heads in their armorial bearings. Sir John Swinton of Swinton, living in 1722, assumed as supporters to his arms two swine, as relative to the name. The lord of Swinton assisted Malcolm Canmore to recover the Scottish throne, and from that monarch, Edulf de Swinton received a charter, one of the first granted in Scotland, confirming to him the property of the whole parish of Swinton. Edulf's son, Liulf, living in the beginning of the reign of King Edgar, was father of Udard, sheriff of Berwickshire, *temp.* Alexander I. His successor, Hernulf de Swinton, obtained a charter from David I., in which three preceding proprietors of the barony are named. Mr. James Anderson, the compiler of the *Diplomata Scotiæ*, in his 'Historical Essay of the Independency of the crown of Scotland,' says that among the many charters of Scots families in the chartulary of Durham, there are two original ones of David I., to the proprietor of Swinton, wherein he is termed *miles*, and was to hold his lands as freely as any of the king's barons. Sir Alan de Swinton is witness in a charter in the reign of King William the Lion. (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 322.) He was the son of Hernulf, and got a charter of the barony of Swinton from Bertram, prior of Coldingham, superior thereof, in the reign of that monarch. He died about 1200, and was interred in the church of Swinton. His name and arms were cut over a stone image on his tomb.

Henry de Swinton, the fourth from Sir Alan, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick in 1296, as did also William de Swinton, vicar of the church of Swinton, of the same family.

Sir John Swinton, the second from Henry, was a distinguished soldier and statesman in the reigns of Robert II. and III. At the battle of Otterburn 31st July 1388, he had a chief command, and to his intrepidity the Scots were indebted for the signal victory obtained over the English, although with the loss of Douglas, on that memorable field. In the wars with the English, it is said to have been his custom to visit the camp of the latter, and give a general challenge to fight any of them who chose to come out to meet him. In 1392, and again in 1400, he was appointed one of the ambassadors to negotiate a treaty with the court of England. At the disastrous battle of Homildon-hill in 1402, the Scots, attacked in front by the English bowmen, were falling uselessly in their ranks, when Sir John Swinton, then advanced in years, exclaimed, "O my brave countrymen, let us not stand still, to be struck down like a herd of deer; let us rather descend upon the English, engage them hand to hand, and at least die like men." He was instantly joined by Adam Gordon, a brave young border baron, whose family had been at deadly feud with Swinton, but who now knelt upon the sod, and craved the honour of knighthood from his hand. This being hastily given, the two chiefs rushed down to a close engagement, but as they were only followed by their own attendants, to the amount of about a hundred, they were soon overwhelmed and slain. The gallant bearing and heroic death of the lord of Swinton furnished the materials to Sir Walter Scott, for his dramatic sketch of Halidon-hill. There appears to have been a close connexion, as well as relationship, between Sir John and the family of Douglas. His first wife was Margaret, countess of Douglas and Mar, widow of the first earl of Douglas, in virtue of which marriage he was called lord of Mar, according to the courtesy of Scotland. By this lady he had no issue. He married, secondly, the princess Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert II., and by her had a son, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, also a renowned warrior. At the battle of Beaugé in France, in 1240, against the English, he unhorsed and slew the duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V., by a wound in his face with his lance. Sir John fell at the battle of Verneuil in 1424. He was twice married, but had issue only by his second wife, his cousin-german, Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter of the regent, Robert, duke of Albany.

Another Sir John Swinton of Swinton was among the barons who, in 1567, signed the bond for the protection of the young king, James VI., against the earl of Bothwell, on the marriage of the latter to Queen Mary.

In 1640, Sir Alexander Swinton of Swinton was appointed sheriff of Berwickshire. He died in 1652. With five daughters, he had six sons. 1. John, his heir. 2. Alexander, a lord of session, by the title of Lord Mersington. At the Revolution, when the Edinburgh mob were repulsed from Holyrood-house by Colonel Wallace, who had charge of the palace, and a warrant was granted to the magistrates to obtain possession of it, they repaired to Holyrood, preceded by the town guard and a number of "discontented gentlemen,' among whom was Lord Mersington, "the fanatic judge," as Lord Balcarras calls him, "with a halbert in his hand, as drunk as ale or brandy could make him." 3. Robert, an officer in the army of King Charles II., killed at the battle of Worcester in 1651, attempting to carry off Cromwell's standard, which he had seized. 4. James, who was in the same army in the same battle. 5. George, of Chesters, writer to the signet. 6. David, of Laughton, merchant in Edinburgh.

The eldest son, John Swinton of Swinton, was appointed in 1649, in his father's lifetime, one of the colonels for Berwickshire, for putting the kingdom in a posture of defence. He was also chosen one of the committee of estates, and appointed one of the commissioners for the plantation of kirks, 14th March that year. Cromwell, on leaving Scotland in 1651, carried him a prisoner to England. He was forfeited by the convention of estates the same year. He died in 1679. His eldest son, Alexander Swinton of Swinton, did not long survive his father. His brother, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, a merchant in Holland, returned to Scotland at the Revolution, and in 1690 the forfeiture was rescinded and the family estate restored to him. He was a member of the union parliament, and died in 1724.

His eldest son, John Swinton of Swinton, advocate, was father of John Swinton of Swinton, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Swinton, and died in 1799. His eldest son, John Swinton of Swinton, advocate, married his cousin, Mary Anne, daughter of Robert Hepburne, Esq. of Clerkington, and died in 1820. He had two sons. The elder, John, died unmarried, in 1829. The younger, Robert Hepburne Swinton, then became the representative of the family. He died in 1852.

Robert's eldest son, John Edulfus Swinton, Esq. of Swin-

ton Bank, Peebles-shire, born in 1831, was in 1849 appointed to the E. I. Co.'s military service. His next brother, Robert Hepburne, lieut. R.N., born in 1834, *m.* in 1859, Eliza, eldest daughter of James Hunter, Esq. of Hafton, Argyleshire.

SYDSERF, a surname derived from St. Serf. The only surviving bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church at the Restoration was named Thomas Sydserf. He was at one time bishop of Brechin, and afterwards of Galloway, from which see he was removed by the authority of the General Assembly of 1638, and excommunicated.

SYME, a contraction of Simon. In Scotland the name is more frequently spelled Sim and Sime. An eminent surgeon of this name, James Syme, born in Fifeshire in 1799, was in 1833 appointed professor of clinical surgery in the university of Edinburgh, where he had been educated. He was the author of a 'Treatise on the Excision of Diseased Joints,' 1831; 'Contributions to Pathology,' 'The Practice of Surgery,' and other medical works, and was chosen chairman of the Committee for the Examination of Surgical Instruments of the International Exhibition at London in 1862. He died June 26, 1870.

SYMINGTON, a surname derived from two parishes of the same name, the one in Kyle, Ayrshire, and the other in Lanarkshire. Both parishes acquired their name, originally written Symonstoun, from Symon Loccard or Lockhart, who held the lands of both under Walter, the 1st steward, and was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee and other families of the same name. The tradition among the Symingtons is that they were originally Douglases, and from Lanarkshire, near Tinto.

William Symington, the supposed inventor of steam navigation, born at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, died at London, March 22, 1831. For his connection with steam navigation see the memoirs of TAYLOR, JAMES, *post*, and MILLER, PATRICK, SUPPLEMENT.

SYMINGTON, ANDREW, D. D., an eminent divine, the son of a merchant in Paisley, was born in that town, 26th June, 1785. At the university of Glasgow, he carried off the first honours in several classes, in the higher mathematics, in natural philosophy, and in divinity, and in 1803 he took the degree of A.M. Being intended for the ministry in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which his father was a member, he studied theology under the Rev. John MacMillan of Stirling, and soon after being licensed to preach, he received no less than four calls, one of which was from Paisley. He accepted the last, and was ordained in 1809.

In the year 1820, he was chosen to succeed his old instructor, Professor MacMillan, in the chair of theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Church. His lectures in that capacity were described as being always solid and useful, rising occasionally into a strain of devout eloquence.

In 1831, he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the western university of Pennsylvania, and in 1840 his own *alma mater*, the university of Glasgow, conferred the same honour upon him. A few public sermons which he had preached in behalf of important charities and societies were published by request; and, besides preparing a Guide for Social Worship, a Book of Discipline, and similar documents, at the request of his Synod, he composed a new Doctrinal Testimony in adaptation to the existing state of the church to which he belonged. He died Sept. 22, 1853, in the 69th year of his age. His works are:

The God of Paul's Fathers. A sermon. 1813.

The Dismission, Rest, and Future Glory of the Good and Faithful Servant. A sermon preached on the death of the Rev. Archibald Mason, D.D. 1832.

The Blood of Faithful Martyrs precious in the sight of the Lord. A sermon. 1834.

The Child Jesus. A sermon. 1839.

Private Social Prayer. A sermon. 1840.

Death Swallowed up in Victory; a sermon preached on the death of the Rev. William Goold, senior minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, Edinburgh. Published by request. Third edition. Edinburgh, 1844.

The Martyr's Monument. A Brief View of the Principles and character of the Scottish Martyrs. Paisley, 1847.

On Intemperance. A sermon.

Guide to Private Social Prayer.

Essay on the Unity of the Heavenly State.

Tract on the Sabbath.

Lecture on the Claims of the Church and Society on Young Men. Glasgow, 1850.

Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Halliday, Airdrie. Prefixed to his Discourses.

Elements of Divine Truth. A series of Lectures on Christian Theology to Sabbath School Teachers. 8vo. Edinburgh. 1854. Posthumous.

Dr. Symington married, in 1811, Miss Jane Stevenson of Crookedholm, and had a large family. Three sons and three daughters survived him. His brother, the Rev. William Symington, D.D., minister of the first congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, succeeded him as professor, and died in Jan. 1862. He was the author of several standard works in theology.

Another brother, Robert Brown Symington, was father of Andrew James Symington, merchant in Glasgow, born at Paisley, 27th July, 1825, author of 'Harebell Chimes,' a volume of poetry, London, 1848; Genevieve, and other poems, printed for private circulation; 'The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life,' 2 vols. crown 8vo. London, 1857; and 'Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faröe and Iceland.' London, 1862.

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TANNAHILL, Robert, a popular song writer, was born in Paisley, June 3, 1774. His father was a hand-loom weaver, and both his parents were respected for their intelligence and worth. After receiving the most ordinary school education, he was apprenticed to the weaving business. As he was in the habit of composing verses while at work, he attached a sort of writing-desk to his loom, by which he was enabled, in the midst of his labours, to jot down the lines as they occurred to him. In this way some of his best songs are said to have been composed. About the year 1800 he went to England, accompanied by a younger brother, whom he left at Preston, while he himself proceeded to Bolton, where he found constant employment. Two years afterwards the brothers returned home, on receiving intelligence of the last illness of their father; and on his death they remained in Paisley. The poet having had the good fortune to become acquainted with R. A. Smith, well known as a composer, the latter set to music and arranged some of his finest songs. The first edition of his poems appeared in 1807, and was very favourably received. The songs attained an extensive popularity, and were sung from one end of Scotland to the other; among them, 'Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane,' 'The Braes o' Balquither,' 'Gloomy Winter's now awa',' 'The Lass o' Aranteenie,' 'Loudon's Bonnie Woods and Braes,' and several others, continue to be special favourites.

His acquaintance was now courted by many who were his superiors in station; but his mind was naturally prone to despondency, and, despairing of ever being able to raise himself above the obscurity of his original condition, he soon gave way to a confirmed melancholy. The refusal of Mr. Constable to publish a second edition of his poems, added to the depression of his spirits; and having resolved to destroy everything which he had written, he burnt all his manuscripts, including many songs which had never been printed. Amongst others who visited him about this time was the Ettrick Shepherd. After a night spent in the most delightful communion of sentiment, Hogg took his departure, Tannahill mournfully exclaiming, "Farewell, we shall never meet again!" His portrait is subjoined.

Robt. Tannahill

The day previous to his death he went to Glasgow, where he displayed such unequivocal proofs of mental derangement, that one of his friends considered it necessary to accompany him back to Paisley On being apprised of the state of his mind, his brothers hastened to their mother's house, where they found that Robert had gone to bed, and was apparently asleep. About an hour afterwards it was discovered that he had risen from his bed, and gone out. Search was made in every direction, and next morning his body was discovered in a pool in the vicinity of Paisley, where he had evidently drowned himself. This melancholy event took place May 17, 1810, when he had only reached his 36th year. In 1838 an enlarged edition of his poems and songs, with

memoirs of the author and of his friend, R. A. Smith, by Mr. Philip A. Ramsay, was published at Glasgow.

Tannahill's friend, Robert Archibald Smith, to whom Scottish melody is so much indebted, was a native of England, but spent the greater part of his life in Scotland. He was born at Reading, in Berkshire, November 16, 1780, being the son of Robert Smith, a native of East Kilbride, near Glasgow, who had been a silk-weaver in Paisley, but had removed to England. At an early age he gave indications of his genius for music; and he was in a great measure self-taught, having never had the benefit of a regular musical education. As he grew up he became a member of a church choir in Reading, and likewise joined the band of a regiment of volunteers. When very young he was placed at the loom, and on the return of his father with the family to Paisley, in 1800, he for some time followed the trade of a weaver, but never liked the occupation. In 1802 he married, and soon after he commenced the teaching of music. A congeniality of sentiment brought him acquainted with Tannahill, and during the life of the unfortunate bard, he composed original music for many of his songs, while various others he adapted and fitted with piano-forte accompaniments. Through one of these, 'Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane,' the name of R. A. Smith first became known as a musical composer. In 1807, chiefly on the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Boog, senior minister of the Abbey parish of Paisley, he was appointed precentor of that church, a situation which he filled with great credit for sixteen years. In August 1823 he removed to Edinburgh, having been appointed to conduct the music in St. George's church of that city, under the auspices of Dr. Andrew Thomson, the minister thereof, whose own musical attainments were of a high order. Smith's publications are of great value. Among these are 'Devotional Music, original and select,' published in 1807, amounting to no less than twenty-one original pieces; 'Anthems, in four vocal parts, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano-forte,' 1819; and 'Select Melodies,' 1827. His great work, 'The Scottish Minstrel,' comprising every Scottish melody worth preserving, with a great number of original pieces by the editor, appeared in six volumes, at intervals, from 1821 to 1824. He afterwards published a similar work, comprising the melodies of the sister island, entitled 'The Irish Minstrel.' Besides these, he prepared and arranged the following:—'Sacred Music, for the use of St. George's Church, Edinburgh;' 'The Sacred Harmony of the Church of Scotland;' 'Sacred Music, consisting of Tunes, Sanctuses, Doxologies, Thanksgivings, &c., sung in St. George's Church;' and composed a number of anthems for the anniversary of George Heriot's day. His detached pieces are very numerous. Smith died at Edinburgh, January 3, 1829, universally lamented, leaving a widow and five children.

Tarras, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by patent, dated 4th September 1660, for life only, on Walter Scott of Highchester, eldest son of Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester, second son of Sir William Scott of Harden, (see p. 408 of this volume). The earl died in 1693, aged about 48, when, though he left issue, his title being a life-peerage, became extinct.

TASSIE, James, a celebrated modeller, was born of obscure parents in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, at what particular period is not known, and began life in the humble condition of a country stone-mason. On a visit to Glasgow during the fair, he obtained a view of the collection of paintings formed by the brothers Foulis, the eminent printers. With the design of acquiring a knowledge of drawing, he soon after removed to Glasgow, where he constantly attended the infant academy, as often as he could spare time from his occupation of stone-cutting, by which he maintained himself. Repairing afterwards to Dublin in search of employment, he became known to Dr. Quin, a physician, who amused his leisure by attempting to imitate precious stones with coloured pastes, and to take off impressions of the antique sculptured gems, an art practised in France and Italy with great secrecy. The Doctor, finding that Tassie possessed all the necessary qualifications, took him as his assistant, and when they had succeeded in their experiments, he generously enabled him to proceed to London, and try the art, as a profession, for his own benefit. Tassie, accordingly, went to London in 1766, where, from his excessive modesty, he long struggled with difficulties, which would have dis-

couraged most people in his circumstances. These, however, with patience and perseverance, he ultimately surmounted, and, emerging from obscurity, acquired both fortune and reputation. His name at length became so much respected, that the first cabinets in Europe were open to his use. A catalogue of his gems, ancient and modern, appeared in 1775, in 8vo; but so great was his progress in the art, that an enlarged edition was published in 1791, in two volumes 4to. Many of his pastes were sold on the Continent for real gems; and several years before his death he executed a commission for the empress of Russia, consisting of 15,000 engravings, which he afterwards increased to 20,000. He likewise practised modelling portraits in wax, which he moulded and cast in paste. He died in 1799.

TAYLOR, JAMES, understood to have been the first person who suggested the power of steam in inland navigation, was born on May 3, 1753, at the village of Leadhills in Lanarkshire. He received the rudiments of his education at the academy of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire, and afterwards attended the university of Edinburgh, where he is said to have qualified himself both for the medical profession and the church. In 1785 he was engaged by Mr. Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, as tutor to his two sons, then attending the university of Edinburgh. Mr. Miller was at that period occupied with a series of operations for using paddle-wheels in the propelling of vessels, chiefly with the view of extricating them from dangerous situations, and had constructed a double vessel, sixty feet in length, with intermediate paddles, driven by a capstan, worked by manual labour. This vessel was tried in the Frith of Forth with success in the spring of 1787, having easily distanced a custom-house wherry with which it contended in sailing. On this occasion, Mr. Taylor was convinced that a superior mechanical power was wanting to render the invention extensively useful; and suggested the steam engine as applicable to the purpose. Mr. Miller at first started many objections to the feasibility of the scheme, but at length consented to be at the expense of an experiment, to be superintended by Mr. Taylor.

A young engineer named William Symington, employed at the lead mines in Wanlockhead, Dumfries-shire, was then at Edinburgh for his improvement. He had invented a new construction of the steam-engine, by throwing off the air pump, and he was deemed the fittest person to be recommended to Mr. Miller to construct an engine for the purpose. Mr. Taylor introduced Symington to Mr. Miller, by whom he was engaged to make up and fit to his paddle-wheel boat, one of his newly patented engines. On October 14, 1788, the first trial was made on the lake at Dalswinton, in the presence of Mr. Miller and a number of spectators. The boat was a double one, and the engine, which had a four-inch cylinder, was placed in a frame upon the deck. The experiment was successful, the vessel moving at the rate of five miles an hour, and was several times repeated. An account of this event by Mr. Taylor was inserted in the Dumfries Journal, and it was also noticed in the Scots Magazine. In the summer of 1789 a larger vessel was fitted up, under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor, at the Carron foundry, having a double engine, of which the cylinder measured eighteen inches in diameter. With this vessel two trials were made on the Forth and Clyde canal, the latter with complete success, the vessel going steadily at the rate of seven miles an hour; and an account of these experiments, dictated by Mr., afterwards Lord Cullen, was inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers of February 1790. Deterred, however, by the expense, and subsequently much occupied with the improvement of his estate, Mr. Miller declined proceeding farther with the project, and Mr. Taylor was unable of himself to prosecute a scheme which had commenced so auspiciously.

Mr. Taylor was afterwards engaged for some time in superintending the workings of coal, lime, and other minerals, on the estate of the earl of Dumfries. In 1801 a small experimental steam-vessel was fitted up by Mr. Symington, who had commenced business in Falkirk, and tried on the Forth and Clyde canal. This vessel was, some time after, inspected by Mr. Fulton from the United States, accompanied by Mr. Henry Bell of Glasgow, the two individuals who were the first to use the steam-engine for the purposes of general navigation—Mr. Fulton having in 1807 launched

a steam-vessel on the Hudson, and Mr. Bell one on the Clyde in 1812. In 1824 Mr. Taylor addressed a printed statement of his concern in the invention of steam navigation to Sir Henry Parnell, chairman of a select committee on steamboats, in the hope that government would grant him some reward for his services; but in this he was disappointed. He had previously engaged in an extensive pottery at Cumnock, Ayrshire, which had not succeeded. He died September 18, 1825, in his 68th year.

Soon after his decease, a renewed application was made to government, by one of his relatives, on behalf of his widow and family, in which the claims brought forward at the time by Mr. Symington were explained away. A pension of £50 a-year was bestowed by government on his widow.

The merit of the invention of the steamboat has been ascribed to Taylor, although he himself never attempted to claim for himself exclusively the origination of steam navigation. To Mr. Miller he undoubtedly afforded very valuable assistance in his experiments, by his suggestions, skill in plan-drawing, powers of calculation, and indefatigable zeal in the superintendence of such parts of the undertaking as were more especially intrusted to his charge, but this is all, after a careful examination of the rival claims of Miller, Taylor, and Symington, that can, in common fairness, be allowed to him. A memoir of Mr. Miller, who was at the sole expense of the experiments, and under whose direction they were undertaken, will be found in the SUPPLEMENT. It was not until 35 years after the latest of that gentleman's experiments with steam, and nine after his death, that Taylor ever claimed even a joint share in the invention of steam navigation. The following are the titles of the works on which his claims have been founded:

Memorial by the late Mr. James Taylor, of Cumnock, Ayrshire; presented to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Steamboats, &c., through the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., on the subject of propelling vessels by steam power. Dated April, 1824. Second edition, with original correspondence sustaining Mr. Taylor's claims.

A Concise History of the origin of Steam Navigation: Comprising its invention by Mr. James Taylor, and experiments by him in Conjunction with the late Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Esq. Compiled from authentic documents. Edin., 1842.

A Brief Account of the Rise and Early Progress of Steam Navigation, intended to demonstrate that it originated in the suggestions and experiments of the late Mr. James Taylor of Cumnock, in connection with the late Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, Ayr, 1844.

TELFER, or TELFORD, a surname from *Taillefer*, Iron-cutter, borne by a Norman knight, who landed with the Conqueror, and we are told, went before the army to the attack of the Saxons, singing chivalrous songs, throwing his sword in the air and catching it again as it fell.

TELFORD, THOMAS, a distinguished civil engineer, was born of parents in humble life in the pastoral valley of Eskdale, in Dumfries-shire, in 1757. He received a limited education at the parish school of Westerkirk, but afterwards taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to a builder in his native parish, where he for some years worked as a stone-mason. After the expiry of his time he went to Edinburgh, where he studied the principles of architecture. In 1782 he proceeded to London, and obtained employment under Sir William Chambers, in the building of Somerset House. Here his great merit became conspicuous, and he was subsequently engaged in superintending some works belonging to government in Portsmouth dock-yard. In 1787 he was appointed surveyor of public works in the county of Salop, a situation which he held till his death. In 1790 he was employed by the British Fishery Society to inspect the harbours at their respective stations, and he devised the plan for the extensive establishment at Wick, in the county of Caithness, which is now known by the name of Pulteneytown. In the years 1803 and 1804 the parliamentary commissioners for making roads and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, appointed him their engineer; and, under his directions, eleven hundred bridges were built, and 860 miles of new road constructed. The Caledonian canal was also completed according to his plans. In these and various other works which he executed in different districts in England, Scotland, and Wales, his extraordinary skill enabled him to surmount difficulties of the greatest magnitude. The most stupendous undertaking in which he was engaged, and the most imperishable monument of his fame, is the Menai Suspension Bridge over the Bangour Ferry, one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world

He also made several extensive surveys of the mail-coach roads by direction of the Post-office, and in Sir Henry Parnell's 'Treatise on Roads' will be found many details of his public works, which are too numerous to be enumerated here.

In 1808 he was employed by the Swedish government to survey the ground, and lay out an inland navigation through the central part of the kingdom, with the view of forming a direct communication by water between the North Sea and the Baltic. In 1813 he again visited Sweden, and the gigantic undertaking was afterwards fully accomplished according to his plans. His portrait is subjoined.

His genius was not confined to his profession. In early life he contributed several poetical pieces of merit to 'Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine,' under the signature of 'Eskdale Tam,' and he addressed an epistle in rhyme to Burns, a portion of which is given in Dr. Currie's Life of the poet. But though he soon relinquished the unprofitable trade of mere rhyme-stringing, he remained a poet all his life. "The poetry of his mind," it has been finely remarked, "was too mighty and lofty to dwell in words and metaphors; it displayed itself by laying the sublime and the beautiful under contribution to the useful, for the service of man. His Caledonial canal, his Highland roads, his London and Holyhead road, are poems of the most exalted character, divided into numerous cantos, of which the Menai Bridge is a most magnificent one. What grand ideas can words raise in the mind to compare with a glance at that stupendous production of human imagination?" He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and, from its commencement in 1818, was annually elected president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. His gradual rise to the very summit of his profession is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consummate ability, and his persevering industry, than to his plain, honest, straightforward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life. The year before his death he wrote a 'Report on the means of supplying the Metropolis with Pure Water. He understood algebra well, but held mathematical investigation in low estimation, and always resorted to experiment when practicable, to determine the relative value of any plans on which it was his business to decide. He took out one patent in his lifetime, and it gave him so much trouble that he resolved never to have another, and he kept his resolution. He delighted in employing the vast in nature to contribute to the accommodation of man. His eyes once glistened with joy at the relation of the conception of a statue being cut out of a mountain, holding a city in its hand; he exclaimed that "the suggestor was a magnificent fellow." Though ever desirous of bringing the merit of others into notice, his own was so much kept out of view that the Swedish order of knighthood of "Gustavus Vasa and of merit" conferred on him, and the gold boxes, royal medallions and diamond rings received by him from Russia and Sweden, were only known to his private friends. The immediate cause of his death was the recurrence of a nervous bilious attack to which he had been subject for some years. He died unmarried, at his house in Abingdon Street, Westminster, September 2, 1834, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

TENNANT, William, author of 'Anster Fair,' an accomplished linguist and poet, was

the son of a merchant in a small way in Anstruther, a royal burgh near the east neuk of Fife, which was also the birthplace of Dr. Chalmers. He was born in 1784, and received the elementary part of his education at the burgh school. Although born without any personal malformation, he lost the use of his feet in his early childhood, so that through life he was compelled to use crutches. As he was utterly incapable of any physical exertions for his own livelihood, he had but the prospect before him of becoming a country schoolmaster or *dominie*. He was accordingly, in 1799, entered as a student in the united college of St. Andrews, where he had his townsman, Dr. Chalmers, as a fellow-student, and where he remained two sessions. The circumstances of his father prevented him from continuing longer at college, but on his return home he devoted himself assiduously to his studies. Having a great aptitude for learning, he soon made himself master of the ancient and modern languages, and then applied himself to the acquirement of the eastern tongues.

In May 1801, he became clerk to his brother, a corn-merchant first in Glasgow, and afterwards in Anstruther. That gentleman's affairs having become embarrassed, the creditors, in the absence of the principal, seized upon his humble clerk, and immured him in prison. Not depressed, however, by this unfortunate circumstance, he set about composing his principal poem, 'Anster Fair,' the introductory stanzas of which were committed to writing while he was in durance. It was finished in his father's house in 1811, and published anonymously the following year by Mr. Cockburn, bookseller, Anstruther. He had previously, about 1805, published some small ballads, chiefly on local subjects, the circulation of which was entirely confined to his native town. The subject of his 'Anster Fair' was the courtship and marriage of "Maggie Lauder," the famous heroine of Scottish song, and the humours of the fair of Anstruther are depicted in a gay and lively strain, with a wit and fancy, and an ease of poetic expression peculiarly the author's own. Mr. Tennant indeed possessed a rich native humour, with considerable powers of good-natured satire, an animated and lively facility of painting local character, scenes, and customs, and a poetical genius of a high order, rarely united in one person. The poem, with all its merits, from appearing in an obscure country town, did not at first attract much attention beyond the limits of Anstruther, but a copy of it having reached Edinburgh, in the month of August following its publication, Lord Woodhouselee, celebrated as a scholar and critic, addressed a letter to the publisher, expressing his opinion that it contained "unequivocal marks of strong original genius, a vein of humour of an uncommon cast, united with a talent for natural description of the most vivid and characteristic species, and above all, a true feeling of the sublime, forming altogether one of the most pleasing and singular combinations of the different powers of poetry that he had ever met with." In November 1814, on the publication of a new and revised edition of the poem, Mr. Jeffrey made it the subject of an article in the 'Edinburgh Review,' in which he gave it high praise. It is written in the *ottava rima*, which Lord Byron rendered popular in his Beppo and Don Juan, and has been frequently reprinted.

In the autumn of 1813, Mr. Tennant was appointed parish teacher at Denino, about four miles from St. Andrews, at a salary of forty pounds a-year. He added to his income by taking boarders. While he resided at this place he had the advantage of access to the library of the university of St. Andrews. He was thus enabled to perfect himself in the knowledge of Hebrew, and to become versed in the Arabic, Syriac, and Persian languages. A society which he had originated in Anstruther, called the "Musomanik," and which was composed of all the "dabblers in rhyme," and "admirers of fun and good-fellowship," in the eastern corner of the county, published a small volume in 1814, entitled 'Boûte-Rimés; or Poetical Pastimes of a few Hobblers round the base of Parnassus,' which contains a number of short pieces by its recorder, Mr. Tennant. This society continued to hold its meetings till 1817, when, by the dispersion of its leading members, its celebrations were suspended.

In 1816, Mr. Tennant, chiefly through the recommendation of Mr. George Thomson, the friend and correspondent of Burns, was transferred to the more lucrative situation of parish schoolmas-

ter of Lasswade near Edinburgh. He remained there, enjoying the society of the literary men of the metropolis, till January 1819, when he was elected teacher of classical and oriental languages in Dollar academy. In 1831, on a vacancy occurring in the chair of oriental languages in St. Mary's college, St. Andrews, he offered himself as a candidate, but was unsuccessful, Dr. Scott, minister of Corstorphine, being preferred. On the death of Dr. Scott, however, in the beginning of 1835, he was appointed by the crown to the vacant professorship. He had been for some years a member of the Royal Society of London, and in December 1847 the senatus of Marischal college, Aberdeen, conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws.

In 1827, Mr. Tennant published, at Edinburgh, in one volume 12mo, a sort of serio-comic poem, in the manner of Sir David Lindsay, entitled 'Papistry Stormed, or the Dinging doun o' the Cathedral,' being a description of the destruction of the Cathedral of St. Andrews during the time of the Reformation in Scotland. This was a clever though less successful piece than his 'Anster Fair;' yet in it he has sung in quaintest dialect, and with all the facetious strength, fluency, and vivacity, which he attributes to the vernacular idiom of Scotland

> ——"The steir, strabush, and strife,
> Whan, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife
> Great bangs of bodies, thick and rife,
> Gaed to Sanct Androis town,
> And, wi' John Calvin i' their heads,
> And hammers i' their hands, and spades,
> Enraged at idols, mass, and beads,
> Dang the Cathedral doon."

In 1822, he published, in one volume, the first part of a poem entitled the 'Thane of Fife,' describing the invasion of the Danes about the middle of the ninth century, when, according to Buchanan, Constantine, one of the Scottish kings, was slain in a battle near the town of Crail. This poem fell far short of the genius displayed in 'Anster Fair.' The introduction of supernatural machinery into it entirely spoiled it, and in consequence the remaining part of it never appeared.

Mr. Tennant's next production, 'Cardinal Beaton,' a drama in five acts, published in 1823, was the least meritorious of all his publications. 'John Baliol,' another drama in five acts, published by him in 1825, is equally deficient in dramatic power and historical accuracy. To the 'Edinburgh Literary Journal,' a periodical which made its appearance about 1828, he contributed some prose translations of portions of Greek and German writers on subjects which suited his fancy, and some speculations of his own with regard to the nature and origin of languages. In its pages he engaged in a literary correspondence with James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, in regard to a proposed new metrical version of the Psalms, Tennant advocating the necessity of a new version, while Hogg insisted on the excellence of the translation at present in use. The correspondence was afterwards separately printed in a pamphlet.

In 1839, Mr. Tennant published in quarto, an epitaph on David Barclay, gravedigger in Anstruther Easter, in eight different languages, two of them being languages of the east; and in 1840, a 'Synopsis of Syriac and Chaldaic Grammar,' for the use of his students. In 1845 appeared three 'Hebrew Dramas' from his pen, founded on incidents in Bible history. The volume contained, also, a poem 'On Envy,' which is a very favourable specimen of his poetical powers. In 1846 appeared, anonymously, a burlesque poem, entitled 'Muckomachy, or the Midden Fecht,' describing a dispute between two ladies in the east neuk of Fife, which was universally attributed to Professor Tennant. He wrote a number of small poems, chiefly translations from the German poets, which were published with an edition of his 'Anster Fair' at Edinburgh in 1838.

As a prose writer he did not excel. In 1841 he printed an introductory address to his students, which, like all his lectures, was composed with great care. In private life he is described as having been of a retired and inoffensive disposition. He possessed extraordinary perseverance, and a wonderful facility in acquiring languages; as an instance of which, he has been heard to declare, that, in a very few weeks, he mastered the Gaelic so as to be able *ad aperturam* to read and translate the New Testament in that language; and it is said his first reading of the Hebrew Bible

was accomplished in half-a-year and three days, with no assistance but the grammar and dictionary. He was never married.

TEVIOT, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 2d February 1663, by Charles II., on Lieutenant-general Andrew Rutherford, Lord Rutherford, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He was killed at Tangier, 4th May 1664, without issue, when the earldom became extinct. (See RUTHERFORD, Lord, p. 392 of this volume.)

TEVIOT, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 20th October 1685, on the Hon. Robert Spencer, brother of Henry, first earl of Sunderland, in the peerage of England. On his death, the peerage became extinct.

The title of Viscount of Teviot, in the peerage of Scotland, was next conferred in 1696, on Sir Thomas Livingston, baronet, elder son of Sir Thomas Livingston, created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I., 29th June 1627. The latter was the son of Mungo Livingston of Newbigging, of the Kilsyth family, younger son of William Livingston of Jerviswood, which estate was sold by his elder brother, William Livingston, to George Baillie, merchant in Edinburgh. Sir Thomas Livingston, the father, was a colonel of infantry in the Dutch service. He married a daughter of the celebrated Colonel Edmond of Stirling, (see vol. ii. p. 117,) and had two sons, Thomas, viscount of Teviot, and Alexander, also in the Dutch service, who succeeded his brother in the baronetcy, but died without issue.

Sir Thomas, the elder son, like his father, commanded a regiment of foot in the Dutch service, and came to England with the prince of Orange at the Revolution. On 31st December 1688, he was promoted to the command of the 2d dragoons or royal Scots Greys, and acquired considerable distinction in the campaigns of King William. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, sworn a privy councillor, and had the rank of major-general, 1st January 1696. He was created viscount of Teviot, by patent, dated 4th December 1696, to himself and the heirs male lawfully procreated of his body, and became lieutenant-general, 1st January 1704. He died at London, 14th January 1711, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his brother erected a noble monument to his memory. As he left no issue, his title of viscount of Teviot became extinct. He married a foreign lady, named Macktellina, Walrave de Nimmeguen, and in Fountainhall's Decisions, (vol. ii. p. 199,) there is a report of a cause against him by his wife, for an aliment.

THANE, (from the German word *degan* or *thegan*, a sword,) a title in use among the Anglo-Saxons, and supposed by Skene to have been equal in rank to an earl's son. Camden says the thanes were only dignified by the offices which they bore. Chalmers has given a very clear account of the office of a thane, which he shows to have been one of a subordinate nature. The thanes were mere land-stewards or bailiffs, who had the management of the *villeyns*, that is, the bondmen or *nativi*, as the serfs were called. The author last mentioned says, (*Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 716,) they "are more dignified by fiction than memorable from fact. Thanes and thanedoms were unknown to Celtic Scotland, as they were equally unheard of in Celtic Ireland." He adds in a note, "It is a still more instructive fact that the thanedoms of Scotland lay all on the east coast, the proper country of the Scoto-Saxons, and not on the western shores of Galloway, Argyle, and Ross, the appropriate districts of the Gaelic people. The Scottish historians, indeed, speak of the existence of thanes in North Britain during the Celtic times of Macbeth; but they are not to be believed when they scribble of improbabilities, whereof, either as writers or as witnesses, they knew nothing but the name; yet sober inquiry resists in vain, the overpowering magic of Shakspere, which will for ever convince the eye and the understanding that 'the *thane* of Cawdor lives.'" The name and office did not come into use in Scotland till they were falling into desuetude in England, "because," as Chalmers remarks, "the Scoto-Saxon period in Scotland did not commence till after the Saxon period of the English annals had ended." In England, a freeman not noble was raised to the rank of a thane by acquiring a certain portion of land, by making three voyages at sea, or by receiving holy orders. It is doubtful whether the office of thane was hereditary. That of Cawdor appears to have been so.

The abthane, that is, the thane of an abbot, or ecclesiastical bailiff or steward, was of higher dignity than the thane, the royal bailiff or steward, (see ABTHANE, vol. i. p. 16).

THOM, JAMES, a self-taught sculptor of great original genius, was born in Ayrshire in 1799. At first an obscure stone-cutter, without education or any knowledge of the schools of art, he all at once became celebrated for a group, the size of life, cut with great skill and perfect truth of character, in the Scottish grey stone in which he had been accustomed to work, representing "Tam O' Shanter and Souter Johnny," the exact embodiment, in form, attitude, and expression, of the renowned personages of Burns' immortal poem, as conveyed in these lines:

> ——— "Ae market night,
> Tam had got planted unco right,
> Fast by an ingle, bleezing finely,
> Wi' reaming swats, that drank divinely;
> *And at his elbow* Souter Johnny,
> His ancient, trusty, drowthy crony."

This admirable group was exhibited in Edinburgh in November 1828, and afterwards in several of the other principal towns of Scotland. It was subsequently removed to London, and secured for the humble but highly-gifted sculptor both fame and employment, numerous orders for statues and busts being given to him in the metropolis. With another group, "Old Mortality," also in grey stone, it was purchased by some speculators, who sent them with an agent for exhibition in America. No returns being obtained from that person nor any report of his proceedings, Mr. Thom himself was induced to leave London about the year 1837, and sail to the United States in pursuit of him. In this object he to some extent succeeded,

and receiving considerable encouragement to remain, he commenced the practice of his profession at New York, joining to it that of a builder and architect. He was favoured with numerous orders for copies of his far-famed groups, besides being commissioned to chisel others, of a similar kind, and as he was both frugal and industrious, he was enabled to save money. He died at his lodgings in New York, of consumption, 17th April 1850, aged 51.

THOM, WILLIAM, one of the most natural of our minor poets, was born in Aberdeen towards the close of 1799, or beginning of 1800. His parents were in the humblest circumstances, and he was lame from his birth. He lost his father at an early age, and his widowed mother was so poor that she could not give him education and scarcely food. At the age of ten, therefore, he was placed in a factory to earn his bread. After four years' apprenticeship, he entered the weaving establishment of Messrs. Gordon, Barron & Co. in his native city, where he continued for seventeen years. In the hope of bettering his condition, he then removed to the village of Newtyle, Forfarshire, the inhabitants of which were at that time, and to a great extent are yet, almost exclusively occupied as weavers of linen fabrics, chiefly sheetings, for the manufacturers of Dundee. In 1837, the failure of certain great commercial establishments in America was the means of stopping upwards of 6,000 looms in Dundee and the adjacent villages, and William Thom's among the rest. The misery and distress which ensued among the humble and dependent class of weavers were very great. Thom and his family, for he was at this time married, suffered the utmost privation and want. Houseless and penniless, he was forced to wander through the country with them, deriving his only subsistence from his flute. On one of these occasions, while travelling, footsore, hungry, and weary, through Fife, he had the added agony of his child dying from want, in an unsheltered outhouse. Returning to Aberdeen, he was glad to find employment at the miserable pittance of six shillings a-week. Thence he proceeded to Inverury, about fifteen miles north-west of Aberdeen, where he obtained "customer work." For seven or eight months in the year he was enabled by weaving to earn ten or twelve shillings a-week.

It was while he resided at Inverury that he began to contribute some small poems to an Aberdeen paper. His 'Mitherless Bairn,' published in that local print, attracted the notice of James Adam Gordon, Esq. of Knockespock, who immediately sent him five pounds, and in 1841 invited him to visit him at an estate which he had near Bristol. On his return to Scotland, Thom married a second wife, his first having died in 1840. His poems were published in one volume in 1845. He died at Hawkhill, near Dundee, Feb. 28, 1848, leaving a widow and three children, in great poverty. His portrait is subjoined.

THOMSON, JAMES, the celebrated poet of the Seasons, was born September 11, 1700, at Ednam, within two miles of Kelso, being one of the nine children of the minister of that place. After receiving the usual course of school education at Jedburgh, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, with the view of studying for the ministry; but he soon relinquished all intention of entering the church. After acting some time as private tutor to Lord Binning, he went to London, where he wrote the poem of 'Winter,' which was purchased by Miller for a very small sum, and published in March 1726, with a dedication to Sir

Spencer Compton. The poem gained by degrees on the public, and soon brought the author many friends, among others Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, who recommended him to Lord-chancellor Talbot, from whose patronage he afterwards derived the most essential benefit. In 1727 he published his 'Summer,' inscribed to Bubb Doddington. The same year he produced 'A Poem on the Death of Sir Isaac Newton,' and his 'Britannia,' a poetical appeal, designed to rouse the nation to the assertion of its rights against the Spaniards, for their interruptions to our trade. In the beginning of 1728 appeared his 'Spring,' dedicated to the Countess of Hertford; and in 1730 his 'Autumn' was published in a quarto edition of his works, in which the Seasons are placed in their natural order.

In 1729 he brought on the stage his tragedy of 'Sophonisba;' but its success was not commensurate with the expectations that had been formed regarding it. Having been selected as the travelling companion of the Hon. Charles Talbot, eldest son of the lord-chancellor, with that young gentleman he made a tour on the Continent, and visited most of the courts of Europe. On his return his lordship appointed him his secretary of Briefs, which was nearly a sinecure. Soon after, he published his poem of 'Liberty,' which, though but coldly received, he himself thought the best of all his writings. By the death of Lord Talbot, Thomson was deprived of his post of secretary, and Lord Hardwicke, who succeeded to the chancellorship, bestowed it on another. By the good offices of Mr., afterwards Lord Lyttleton, he became known to Frederick prince of Wales, who conferred on him a pension of £100 a-year. In 1738 he produced a second tragedy, entitled 'Agamemnon,' which, although not very favourably received, brought him a handsome sum. In the year following he offered to the stage another tragedy, called 'Edward and Eleonora,' but the dramatic censor withheld his sanction from its representation, in consequence of his connection with the prince of Wales. In 1740, in conjunction with Mallet, he composed 'The Masque of Alfred,' by command of the prince, for the entertainment of his royal highness' court at his summer residence at Cliefden. In this piece appeared the national song of 'Rule, Britannia,' written by Thomson. In 1745 the most successful of all his plays, 'Tancred and Sigismunda,' founded on a story in Gil Blas, was brought out and received with great applause. It is still occasionally performed; but none of his tragedies possesses much dramatic interest. His friend, Mr. Lyttleton, being now in office, procured for him the situation of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, with a salary of £300 a-year, the duties of which were performed by deputy. In 1746 appeared his admirable po-

James Thomson.

em of 'The Castle of Indolence,' which exhibits throughout a high degree of moral, poetical, and descriptive power. While engaged in the preparation of another tragedy for the stage, he was seized with an illness which proved fatal. One summer evening, in his walk from London to Richmond, where he resided, he overheated himself by the time he had reached Hammersmith, and imprudently taking a boat to go the rest of the way by water, he caught cold on the river, and found himself next day in a high fever. By the aid of medicine, however, he so far recovered as to be declared out of danger; but being tempted by fine weather to expose himself once more

to the evening dews, his fever returned with violence, and he died August 22, 1748. He was buried in the church at Richmond; and the earl of Buchan afterwards erected a brass plate on the wall of the church, with a suitable inscription. In 1762 a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with the profits of an edition of his works. His tragedy of Coriolanus, which he left behind him, was brought on the stage for the benefit of his sisters, to whom throughout life he had always shown the most brotherly affection. "Thomson," says Dr. Johnson, "was of a stature above the middle size, and 'more fat than bard beseems,' of a dull countenance, and a gross, unanimated, uninviting appearance, silent in mingled company, but cheerful among select friends, and by his friends very tenderly and warmly beloved." His poem of the Seasons will always remain one of the classics of English literature.

THOMSON, William, LL.D., an industrious miscellaneous writer, was born in 1746 in a cottage in the parish of Forteviot, Perthshire. His father, Matthew Thomson, a carpenter and builder, rented a small farm from the earl of Kinnoul, and his mother was the daughter of a neighbouring schoolmaster, named Miller. He received his elementary education at the parish school, and became so great a favourite with his teacher, that, on the latter's removal to a more profitable establishment at Inchture, on the banks of the Tay, young Thomson, at his special request, was allowed to accompany him. He was afterwards sent to the grammar-school of Perth, where he had for a school-fellow William Murray, afterwards the first earl of Mansfield. Thence he was removed, in his fifteenth year, to the university of St. Andrews, where he soon attained great eminence, both as a classical scholar and as a metaphysician. In 1763 he was introduced by the professors to the notice of Lord Kinnoul, then chancellor of the university, who appointed him his librarian at Dupplin Castle. Being destined for the church, he obtained, through the influence of his patron, one of the king's bursaries at St. Andrews, and after studying six years there, and attending two sessions at the university of Edinburgh, he was admitted a licensed preacher, and soon after was appointed assistant minister and successor at Monivaird, to which he was ordained in 1776.

Unfortunately, his social disposition and convivial habits rendered his conduct on too many occasions certainly not altogether becoming that of a minister of the gospel; and, in the course of a few years, he deemed it expedient to resign his charge, and repair to London to try his fortune, his patron the earl of Kinnoul allowing him for two or three years £50 a-year out of his private purse. He now devoted himself to literature as a profession, and the first important work he undertook was the continuation of Dr. Watson's 'History of Philip III.,' which he completed in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1786, about which time he obtained from the university of St. Andrews the degree of LL.D. It would be impossible to enumerate all the publications on which he was engaged, as he literally wrote on all possible subjects connected with the politics, the history, or the passing occurrences of the times in which he lived. He was at all times ready to undertake any sort of employment for the booksellers, and is described as having been the most active, laborious, and indefatigable man of letters that appeared in the long reign of George III., and one who could "boast that he had written on a greater variety of subjects than any of his contemporaries." He died at his house at Kensington, March 16, 1817, in the 71st year of his age. He was twice married, first to Diana Miltone, a countrywoman of his own; and, secondly, to the authoress of 'The Labyrinth of Life,' and other novels, and had children by both his wives. Among his original works, compilations, continuations, and translations, may be mentioned the following:

Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa. 1782, 8vo.

History of Great Britain, from the Latin Manuscript of Alexander Cunningham. 1787, 2 vols. 4to.

The Man in the Moon; a satire, after the manner of Swift. London, 1782, 2 vols. 12mo.

Memoirs of the War in Asia, from 1780 to 1784. 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.

Appeal to the People of England on behalf of Warren Hastings. 1788, 8vo.

Mammuth, or Human Nature displayed on a Grand Scale, in a Tour with the Tinkers into the Central Parts of Africa. 1789, 2 vols. 12mo.

Travels into Norway, Denmark, and Sweden 1792.

Continuation of Goldsmith's History of Greece, from Alexander the Great to the Sacking of Constantinople. 2 vols.

Buchanan's Travels in the Hebrides. 1793, 8vo.

Introduction to the Trial of Mr. Hastings. 1796, 8vo.

Military Memoirs, second edition. London, 1805, 8vo.

Travels to the North Cape, translated from the Italian of Acerbi. 4to.

Caledonia, or the Clans of Yore, a tragedy in five acts. 1818, 8vo.

Many of Dr. Thomson's publications appeared under assumed names. He was the compiler of a Commentary on the Bible, published under the name of Harrison; and of the Narrative of an Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam, supposed to be written by Lieutenant-colonel Stedman, who, however, was a chief actor in the scenes described.

He also compiled the historical part of Dodsley's Annual Register for ten years; and wrote for The European Magazine, The English Review, of which he was, in the latter part of its career, sole proprietor; The Political Herald, The Oracle, and The Whitehall Evening Post.

Besides the works mentioned, he is likewise said to be the author of Newte's and Hall's Travels in Scotland.

THOMSON, GEORGE, editor of a well-known 'Collection of Scottish Songs,' and celebrated as "the friend and correspondent of Burns," was the son of Robert Thomson, teacher at Limekilns, Fifeshire, and Anne Stirling, his wife, and was born there, 4th March 1757, or, as he himself thought, in 1759. His father having removed to Banff, the subject of this notice received his education at the grammar school of that burgh. The family subsequently went to reside at Edinburgh, and in 1776 George obtained a situation as clerk in the office of a writer to the signet. In 1780, through the influence of Mr. George Home, the author of the tragedy of 'Douglas,' he was appointed junior clerk to the honourable the commissioners of the board of trustees for manufactures, &c., in Scotland. He afterwards succeeded to the post of principal clerk, under the secretaryship, first of Mr. Robert Arbuthnot, and subsequently of his son, Sir William Arbuthnot, baronet. In this situation he continued till the year 1838, having altogether served the board for nearly sixty years.

From an early period he had devoted his leisure hours to the study of music and painting, but as he grew in years, the charms of the former predominated, and having acquired a knowledge of the violin, it was his custom, he tells us, after the hours of business, "to con over our Scottish melodies, and to devour the chorusses of Handel's oratorios, in which, when performed at St. Cecilia's Hall, he generally took a part, along with a few other gentlemen." So great was his devotion to music, and to that of his native land in particular, that he resolved upon forming a national collection of our best melodies and songs, with suitable accompaniments. In an autobiographical sketch of his life written by him for the 'Land of Burns' in 1838, he says, in reference to the difficulties which he had to encounter in commencing such a task: "On examining with great attention the various collections on which I could by any means lay my hands, I found them all more or less exceptionable; a sad mixture of good and evil, the pure and the impure. The melodies in general were without any symphonies to introduce and conclude them; and the accompaniments, for the piano only, meagre and commonplace; while the verses united with the melodies were, in a great many instances, coarse and vulgar, the productions of a rude age, and such as could not be tolerated or sung in good society." The accompaniments to the different airs were supplied by Pleyel, Haydn, and others of the most eminent composers of that day, and for the poetry and the adaptation of new verses to old tunes, he had the assistance of Robert Burns, the fittest man of modern times for such an undertaking. He had already contributed many fine songs to a publication of a similar kind, called Johnson's 'Scots Musical Museum,' and on being applied to by Mr Thomson, he entered with ardour on this to him "labour of love." His enthusiasm was at once excited, and altogether he wrote for Mr. Thomson's 'Collection' one hundred and twenty songs, besides giving him permission to use those which he had written for Johnson's Museum. Their correspondence commenced in 1792, and the letters which passed between them, with all the songs he had contributed, were first printed in Dr. Currie's edition of the poet's works, Mr. Thomson having given them freely up for the purpose, on learning that it was to be published for the benefit of his widow and family.

The work on which Mr. Thomson had bestowed so much of his time and attention forms five volumes folio. The first volume was published at Edinburgh in 1799, three years after Burns' death, under the title of 'A Select Collection of original Scottish Airs for the Voice, to which are added introductory and concluding Symphonies and Ac-

companiments for the Pianoforte and the Violin by Pleyel and Kozeluch. With select and characteristic Verses by the most admired Scottish Poets.' The concluding volume appeared in 1818. Mr. Thomson subsequently published similar Collections of Welsh and Irish Melodies. After Burns' death a charge was, most unjustly, brought against Mr. Thomson of having withheld from him all remuneration for his assistance, but the calumny was easily refuted. The poet was of too proud and independent a spirit to accept of any price for his services. He not only returned with indignation a sum of money which Mr. Thomson sent to him, but declared that if he ever again hinted at any requital for his contributions, he would hold no farther correspondence with him.

In September 1838, after leaving the Trustees' office, Mr. Thomson went to reside in London, and afterwards in Brighton. In June 1845, he returned to Edinburgh. In March 1847, he was publicly presented with an elegant silver vase, by a numerous body of his friends and admirers in that city. Lord Cockburn presided on the occasion, and the following sentiment expressed by his lordship was a most deserved and fitting compliment to his character. "It is," he said, "pleasant to admire a man for his public services; it is pleasant to pay a tribute to his understanding, but it is far more gratifying to the heart to say that you love him for his virtues." In 1848, Mr. Thomson again went to reside in London, but in the end of the following year he finally returned to Edinburgh. He died at Leith, 18th February 1851, at the advanced age of ninety-two, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery, near London. He had married, in 1783, the daughter of a Lieutenant Miller of the 50th regiment, and had by her a large family. Six of his children survived him, namely, Colonel Robert Thomson, royal engineers; Assistant-commissary-general William Thomson; Mrs. Hogarth, wife of George Hogarth, Esq., author of the 'History of Music,' and mother-in-law of Charles Dickens, and three other daughters who resided with him.

His half-brother, Mr. Keith Thomson, music-master at Inverness, died there in November 1855, aged 83. He was induced to go to Inverness many years previously by the magistrates, who were desirous of his services in the town as a teacher of music, and guaranteed him an annual sum of £40, which was paid him till his death.

THOMSON, Thomas, an eminent antiquarian, and at his death president of the Bannatyne Club, was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, minister of Dailly, Ayrshire, by his second wife, Mary Hay, daughter of Francis Hay, in Lochside, parish of Dundonald, and was born in the manse of Dailly, 10th November 1768. His progenitors were proprietors of the lands of Newton of Collessie in Fife, which were sold in 1760 by James Thomson, M.D., translator of the Commentaries of the Emperor Antoninus, London, 1747, 8vo. His grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Thomson, was minister of Auchtermuchty, and his great-grandfather, the Rev. James Thomson, was minister, first at Colinton, and afterwards at Elgin, where he died 1st June 1726, bequeathing 600 merks to buy Bibles for the poor of the parish. A younger brother of the subject of this notice was the Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston, celebrated as one of the best landscape painters that Scotland ever produced, a memoir of whom follows.

Mr. Thomas Thomson was originally intended, like so many of his family, for the church, and in 1782 was sent to pursue his studies in the university of Glasgow. After completing the usual curriculum, he took the degree of A.M. 27th April 1789. During the two following sessions he attended the lectures on divinity and ecclesiastical history, but the bent of his mind being otherwise, he then resolved upon abandoning all views in reference to the church, and adopting the legal profession instead. Accordingly, after attending the law classes of the celebrated Professor Millar at Glasgow, he went to the university of Edinburgh, and on 10th December 1793, was admitted advocate. His fondness for antiquarian pursuits soon became known, and in 1800 he was selected to edit a contemplated collected edition of the works of Lord Hailes, to be accompanied with memoirs of his life and his correspondence, which, however, never appeared, but he rendered some assistance to an edition of that learned judge's 'Annals,' and 'Historical Tracts,' which was published in 1819.

In the early part of the year 1800, the state of the public records throughout the kingdom was brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, and an address being presented to the king on the subject, two royal commissions in reference to them were issued, dated 19th July 1800, and 23d May 1806, and it was resolved that a deputy-clerk-register for Scotland should be appointed. Lord Frederick Campbell, then lord-clerk-register, and one of the record commissioners, addressed a memorial to his majesty, and obtained a royal warrant for the creation of such an office, dated 19th June 1806. On the 30th of the same month, he appointed Mr. Thomson deputy-clerk-register. To the duties of this important situation he devoted his whole attention, and by his judicious management and unwearied superintendence the entire system of the public registries was revised and improved, and a series of publications commenced which are honourable alike to himself, to the record commissioners, and to Scotland. His portrait is subjoined.

In February 1828, Mr. Thomson was admitted one of the principal clerks of the court of session. The duties of this office did not materially interfere with his labours in the record publications and other congenial pursuits. On the institution of the Bannatyne Club in 1823, for the publication of works illustrative of the history and antiquities of Scotland, Mr. Thomson was chosen vice-president, and on the death, in September 1832, of Sir Walter Scott, the founder and first president of the club, he was unanimously elected president. He took an active interest in its proceedings till his death. He died at his residence at Shrubhill, Leith Walk, near Edinburgh, October 2, 1852. He had married Anne, daughter of Thomas Reed, Esq., at one time an army agent in Dublin. Her mother was the daughter of Sir Francis James Buchanan, and she was by marriage niece to General Drummond of Druma whance, Perthshire.

The following list of the publications brought out under his superintendence shows how much he accomplished for the elucidation of the ancient historical and legal muniments of Scotland, besides the aid which he so liberally gave to other associates in the same work:

Works published under the authority of the Record Commissioners:

Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio. 1811, 1816, 3 vols. folio.

Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum in Archivis Publicis asservatum, MCCCVI.—MCCCCXXIV. 1814, fol.

The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. Vol. ii. to vol. xi. MCCCCXXIV.—MDCCVII. 1814 to 1824, 10 vols. folio. The first volume of the series, to contain the 'Regiam Majestatem,' with the most ancient recorded proceedings and acts of parliament, was delayed till the conclusion of the entire work. Previous to April 1841, when his official connection with the General Register House and the Record Commission terminated, Mr. Thomson had completed, or prepared for press, with the exception of the preface, all that he considered as properly appertaining to the series of the public statutes of Scotland. The volume was published in 1844, under the superintendence of Mr. Innes, who contributed the preliminary matter, and made large additions to the volume.

The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, MCCCCLXVI.—MCCCCXCIV. 1839, folio.

The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, MCCCCLXXVIII.—MCCCCXCV. 1839, folio.

Abbreviations of various Registers, printed exclusively for the use of the office, according to the plans digested by Mr. Thomson:

A Continuation of the Retours of Services to the Chancery Office, from the Union, A. D. 1707.

An Abbreviate or Digest of the Registers of Sasines, General and Particular, arranged in counties, with relative Indexes, from the 1st of January 1781.

An Abbreviate of Adjudications from the same period to 1830.

An Abbreviate of Inhibitions, General and Particular, arranged in Counties, from the same period to 1830.

The first Annual Report of the Deputy-clerk Register of Scotland, 1807, folio. This, and the next four Reports, 1808 to 1811, form one volume with a general title, and an Index of the principal contents. The sixth to the fourteenth Report, in 1822, being the latest furnished by Mr. Thomson, form a similar volume when bound together.

Miscellaneous, Historical, or Antiquarian works, chiefly printed for private circulation:

A Compilation of the forms of Process in the Court of Session during the earlier periods after its establishment, with the Variations which they have since undergone, &c. Edinburgh, 1809, 8vo.

A Collection of Inventories, and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewelhouse; and of the Artillery and Munition in some of the Royal Castles, 1488—1606. Edinburgh, 1815, 4to.

The Chamberlain Rolls, 1306—1406. Edinburgh, 1817. Included under the next division.

In his Tenth Annual Report Mr. Thomson alludes to these two works, which he says "are not strictly official, but which my official situation has enabled me to undertake with some peculiar advantages, and to which I have been prompted by the desire of laying open some of the least known and least accessible of our ancient records, to those whose literary taste may lead them to the study and cultivation of Scottish history and antiquities."

Inventory of Work done for the State, by (Evan Tyler) his Majesty's Printer in Scotland, December 1642—October 1647. Edinburgh, 1815, 4to.

Ane Addicioun of Scottis Cronikles and Deidis. A short Chronicle of the Reign of James the Second, King of Scots. From Asloane's Manuscript in the Auchinleck Library. Edinburgh, 1819, small 4to.

Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from the Restoration of King Charles Second, A. D. 1660. By Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Knight. Edinburgh, 1821, 4to.

Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Right Honourable George Baillie of Jerviswood and of Lady Grissell, by their Daughter, Lady Murray. Edinburgh, 1822, 8vo. This interesting volume was re-published for sale in 1824, small octavo.

Menu de la Maison de la Royne faict. Par Mons. de Pinguillon, M.D.LXII. (Edinburgh, 1824), 4to.

Historical and other works edited for the Bannatyne Club:

Alex. Myln. Vitæ Dunkeldensis Ecclesiæ Episcoporum. 1823, 4to.

Discours Particulier d'Escosse, escrit en 1559. 1824, 4to.

The History and Life of King James the Sext. 1825, 4to.

Memoirs of his own Life by Sir James Melville of Halhill. 1827, 4to

Memoirs of his own Life and Times by Sir James Turner. 1829, 4to.

The History of Scotland by John Lesley, Bishop of Ross. 1830, 4to.

Collection of Ancient Scottish Prophecies in alliterative verse. 1833, 4to.

Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents from the Pollok MS. 1833, 4to.

The Ragman Rolls, 1291—1296. 1834, 4to.

The Book of the Universall Kirk of Scotland, 1560—1618. 1839, 1840, 1845, 3 vols. 4to.

The Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland, &c. 1326—1406, 2 vols. printed in the year 1817, and circulated in 1841. Vol. 3, 1406—1453. 1845, 4to.

A Diary of the Public Correspondence of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall. 1843, 4to.

Munimenta Vetustiora Comitatus de Mortoun, and Original Letters and Papers in the Archives of the Earls of Morton. 1852, 4to.

Law Papers:

The number of Session papers prepared by Mr. Thomson was not considerable. One of them has been regarded as of peculiar value, the 'Memorial for Thomas Cranstoun, Esq. of Dewar, against Archibald Gibson, Esq.' 24th February 1816, as containing an elaborate investigation into the subject of the valued property in Scotland in early times, under the name of old and new extent.

Mr. Thomson contributed some articles to the earlier numbers of the Edinburgh Review; and on more than one occasion, the charge of the Review itself was intrusted to his care by Mr. Jeffrey, the editor, during his absence from Edinburgh.

A biographical memoir of Mr. Thomson, furnished by Mr. David Laing to the Bannatyne Club, has mainly supplied the materials for this notice of its second president.

THOMSON, Rev. John, a highly distinguished landscape painter, the youngest brother of the subject of the preceding notice, was born at the manse of Dailly, Ayrshire, September 1, 1778. His father, the minister of that parish, whose fourth son he was, intended him, as well as his brother Thomas, for the ministry, but he had been gifted with a fine genius for depicting the more romantic aspects of nature, and he would rather that he had been allowed to have followed its guidance than devote himself to studies of such a widely different character. On his father intimating his wish to him that he should be a minister, he went down on his knees before him, and with tears in his eyes implored him to make him a painter. Fathers, however, as Shakspere says, "have flinty hearts, no tears can move them." The old gentleman merely patted him on the head, and bade him go to his book and learn his lessons. From early boyhood, he was accustomed to wander to great distances from the manse, to view the romantic scenery along the banks of the Girvan water, and on his return home, he would record

his impressions of it on the walls of the house, on pasteboard, or on any stray piece of paper, using for the purpose, in the absence of more suitable implements, charred wood or candle-snuffings, or anything else he could procure that would do. At this period he would rise at two o'clock of a summer morning, and travel several miles to witness a peculiar effect at sunrise, from its rays penetrating a neighbouring wood. At the same time that he thus studied nature he did not neglect the acquisition of a knowledge of physical science, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with astronomy, geology, optics, and chemistry. Whatever was striking, picturesque, or effective in nature had early attracted his attention, but, as he grew in years, he penetrated deeper than the mere external world. "He was familiar," says a personal friend of his, who had many opportunities of knowing his mind, "with the laws of nature before he attempted to represent them; and to the study of the natural world, during his early years, he attributed all his knowledge, and his intense love of art."

He was sent to the university of Edinburgh, to prepare for the ministry, and during the years he remained at college he had little time for painting, except in the university vacations in summer, when he quietly pursued his favourite study. In the course of his last session, in Edinburgh, he took a month's lessons from Alexander Naysmith, the father of the Scottish school of landscape painting, and this was all the instruction in art that he ever received. On attaining his twenty-first year, he was licensed for the ministry, and his father dying shortly after, he was appointed his successor in Dailly, being ordained minister of that parish in 1800.

During the time that he remained at Dailly, he painted a number of landscapes, which he made presents of to his friends. In 1805 he was translated to the pastoral charge of the parish of Duddingston, within a mile of Edinburgh. His predilection for art had grown stronger with his years, and the scenery around his new neighbourhood, which included within it the fine old ruin of Queen Mary's ancient castle of Craigmillar, afforded fitting subjects for his pencil. He soon became celebrated as a landscape painter, and being early admitted an honorary member of the Royal Scottish academy, his works continued to grace the walls of their exhibitions as long as life was spared to him. His subjects were found in the grandeur and sublimity of nature, and his style is marked chiefly by great power and breadth of general effect, and the embodiment of a sentiment suitable to the scene. Orders for pictures poured in upon him from all quarters, and at one period his annual receipts from this source alone actually amounted to £1,800. For the first picture he sold he got fifteen guineas. He himself thought this too much, but on consulting Mr. Williams, the well-known delineator of Grecian scenery, on the subject, his friend told him that his picture was worth three times the money, and he was satisfied. In the heyday of his prosperity, he has counted nine carriages in a forenoon at his door at Duddingston with orders for pictures. Ancient castles and decayed fortresses were favourite subjects with him, and he searched far and near for them, executing sketches of those best known. Dunstaffnage near Oban, Dunluce in Galloway, Wolf's Crag, and every other place of note, were painted by him, besides numerous views of Craigmillar in every variety of aspect. He studied much the works of the old masters, Salvator Rosa, Poussin, Claud, &c., but he did not imitate them. His own genius was too original for that, and besides, he devoted it to the delineation of Scottish, not Italian scenery. His representations of the internal scenery of his native land are marked by great truthfulness, beauty, and poetical sentiment. The Trosachs, Benblaffen, Glenfishie, Lochlomond, Loch Achray, Achray water, Loch Etive, and the other principal lakes of the north and west of Scotland, were repeatedly portrayed by him, and always with success. A small picture of Achray water done by him was by the best judges pronounced one of the happiest efforts of pictorial genius. While engaged painting, it was his habit to repeat passages from the Greek, Latin, and English poets that approximately bore on the subject in hand, or the particular aspect under which he proposed to represent it. Among his frequent visitors at Duddingston manse were Sir Walter Scott, John Clerk of Eldin, advocate, afterwards Lord Eldin,

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and most of the leading counsel at the Scottish bar. Clerk, himself no mean artist, used to impress upon him to be bold and resolute in painting, for the very effort at boldness of expression contributed to strengthen the conception of the mind. His house was also visited by every artist of distinction who came to Edinburgh. Among the rest, Turner, Wilkie, and most of the great English painters of the day, found their way to Duddingston manse.

Notwithstanding his addiction to art, his clerical duties were never neglected, and he kept pace with the science and thought of the age. Among other things, he contributed several articles on physical science to some of the earlier numbers of the Edinburgh Review, which were much admired at the time, for their clear and vigorous style. His portrait is subjoined:

Soon after becoming minister of Dailly, Mr. Thomson had married a daughter of the Rev. John Renny, minister of Kilmichael, Ayrshire, by whom he had a family. His wife having died, he married a second time, under circumstances of a somewhat romantic nature. The lady was Mrs. Fanny Spence or Dalrymple, daughter of Mr. Spence, the celebrated London dentist, and widow of Mr. Dalrymple of Cleland. She herself was an amateur artist of no mean pretensions. Being accidentally in the shop of a picture dealer in Edinburgh, she was much struck with a painting of the Fall of Foyers. Enquiring the artist's name, she was surprised to find that it was the Rev. Mr. Thomson, for though she had seen several of his pictures, she had never beheld any that so thoroughly realized her ideal in landscape. Desirous of becoming acquainted with an artist whom she admired so much, she soon found an opportunity of being introduced to him. Mr. Thomson, on his part, felt, the moment he saw her, that she was destined to be his wife, for as he said, "She was the only being that he had seen for years, with whom he could deeply sympathise." They were soon after married, and from congeniality of mind and sentiment they found, to their continued happiness, that they were indeed suited to each other. Mrs. Thomson's intense love for music and painting harmonized perfectly with her husband's tastes, for he was also deeply skilled in music, in the cultivation of which he took much delight, being an excellent performer on the flute and violin. Mrs. Thomson had a class for music, which she taught gratuitously, drawn from all parts of the parish, and even from Edinburgh. His eldest son, John by name, was first mate of the Kent, East Indiaman, at the time that that ship took fire and went down, one sheet of flame, at sea. On the fire being discovered, the captain was so overwhelmed by the astounding intelligence that he was completely paralysed and rendered incapable of issuing orders. Young Thomson at once took his place, and ordered the boats to be lowered. Amidst the most terrific scene of distress and alarm, he succeeded in landing in safety not only all the passengers, but the entire crew, himself being the last to quit the burning ship. On the arrival of these tidings, Mr. Thomson shed tears of delight and honest pride at the noble conduct of his son.

About the beginning of 1840, his health began to decline, and during the summer and autumn of that year he grew worse. In the middle of October he was confined to a sickbed, his strength entirely gone. On the 26th of that month, an old pupil arrived to visit him. Mr. Thomson felt

weaker than usual, and had a strong presentiment that that was the last day he had to live. He requested his son and young friend to move his bed towards the window, that he might behold, for the last time, the setting sun. This being done, he gazed with such intense earnestness on the beautiful scene without that he fainted from weakness. He afterwards fell into a quiet slumber, but on the following morning about seven o'clock he breathed his last, in his 62d year. His character as a man and a minister of the gospel was altogether irreproachable. To manners kind, affable, and inoffensive, he joined the practice of a warm and generous benevolence, and he never allowed his love of painting to interfere with the discharge of his ministerial duties. As the greatest Scottish landscape painter of his time, his name will always remain distinguished in the annals of British art. The materials for this memoir have been mainly furnished by an article in 'Hogg's Instructor.'

THOMSON, Thomas, M.D. and F.R.S., a distinguished chemist, the youngest son of John Thomson and Elizabeth Ewan, sister of the Rev. John Ewan, minister of Whittingham, East Lothian, was born at Crieff, 12th April 1773. He received the rudiments of education at the parish school of his native place, and in his thirteenth year was sent to the burgh school of Stirling, then presided over by Dr. Doig. Here he continued for two years, and acquired a thorough classical education, the benefits of which have been so signally manifested in his numerous improvements of chemical nomenclature now generally adopted in the science. In consequence of having written a Latin Horatian poem of considerable merit, he was induced, by the advice of his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Ewan, who seems to have undertaken the charge of his education, to try for a bursary at the university of St. Andrews, which was open to public competition. After standing an examination, he carried the scholarship, which entitled him to board and lodgings at the university for three years. This was in 1788, and in 1791 he went to Edinburgh, and became tutor in the family of Mr. Kerr of Blackshields. Being desirous of studying medicine, about the end of 1794 he went to reside at Edinburgh with his brother, the Rev. James Thomson, afterwards D.D., and minister of the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire, but at that time one of the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica. In the session of 1795-6, he attended the chemical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Black, whose instructions first awoke his latent taste for the science of chemistry. In this session he wrote the article 'Sea' for the Encyclopedia Britannica. In November 1796, he succeeded his brother in the editorship of the Supplement to the third edition of that work. His connection with it continued till 1800, and during that period the first outline of his system of chemistry appeared in its pages, under the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances. It was in the article on Mineralogy, written about 1798, that he first introduced the use of symbols into chemical science, universally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable improvements in modern times. He graduated in 1799, and during the winter session of 1800-1 he commenced lecturing on chemistry, his first course being attended by fifty-two pupils.

About the year 1802, Dr. Thomson invented the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, in which he introduced the oxygen and hydrogen into one vessel, but the whole apparatus having exploded and nearly proved fatal to him, he placed the gases in separate gasholders. In August 1804, in a paper on lead, he first published his new nomenclature of the oxides and acids, in which Latin and Greek numerals were made to denote the number of atoms of oxygen in an oxide. This paper was translated into the French language, and the nomenclature speedily introduced into France. Previous to the publication of this arrangement, British chemists were contented with translations from the French, and it was believed on the continent that "Great Britain possessed scarcely a successful chemist." Many of these remarkable views were devised by the self-taught chemist under circumstances very different from the costly education and refined apparatus of the modern laboratory, for it was in a narrow close in the High Street of Edinburgh, at a time when he was only in receipt of a salary of £50 a-year, out of which he sent £15 to his aged parents. During the first years of this century he discovered many new

compounds and minerals, as chloride of sulphur, allanite, sodalite, &c., and there is probably no chemist who has added so many new bodies to the science.

In the third edition of his 'System of Chemistry,' published in 1807, he first introduced to notice Dalton's views of the atomic theory, which had been privately communicated to him three years before. He made many important deductions of his own, and by his clear, perspicuous, and transparent style, rendered the new theory soon universally known. In 1810 he published his 'Elements of Chemistry' in one volume, his object being to furnish an accurate outline of the actual state of the science.

He continued to lecture in Edinburgh till 1811, and during that time he opened a laboratory for pupils, the first of the kind, it is believed, in Great Britain. At this period he also made his important investigations for government in the malt and distillation questions, which laid the basis of the Scottish legislation on excise, and rendered him in after-life the arbitrator in many important revenue cases. He likewise invented his saccharometer, which is still used by the Scottish excise, under the title of Allan's saccharometer. All these inventions were merely parts of the arrangement adopted in his 'System of Chemistry,' a work which has produced results to chemical science similar to those which the systems of Ray, Linnæus, and Jussieu effected for botany.

In 1812 appeared his 'History of the Royal Society,' a most important work, as showing the influence which that society produced on the progress of science. In August of that year he made a tour in Sweden, and in 1813 published his 'Observations,' which contain a very complete view of the state of science and society in that country. The same year he removed to London, and started the 'Annals of Philosophy,' a periodical which he continued to conduct till 1822. For this work he wrote several biographies of eminent scientific men. It was afterwards merged in the 'Philosophical Magazine.'

In 1817 Dr. Thomson was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow, and the following year, at the instance of the duke of Montrose, then chancellor of the university, the appointment was made a professorship, with a small salary, under the patronage of the crown. As soon as he could obtain a laboratory, he commenced his researches into the atomic constitution of chemical bodies, and produced an amount of work unparalleled in the whole range of the science, by the publication, in 1825, of his 'Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment,' in 2 vols. It contained "the result of many thousand experiments, conducted with as much care and precision as it was in his power to employ, including the specific gravities of all the important gases, ascertained by careful experiment." After the publication of this work, he devoted himself to the examination of the inorganic kingdom of nature, purchasing every species of mineral obtainable, until his museum became one of the noblest mineral collections in the kingdom, as well as a substantial monument of his taste and devotion to science. In 1830-1 he published his 'History of Chemistry,' a masterpiece of learning and research. In 1834, in which year he lost his wife, he was chosen president of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, and regularly attended its fortnightly meetings in the winter session till a short time before his death. In 1836 appeared his 'Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology,' in 2 vols., containing an account of about fifty new minerals which he had discovered in a period of little more than ten years. To the Popular Cyclopedia, a Glasgow publication, he contributed an introductory treatise on the 'Progress of Physical Science.'

He continued his lectures in the university, without assistance, till 1841, but being then in his 69th year, he, in that year, associated with him his nephew and son-in-law, Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson, then resident in London. After that period he confined himself to the delivery of the inorganic course till 1846, when the dangerous illness of his second son, from disease contracted in India, hurried him for the winter to Nice, and his nephew was appointed by the *senatus academicus* to discharge all the duties of the chair, the university having no retiring allowance for its most distinguished professor. Dr. Thomson died at Kilmun, Argyleshire, 2d August, 1852, in his 80th year. He was F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, and F.L.S.

He married in 1816, Miss Agnes Colquhoun, daughter of a distiller near Stirling, and left issue. His son, Dr. Thomas Thomson of the Bengal army, author of 'Travels in Thibet,' was appointed superintendent of the Botanic gardens at Calcutta. His daughter's husband, Dr. R. D. Thomson, became professor of chemistry at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, whither his valuable mineral collection was removed after his death. A memoir in the Annual Register of 1852 has supplied the materials for this notice.

Subjoined is a list of Dr. Thomson's works:

A System of Chemistry. Edin. 1802, 4 vols. 8vo. Second edition much enlarged, 1804, 4 vols. 8vo. Third edit. Edin. 1807, 5 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1817, 4 vols. 8vo.

Elements of Chemistry. Edin. 1810, 8vo.

History of the Royal Society of London, from its institution to the end of the eighteenth century. London, 1812, 4to.

Travels in Sweden, during the summer of 1812. Illustrated with Maps and other Plates. Lond. 1813, 4to.

Annals of Philosophy; or Magazine of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Natural History, Agriculture, and the Arts. Lond. 1813, &c. Published monthly.

On Oxalic Acid. Phil. Trans. 1808, 63. Ib. Nich. Jour. xxi. 14, 1808.

Analysis of a new Species of Copper Ore. Ib. 1814, 45.

Chemical Analysis of a Black Sand from the river Dee, in Aberdeenshire, and of a Copper Ore from Arthrey, in Stirlingshire. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1812, vol. vi. 253. Ib. Nich. Jour. xxviii. 19.

Experiments on Allanite, a new Mineral from Greenland. Ib. 371. Ib. Nich. Jour. xxix. 47.

Chemical Analysis of Sodalite, a new Mineral from Greenland. Ib. 387. Ib. Nich. Jour. xxix. 285.

Experiments to determine whether or not Fluids be Conductors of Caloric. Nich. Jour. iv. 529, 1801.

On the supposed Currents in Hot Liquids. Ib. i. 81. 1802.

Remarks on Combustion. Ib. ii. 10.

On the Compounds of Sulphur and Oxygen.

On the Oxides of Lead. Ib. viii. 280, 1804.

On Pepper. Ib. ix. 68.

On Silver Coins. Ib. xiv. 396, 1806.

On the Inflammable Gas formed during the Distillation of Peat. Ib. xvi. 241, 1807.

On the Oxides of Iron. Ib. xxvii. 375, 1810.

An Analysis of Fluor Spar. Ib. 157.

On the Gaseous Combinations of Hydrogen and Carbon. Ib. 321.

A Biographical Account of the Honourable Henry Cavendish. Thom. Ann. Phil. i. 1, 1813.

On Ulmin. Ib. 23.

Biographical Account of the Life of Joseph Priestley, LL.D., &c. Ib. 81.

On the Liquid Gum from Botany Bay. Ib. 163.

On the Specific Gravity of the Gases. Ib. 177.

Some Observations in answer to Mr. Chenevix's Attack upon Werner's Mineralogical Method. Ib. 243.

Biographical Account of M. de Fourcroy. Ib. 321.

On Veins. Ib. 350.

Description of a Resinous Substance lately dug out of the earth at Highgate Ib ii. 1

On a new variety of Ulmin. Ib. 11.

On the Heat evolved during the Inflammation of the Human Body. Ib. 26.

On the Daltonian Theory of Definite Proportions in Chemical Combinations. Ib. 32.

Biographical Account of M. Lavoisier. Ib. 81.

Analysis of the Chinese Gong. Ib. 208.

Some Mineralogical Observations in Cornwall. Ib. 247.

On the Composition of Oxide of Zinc. Ib. 410.

Sketch of the improvement of Science made during the year 1813. Ib. iii. 1, 1814.

A Discovery of the Atomic Theory. Ib. 329.

Outline of D. Berzelius's Chemical Nomenclature. Ib. 450.

On the Composition of Blende. Ib. iv. 89.

On the Composition of Sulphuret of Antimony. Ib. 95.

On the Arctia Phœorrhœa. Ib. 129.

Biographical Account of Mr. Scheele. Ib. 161.

On the Oxides of Arsenic. Ib. 171.

Analysis of the Asbestous Actmolite. Ib. 209.

A Geognostical Sketch of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, and part of Cumberland. Ib. 337.

On the Aurora Borealis. Ib. 427.

Sketch of the latest Improvements in the Physical Sciences. Ib. v. 1, 1815.

A Biographical Account of David Rittenhouse, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., late President of the American Philosophical Society. Ib. 161.

Observations on some Points connected with the Atomic Theory. Ib. 184.

A Biographical Account of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Knt. Count Rumford. Ib. 241.

Biographical Account of Joseph Black, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. Ib. 321.

Account of the Improvements in Physical Science during the year 1815. Ib. vii. 1, 1816.

Account of an Accident which happened in a Coal-Mine at Liege in 1812. Ib. 260.

On the re-union of Parts accidentally separated from the Living Body. Ib. 263.

Some Observations on the relations between the Specific Gravity of Gaseous Bodies, and the Weights of their Atoms. Ib. 343.

On the Introduction of the Mode of Bleaching into Great Britain. Ib. viii. 1, 1816.

Experiments on Phosphurated Hydrogen Gas. Ib. 87.

Geological Sketch of the Country round Birmingham. Ib. 161.

Account of the Improvements in Physical Science during the year 1816. Ib. ix. 1, 1817.

Biographical Account of the Right Reverend Richard Watson, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Llandaff. Ib. 257.

Account of a Remarkable Fossil. Ib. 342.

Biographical Account of Jean de Carro, M.D. Ib. x 1, 1817.

On the Salts composed of Sulphuric Acid and Peroxide of Iron. Ib. 98.

Chemical Analysis of Tin, from the different Smelting-Houses in Cornwall. Ib. 166, &c.

Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment. 1825, 2 vols.

Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology. 1836, 2 vols.

History of Chemistry. 1830-1.

He also contributed to the 'Records of General Science,' a journal started and edited by his nephew, Dr. R. D. Thomson

THOMSON, Andrew, D.D., an eminent modern divine, was born at Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, July 11, 1779. He was the son of Dr. John Thomson, at that time minister of Sanquhar, subsequently of Markinch in Fife, and afterwards one of the ministers of Edinburgh. From his earliest years he was remarkable for intelligence and vivacity, and especially for that free, open, and manly character which distinguished him through life. Having duly studied for the ministry, in the beginning of 1802 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kelso, and in March of the same year was ordained minister of the parish of Sprouston, within the bounds of the same presbytery. He early began to take a considerable share in the business of the ecclesiastical courts; and, ever anxious to promote the religious interests of his people, he published a Catechism on the Lord's Supper, for the benefit of the young among them, which has passed through numerous editions. In 1808, he was removed to the East Church, Perth, of which town his brother, Dr. William Thomson, was one of the ministers. In the spring of 1810 he received a presentation from the magistrates and council of Edinburgh to the New Greyfriars' Church in that city; and, accordingly, entered upon a sphere of duty better adapted to his talents, and to the active character of his mind, than had been either of his preceding charges. A few months thereafter, with the assistance of several of his clerical brethren, he commenced the publication of 'The Christian Instructor,' a periodical work which he edited for many years, and which was the means of doing much good to the cause of religion. To the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, conducted by Dr. Brewster, he also, about this time, contributed various valuable articles. In 1814, on the opening of St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Dr. Thomson was fixed upon as the individual best qualified to be minister of that important charge, to which he was admitted June 16th of that year. "He entered on this charge," says Dr. M'Crie, "with a deep sense of the importance of the station, as one of the largest parishes of the metropolis, containing a population of the most highly educated class of society, and not without the knowledge that there was, in the minds of a part of those among whom he was called to labour, a prepossession against the peculiar doctrines which had always held a prominent place in his public ministrations. But he had not long occupied that pulpit, when, in spite of the delicate situation in which he was placed by more than one public event, which obliged him to give a practical testimony, (displeasing to many in high places,) in favour of the purity of Presbyterian worship, and the independence of the Church of Scotland, he disappointed those who had foreboded his ill success, and exceeded the expectations of such of his friends as had the greatest confidence in his talents. By the ability and eloquence of his discourses, by the assiduity and prudence of his more private ministrations, and by the affectionate solicitude which he evinced for the spiritual interests of those committed to his care, he not only dissipated every unfavourable impression, but seated himself so firmly in the hearts of his people, that, long before his lamented death, no clergyman in the city, established or dissenting, was more cordially revered and beloved by his congregation;" or, it may be added, was held in higher estimation by the religious public of Edinburgh.

For many years after entering on his new charge, he employed the interval between the forenoon and afternoon services on Sunday in catechising the young belonging to his congregation. He also established a week-day school, compiled suitable books for the different classes, and spent entire days in teaching the children of the poor in his parish the elementary principles of education and religion. Having an exquisite ear for music, he likewise set about improving the psalmody of his church, and drew up a collection of the most approved psalm tunes, all of which he carefully revised, and added to them several original compositions, and a few of great beauty of his own. In the Church courts his capacity for business, and his singular expertness and eloquence in debate, as well as the high estimation in which he was held by his brethren, pointed him out to the evangelical party in the church as one peculiarly fitted to be their leader, and he was spontaneously recognised by them in that character. In the General Assembly he particularly distinguished himself as the fearless and uncompromising champion

of the freedom and independence of the church, and of the rights and privileges of the Christian people. With his characteristic energy and zeal, he engaged in the discussions connected with the memorable "Apocryphal question," and in the latter years of his life spent much of his time in exposing the misrepresentations of those of the adherents of the British and Foreign Bible Society who approved of the conduct of that body, in printing and circulating the Bible containing the Apocrypha, in opposition to its own leading principle. It is supposed that the personal tone which the controversy assumed in the hands of his opponents, combined with the labours and anxieties which the part he had undertaken imposed on him, had the effect of seriously impairing his constitution. The last great public question in which he made a prominent appearance, was that of the abolition of slavery in our West India colonies, when he came forward as the advocate of immediate emancipation.

Dr. Thomson died suddenly, February 9, 1831. About five in the afternoon of that day he was returning home from a meeting of presbytery, and having met a friend by the way, he conversed, with animation and cheerfulness, till he reached his own door, on the threshold of which, stopping for a moment, he muttered some words indistinctly, and instantly, without a struggle or a groan, fell down on the pavement. He was carried into his own house in a state of insensibility, and a vein being opened, only a few ounces of blood flowed, and he immediately expired. He was interred in a piece of ground connected with St. Cuthbert's churchyard. Soon after his death a volume of his 'Sermons and Sacramental Exhortations' was published at Edinburgh, with an interesting memoir prefixed, which has furnished us with the details of this notice. On his settlement at Sprouston, he married a lady of the name of Carmichael, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom survived him. Through the recommendation of Lord Brougham, William IV. granted a pension of £150 to his widow. His eldest son, Mr. John Thomson, who was the first professor of music in the university of Edinburgh, appointed under the liberal endowment of the late General Reid, died at Edinburgh in May 1841.

THORBURN, a surname, a corruption of Thorbrand, meaning the thunderbolt of Thor, the Jupiter of the Teutonic nations. Thursday, the day of Thor, has its name from him. The Norse surname of *Thorbiorn* or *Thorbarn* signifies the child or *bairn* of Thor. *Biorn* is also the Norse name for a bear.

THRIEPLAND, the name of a Perthshire family possessing a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred, 10th November 1687, on Sir Patrick Thriepland, of Fingask castle, in the parish of Kilspindie. He had previously been knighted by Charles II. in 1674. His baronetcy was given with remainder to his heirs male. He was a staunch supporter of the royal cause, when the troubles broke out in Scotland in the reign of Charles I., and died in 1689.

His only son, Sir David, second baronet, adhered to the cause of the abdicated king, James VII., and after the death of that monarch, held a secret correspondence with his son, the Chevalier de St. George, and those who favoured his pretensions. In 1715 he was among the first, with his sons and a party of followers, to join the standard of the earl of Mar, and when the Chevalier de St. George arrived in Scotland he spent a night at Fingask castle, the seat of Sir David. After the dispersion of the insurgents, about 160 officers and gentlemen who had followed the rebel army into the Highlands, among whom was Sir David Thriepland, hearing that two French frigates had arrived off the Orkney coast, sallied from the hills on horseback, and crossing the low country of Moray, embarked in boats at Burgh-head, and landed in Caithness. Thence they proceeded to the Orkney Islands, where they had the good fortune to reach the French ships, which carried them to Gottenburg in Sweden. In consequence of the active part he took in the rebellion, he was attainted by act of parliament in 1716. He died in 1746. He married, first, in 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Ramsay of Bamff, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters; and, secondly, in 1707, Dame Catherine Smith of Barnhill, by whom he had two sons and four daughters.

His youngest and only surviving son, Sir Stuart Thriepland, became third baronet. This gentleman was also strongly attached to the house of Stuart, after whom he was named. He took part in the insurrection of 1745, and continued with Prince Charles Edward till the battle of Culloden. His mother's property which he had inherited was forfeited, as his paternal estate had been in 1716, and a reward offered for his apprehension. He escaped to France, where he remained at the court of the Stuarts until the act of indemnity permitted his return to Scotland. For some time he practised in Edinburgh as a surgeon. At a sale of forfeited lands in 1782, he repurchased the family estates. He died 2d February 1805. He had married in 1753, Janet, eldest daughter of David Sinclair, Esq. of Southdun, by whom he had a son and daughter, who both died without issue; and, secondly, in 1761, Miss Janet Budge Murray of Pennyland, by whom he had four sons and a daughter.

His eldest son, Sir Patrick Murray Thriepland, fourth baronet, born in November 1762, petitioned George IV., when in Scotland in 1822, for the restoration of the forfeited title of the family, and, on 25th April 1826, his majesty was pleased to signify his assent to the introduction of a bill into parliament, whereby the attainder was reversed. He died 11th January 1837. By his wife, Jessie Murray, daughter of William Scott Ker, Esq. of Chatto, Roxburghshire, he had a son and three daughters. The son, Sir Patrick Murray Thriepland, succeeded him as fifth baronet. He was born 26th May 1800. He was major of the Perthshire militia, but resigned in 1843.

TILLOCH, Alexander, LL.D., an ingenious writer on science and mechanics, the son of a respectable tobacconist in Glasgow, was born there, February 28, 1759. He was intended by his father to follow his own business, but a strong bias towards science and mechanics soon led him away from commercial pursuits. Having in 1781 directed his attention to the improvement of the mode of printing, he was fortunate enough to discover the art of stereotyping, and flattered himself with many advantages that would result from his successful labours, being at the time ignorant that, so early as 1736, Mr. Ged, a jeweller of Edinburgh, had exercised the art, having published an edition of Sallust printed from metallic plates. From the want of encouragement, however, Ged's method perished with him, and to Dr. Tilloch belongs the merit of having of new invented the art, and carried it to the state of practical utility which it now exhibits. In this new process, Mr. Foulis, the printer to the university of Glasgow, joined him, and a joint-patent in their names was taken out both in England and Scotland. Circumstances, however, induced them to lay aside the business for a time, and it never was renewed by them as a speculation.

Dr. Tilloch afterwards entered into the tobacco trade at Glasgow, in conjunction with his brother and brother-in-law, but, not finding the business succeed, it was finally abandoned. He then turned his attention to printing, and, either singly or in partnership, carried on this trade for some time in his native city. In 1787 he removed to London, and two years afterwards, in connection with others, purchased 'The Star' evening newspaper, which he continued to edit till within four years of his death. In 1797, being forcibly struck with the great increase of the crime of forgery, Dr. Tilloch presented to the Bank of England a specimen of a plan of engraving calculated to prevent the forgery of bank-notes, respecting which he had been previously in communication with the French government, but, like all similar proposals, it was declined; and in 1820 he petitioned parliament on the subject, but without any practical result. In June 1797 he projected and established 'The Philosophical Magazine;' and, only fifteen days before his death, he obtained a patent for an improvement on the steam-engine. Amidst his other avocations, he found leisure to apply himself to theological studies with no common perseverance, the fruits of which appeared in a volume of 'Dissertations on the Apocalypse,' published in 1823, besides a series of detached essays on the Prophecies, collected in one volume under the name of 'Biblicus.' His great object in the former work appears to be to prove that the Apocalypse was written at a much earlier period than commentators suppose, and prior to most of the Epistles contained in the New Testament. The last work which he was engaged to superintend was 'The Mechanic's Oracle,' published in numbers at the Caxton Press. In his religious opinions Dr. Tilloch was supposed to belong to the sect of Sandemanians, and preached occasionally to a congregation who assembled in a house in Goswell Street Road. He died at his house in Barnsbury Street, Islington, January 26, 1825. He married previous to quitting Glasgow, but his wife died in 1783, leaving a daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Galt, the novelist.

Tod, a surname derived from the Scottish and north of England term *Tod*, a fox. An eminent person of this name, Lieutenant-colonel James Tod, of the East India Company's service, author of 'Annals of Rajasthan,' and 'Travels in Western India,' and at the time of his death, 7th November 1835, librarian of the Asiatic Society, is supposed to have been a native of Scotland, but was in reality born at Islington, London. He surveyed Rajpootana and completed a comprehensive and accurate map of it in 1815, when political agent to the western Rajpoot states, and it was by him that the name of Central India was originally given to that interesting country of the east.

Torphichen, a surname, now very rare, derived from the parish of that name in the county of Linlithgow. Among the favourites of James III. hanged by the incensed nobles over Lauder bridge in 1478, was one Torphichen, a dancing-master.

"The name," says Dr. Hetherington, in his description of the parish in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, "is evidently Celtic in its origin, but etymologists are by no means agreed with regard to its true composition and meaning. The word *Tor* is unquestionably hill, but the latter part of the name is more doubtful. Some assert it to mean ten, and say that it refers to a range of hills in the vicinity having ten summits. The range, however, has not more than seven distinct summits; and the Gaelic word *fichead* means twenty, not ten, as they assume. The most probable derivation seems to be *Torfeochan*, or the hill of the Ravens. It may be regarded as some corroboration of this meaning that there is an estate in the neighbourhood of the village named Crawhill, and that the crest of the most extensive land proprietor in the parish is a raven chained to a rock, as if in allusion to the parochial name."

TORPHICHEN, Baron, a title in the Scottish peerage, granted in 1563 to Sir James Sandilands, who at the Reformation was chief of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland. These knights were at one time called knights of Rhodes, and finally knights of Malta. Their principal residence in this country was a little to the north-east of the village of Torphichen, and Sir James Sandilands having acquired all their property there, got it erected into a temporal lordship.

The surname of Sandilands is very ancient, being derived from lands of that name in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. Some writers affirm that the noble family of this surname belonged originally to Northumberland, and were driven into Scotland after the English conquest, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Their immediate ancestor was Sir James Sandilands, a valiant knight, who distinguished himself in the wars against the English in the reign of David II., from whom he had two charters, one of the lands of Wiston in Lanarkshire. He had also a charter of confirmation in 1346 from William, Lord Douglas, of lands in Douglasdale. He married Eleanor, countess of Carrick, sister of Douglas, and widow of Alexander, earl of Carrick, the son of Edward Bruce, king of Ireland, and received with her, in free marriage, the barony of West Calder, Mid Lothian. This grant was confirmed by Duncan, earl of Fife, the superior of the same, and by David II. In consequence of this alliance, the family of Sandilands quartered the arms of Douglas with their own. Sir James was killed at the battle of Halidonhill in 1333. His widow was afterwards three times married, being five times in all. With a daughter, Marion, Lady Kennedy of Dunure, they had a son, Sir James Sandilands of Calder, whose name frequently occurs in the register of charters of King Robert II. He married, in 1384, the princess Johanna, second daughter of that monarch, and widow of Sir John Lyon of Glammis.

Their only son, James Sandilands of Calder, was one of the hostages for King James I., when he was allowed to visit Scotland 31st May 1421; also when he finally returned to his kingdom 28th March 1424. At that time his annual revenue was estimated at 400 merks. He was dead before 7th December 1426.

His son, Sir John Sandilands of Calder, was assassinated near Dumbarton, in 1456, on account of his unshaken loyalty to James II., by one Patrick Thornton, of the king's court, a favourer of the Douglas faction. The murderer, with his accomplices, was apprehended and executed.

Sir John's son, also named Sir John Sandilands of Calder, made over, in 1466, his estate to his son, Sir James Sandilands. The latter had a charter of the lands and barony of Airth, Bisset, Slamannan, Bannockburn, &c., dated July 14, 1489. He was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Kinloch of Cruvie, Fifeshire, and had, with two daughters, two sons: John, who succeeded him, and James Sandilands of Cruvie, ancestor of Lord Abercrombie; secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew Ker of Auldtounburn, ancestor of the dukes of Roxburghe, without issue. After his death, she married the third earl of Errol.

Sir John Sandilands, the elder son, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Scrimgeour, lord of Dudhope and constable of Dundee, and had a son, Sir James Sandilands of Calder, who is described in Crawford's Peerage as a person of great wisdom and of the most exemplary piety and virtue. He died after 1553. By his wife, Margaret or Mariot, only daughter of Archibald Forrester of Corstorphine, he had, with two daughters, two sons, John, who succeeded his father, and James, first Lord Torphichen.

The elder son, John Sandilands of Calder, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Barton of Over Barnton, high-treasurer of Scotland, and had one son, James, who died in 1577, leaving a son, James, second Lord Torphichen, secondly, Johanna, third daughter of John, Lord Fleming. By this lady he also had a son, Sir James Sandilands of Slamannanmure, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James VI., and on 2d October 1595, appointed constable and keeper of the castle of Blackness.

James, first Lord Torphichen, second son of Sir James Sandilands of Calder and Elizabeth Scrimgeour, was, on account of his great talents and learning, recommended by Sir Walter Lindsay, preceptor of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, to the master of that order at Malta, as a person well qualified to be his successor. The knights of this order were introduced into Scotland, in 1153, by David I., and had many possessions conferred on them by him and his successors. When the knights templars were suppressed in 1308, they got possession of the extensive property of that great rival order, which had its chief seat at Temple, Mid-Lothian. In 1291 and 1296, Alexander de Wells, "prior hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalemitani in Scotia," swore fealty to Edward I.; and from precepts which the English king issued to the sheriffs to restore the property of the knights, the order seems, even at that early period, to have had estates in almost every shire except Argyle, Bute, and Orkney.

Sir James Sandilands resided for some years at Malta, and gave such proofs of his ability that he was admitted one of the knights and inaugurated as the future preceptor. On Sir Walter Lindsay's death in 1538, he was invested with the title, power, and jurisdiction of Lord St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland. He was often employed in negotiations of importance with England, and both he and his brother were great supporters of the Reformation, which he embraced in 1553. After John Knox's arrival in Scotland in 1555, it is well known that he resided for some time at Calder, preaching often in Edinburgh. A portrait of the reformer is hung up in the hall or gallery of Calder house, the seat of Lord Torphichen, where it is asserted by some writers that he dispensed the ordinance of the Lord's supper for the first time in Scotland after the Reformation. The picture bears on its back the following statement: "Mr. John Knox: The first sacrament of the super given in Scotland, after the Reformation, was dispensed by him in this hall." This is incorrect. The first time the sacrament of the Supper was dispensed after the reformed manner in Scotland was in the castle of St. Andrews in 1547. (*M'Crie*, p. 50, 1st ed.) The account given by Knox himself, in his History of the Reformation, seems to imply that he dispensed this ordinance in the west country before he did it in Calder House. Calderwood (vol. i. p. 306) says: "In the beginning of January, 1556, Mr. Knox was conveyed to Kyle by Robert Campbell of Kingzeancleuche, and taught in the Barr, Carnell, Kingzeancleuche, Aire, Ochiltrie, Gathgirth, and ministred the Lord's Table in some of these parts. The erle of Glencarne sent for him to Finlaston, where he also ministred the Lord's Table, wherof the erle, his ladie, two of his sonnes, and certane of his friends were partakers. From thence he returned to Calder, where diverse from Edinburgh and other parts of the countrie assembled, as weill for doctrine as for the right ministratioun of the Lord's Table, which before they had never seene."

In 1559, Sir James Sandilands joined the lords of the Congregation who were in arms against the queen-regent at Cupar Muir, Fifeshire, and the following year, after the death of that princess, he was sent to France by the reformers to

give an account of their proceedings before Francis and Mary, "not so much," says Calderwood (vol. ii. p. 39), "to seeke pardon for anie bypast offences, as to purge his countriemen, and lay the blame of the late tumults upon the Frenche. The Gwisians rebuked him sharplie that he, being a knight of the holy order, should have taken upon him anie message or instructions from rebels, for that execrable religion which had been latelie condemned in the council of Trent," and he was dismissed without an answer.

Two years after Queen Mary's return to Scotland, he resigned into her hands the property of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, and on 24th January 1563, she was pleased, on payment by him of 10,000 crowns of the sun (equal to about £1,100 sterling, a large sum in those days), and an annual rent of 500 merks, to grant to him and his heirs and assigns whatever, the lands and baronies of Torphichen, Liston, and the other estates of the order, in different counties, erecting the same into the temporal lordship of Torphichen. He died, without issue, 29th November 1596, when his title and estates devolved on his grand-nephew, James Sandilands of Calder, as above stated.

James, second Lord Torphichen, was, in the decreet of ranking of the Scots nobility, dated in 1606, placed immediately after Lord Boyd, whose peerage dated before 1459, and died in 1617. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, viz. a daughter, Isabel, wife of Hugh Wallace of Elderslie, and four sons. 1. James, third Lord Torphichen, who voted in parliament in 1621 against the five articles of Perth, and died the following year. 2. John, fourth Lord Torphichen, who died in July 1637. 3. Hon. William Sandilands of Hilderston, Linlithgowshire, tutor of Calder. 4. Hon. Robert Sandilands. William's son, Walter Sandilands, younger of Hilderston, married in 1674, Anna Hamilton, daughter and heiress of James Hamilton of Westport, Linlithgowshire, and, in consequence, assumed the name and arms of Hamilton. Walter's son, Sir James Sandilands Hamilton of Westport, dying in 1733, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Walter Sandilands Hamilton, whose daughter, Grizel, married John Ferrier, Esq. of Kirkland, Renfrewshire, writer in Edinburgh, and their son, on succeeding his grandfather, in 1763, also took the name of Hamilton.

The fourth Lord Torphichen had, with two daughters, three sons. 1. John, fifth lord, who succeeded his father when very young. 2. Walter, sixth lord. 3. Hon. William Sandilands of Coustoun, Linlithgowshire, which lands were entailed by his son, William Sandilands of Coustoun.

During the minority of John, fifth Lord Torphichen, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, the Hon. William Sandilands of Hilderston, who was commonly called the tutor of Calder. His lordship protested against the "Engagement" to march into England for the rescue of Charles I., in 1648. He was one of the few peers who sat in the parliament of Scotland in January 1649, and died in July following, unmarried. His brother, Walter, sixth Lord Torphichen, was four times married, and had issue by all his wives. On his death in 1696, he was succeeded by his second youngest son, James, seventh Lord Torphichen.

This nobleman took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 6th July 1704, and gave his warm support to the treaty of union. As lieutenant-colonel of the 7th dragoons, he served on the continent in the wars of Queen Anne. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he hastened from London to Scotland, where his regiment happened to be stationed. At the head of a body of 500 horse and foot, he marched from Edinburgh, 17th October, to Seton house, the seat of the earl of Wintoun, which had been taken possession of by the rebels. Finding them, however, too strongly entrenched within the surrounding high stone wall, to be dislodged without artillery, he returned to Edinburgh, after exchanging some shots. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November, at the head of his regiment of dragoons, he did good service against the Highlanders. In 1722, he quitted the army, and by George I. was appointed one of the lords of police. He died 10th August 1753, after possessing the title 57 years. He had married Lady Jean Home, youngest daughter of the first earl of Marchmont, and sister of the celebrated Lady Grizel Baillie, and, with three daughters, had eight sons. 1. James, master of Torphichen, a lieutenant in the 44th foot, who received no fewer than twenty-six wounds from the rebels at the battle of Preston in 1745, and after lingering for more than three years, died, 20th April 1749 of consumption, unmarried. 2. Walter, eighth Lord Torphichen. 3. Hon. Patrick Sandilands, who obtained the command of one of the East India Company's country ships, on account of his gallant behaviour in repulsing a party of Angria pirates who had boarded the vessel. He was drowned in a storm at sea, without issue. 4. Hon. Alexander Sandilands, who died young. 5. Hon. Andrew Sandilands, a lieutenant in the 21st foot, or Royal Scots fusileers, who behaved so well at the battle of Dettingen that he was promoted to a company in August 1743. At the battle of Fontenoy in April 1745, he was shot through the thigh. He was at that time major of the regiment, but on account of that wound he quitted the army at the peace, and died, unmarried, 27th June 1776. 6. Hon. George Sandilands, who died young. 7. Hon. Charles Sandilands, lieutenant R.N., who died in the Carthagena expedition under Admiral Vernon in 1741. 8. Hon. Robert Sandilands, an officer in the army, first in the Scottish brigade in the Dutch service, and afterwards in a regiment of light dragoons. He married Grizel, daughter of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, baronet, and died 18th May 1791. His only son, James, succeeded as tenth Lord Torphichen.

Walter, eighth Lord Torphichen, was admitted advocate in 1727, and as sheriff-depute of Mid Lothian, was extremely active and useful when the rebels had possession of Edinburgh in 1745, in preserving order and inducing the inhabitants to provide necessaries of all kinds for the king's forces. He succeeded his father in 1753, and died 9th November 1765. By his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Sandilands, M.D., physician of the British hospital in Flanders, he had four sons. 1. James, ninth Lord Torphichen. 2. Hon. Alexander Sandilands, lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys, who died 20th November 1806, in his 46th year, unmarried. 3. Hon. Walter Sandilands, who died young. 4. Hon. Hugh Sandilands, lieutenant 78th foot. Accompanying his regiment to the East Indies, he was severely wounded on board the Monarca, in the engagement between Sir Edward Hughes and Admiral de Suffrein, one of the bravest and most skilful of the French naval commanders, 2d September 1782, and died the following month at Madras.

James, ninth Lord Torphichen, born 15th November 1759, was in his youth an officer in the 21st foot, or Royal Scots fusileers, in General Burgoyne's unfortunate expedition to America, and was one of those who piled their arms at Saratoga in 1777, in consequence of the convention concluded by Burgoyne with General Gates. Being exchanged, he had a company in the 24th foot in 1781, and a lieutenancy in the Coldstream foot guards in 1787, in which regiment he had a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in 1793. He

served under the duke of York in the campaign in Flanders in 1793 and 1794, and retired from the service in 1795. He was chosen one of the 16 Scots representative peers in 1790, and again in 1796, and died in 1815. He had married Anne, only surviving child and heiress of Sir John Inglis of Cramond, baronet, but without issue. He was succeeded by his first cousin, James, only son of the Hon. Robert Sandilands.

This nobleman, 10th Lord Torphichen, born July 21, 1770, married Nov. 3, 1806, Margaret Douglas, second daughter of John Stirling, Esq. of Kippendavie, and by her, with one daughter, Mary, Hon. Mrs. Ramsay of Barnton, he had three sons. 1. Robert, master of Torphichen, born 3d Aug. 1807. 2. The Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, M.A., rector of Coston, Leicestershire. 3. Hon. James Sandilands, at one period captain in the 8th hussars. The 10th Lord Torphichen died March 22, 1862, in his 92d year, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, as 11th Lord Torphichen. He died December 24, 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew, James Walter Sandilands, born May 4, 1846.

The property belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland at the time of the creation of the title of Lord Torphichen, comprised no less than eight baronies in different counties, but the lands have been gradually sold till little more remains than that portion in which the title is vested, lying around and adjacent to the ancient preceptory of the order.

The title of Lord St. John, held by the preceptor of the knights of that name in Scotland, entitled its holder to a seat in parliament, and was possessed, without patent, in virtue of the office, which was one of great power and importance. The title of Lord Torphichen which replaced it, was granted by the charter of Queen Mary, dated January 24, 1563, which is the only writing under which the Lords Torphichen were entitled to sit and vote in the Scots parliament. The grantee and his heirs and assigns acquired the newly erected barony of Torphichen, with a right to all the immunities, privileges, dignities, and pre-eminences vested formerly in the preceptors. The title being thus conferred, without further creation, must be considered a territorial one.

TORRANCE, a surname derived from lands in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, formerly in possession of the Hamiltons, but afterwards belonging to a family of the name of Stuart. The Gaelic word *Torran*, the diminutive of *Tor*, a mount or hill, is said to have been the origin of the name, having been taken from a mound of earth, called the Tor, situated about a quarter of a mile from the house of Torrance.

TRAILL, a surname supposed to be a corruption of Tyrrel, the first of the name in this island having been said to have come from the province of Tyrol in Germany. (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 212.) The name is probably in some instances but another form of the Norse *Troil*, from *Trold*, an elf or fairy. In the reign of Robert III., a Scottish warrior, named Hugh Traill, defeated an English champion in single combat at Berwick.

The Traills of Blebo were an old family in the parish of Kemback, Fifeshire, which produced some eminent members. Among the most distinguished was Walter Traill, who became bishop of St. Andrews in 1385. He studied on the continent, and was a doctor of the civil and canon law, and a canon of St. Andrews. According to Fordun, he was "referendarius Papæ Clementis septimi," and was attending that pontiff at Avignon, when a vacancy in the see of St. Andrews took place. So high was the opinion which Clement had of his learning and worth that, by his own authority, without any election, he appointed him to the bishopric, saying to those beside him: "This man deserveth better to be pope than bishop; the place is better provided than the person," meaning that he was an honour to the place, and not the place to him. In 1390, he and the bishop of Glasgow assisted at the funeral of Robert II., and the day following he placed the crown on the head of Robert III. In 1391, he was sent ambassador to France, where he remained a year. He is witness to a charter of King Robert III., confirming former donations to the abbey of Paisley, 6th April, 1396. He died in the year 1401, in the castle of St. Andrews, which had been rebuilt by him, and was buried, among his predecessors, in the cathedral of that city, near the high altar with this inscription on his monument: "Hic fuit Ecclesiæ directa columna, fenestra lucida, thuribulum redolens, campana sonora."

It is stated by Nisbet (*Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 212), that the lands of Blebo were purchased by Bishop Traill, in the reign of Robert III., and gifted by him to his nephew, Traill of Blebo. Keith (*Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 26) and other writers say that the bishop was the son of the laird of Blebo. In the early part of the reign of Charles I., Blebo was purchased by a gentleman of the name of Kay, but in 1649 it was sold to Mr. Andrew Bethune, a son of Bethune of Balfour, in possession of whose descendants it still remains.

Andrew Traill, a younger brother of the family of Blebo, was a colonel in the Dutch service, in the war of independence against Philip II. of Spain. When he quitted the Netherlands his arrears of pay amounted to £2,700 sterling, for which he had a bond from the city of Bruges and other towns of Flanders. He afterwards served with distinction under the king of Navarre in the civil wars of France. On his return to Britain, he was made a gentleman of Prince Henry's privy chamber. His son, James, had a small property in the parish of Denino, where he lived. He endeavoured to recover the sum due to his father by the cities of Flanders, and upon a petition to King James, he obtained a warrant to arrest a ship belonging to the city of Bruges at London, but through the influence of the king's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, was prevented from obtaining possession of her. He never obtained any part of the debt due to his father, and he was obliged to dispose of his estate in Denino. This James had two sons, James and Robert.

The younger son, Robert Traill, born at Denino in 1603, was educated at St. Andrews. On the invitation of his brother, James, then in France, with a pupil, who was afterwards Lord Brook in England, he went over to Paris, and subsequently joined his brother in Orleans. He then went to Saumur, and entered the Protestant college there. He was afterwards teacher in a school established by a Protestant minister at Montagne, in Bas Poitou. In 1630 he returned to Scotland. In 1639 he was ordained minister at Elie, Fifeshire. In 1640, he was ordered to attend Lord Lindsay's regiment at Newcastle for three months. In 1644 he again attended the army in England as chaplain, and was present at the battle of Marston Moor. In 1649 he was translated to the Greyfriars' church, Edinburgh. He was one of the covenanting ministers who attended the marquis of Montrose on the scaffold, at his execution in 1650. In 1663 he was banished from Scotland, being then sixty years of age, for having read and expounded a portion of scripture to a few friends in his own house. He retired to Holland, where he died. A painting of him was, in 1857, placed in one of the windows of Greyfriars' church, Edinburgh. He had three sons and three daughters. The sons were 1. William, minis-

ter of Borthwick, 2. Robert, of whom a notice follows in larger type, 3. James, lieutenant of the garrison of Stirling.

Dr. Thomas Stewart Traill, professor of medical jurisprudence in the university of Edinburgh, born in Oct. 1781, at Kirkwall, Orkney, was the son of the parish minister of that place. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1801 took his degree of M.D. In 1803 he settled at Liverpool as a general practitioner, and soon rose to distinction in his profession. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Currie, author of the 'Life of Burns.' In 1832 he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in the university of Edinburgh, and held that chair for thirty years. He lectured frequently on chemistry and natural history in Liverpool, and in the university, in the absence of the professors of both these classes. He was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of various associations connected with natural history; author of a small and comprehensive manual on medical jurisprudence, and editor of the eighth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, on which he had been engaged for ten years. He died at Edinburgh, July 30, 1862. He had married, in 1811, a daughter of Dr. Henry Robertson, minister of Kiltearn, Ross-shire, and had two sons and three daughters, of whom only 2 daughters survived him.

TRAILL, Robert, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, son of Robert Traill, minister of Greyfriars, Edinburgh, was born at Elie, Fifeshire, in May 1642, when his father was minister of that place (see previous page). He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and while yet a student, he evinced his strong attachment to the principles and discipline of the Presbyterian church by accompanying Guthrie, the martyr, to the scaffold, on June 1, 1661. In 1667 a proclamation was issued for apprehending him, in consequence of which he retired to Holland to his father.

In 1669 he was ordained by some Presbyterian divines in London, and appointed to a charge at Cranbrook, Kent, where he preached for several years. In 1677 he visited Edinburgh, and during his stay there, he was apprehended for privately preaching, and brought before the privy council. On his examination he owned that he had kept house-conventicles, but declined to answer when they asked him if he had held field-preachings also, peremptorily refusing to reply upon oath to any of their questions that might affect his life. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Bass, and after being confined there for three months, he was in October of the same year released by order of the government. He then returned to Cranbrook, but was afterwards for many years pastor of a Scots congregation in London, and at one time was colleague with the Rev. Nathaniel Mather, in a meeting-house in Lime Street in the city. He was a rigid Calvinist, and the author of several theological works, chiefly sermons, which were for a long time popular in Scotland. He survived the Revolution, and saw the accession of the house of Hanover to the throne. He died in May 1716, aged 74. His son, also named Robert, was minister of Panbride, Forfarshire, and was the father of Dr. James Traill, who, conforming to the Church of England, was presented to the living of West Ham in Essex, in 1762. Three years afterwards he was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, and died in Dublin in 1783.—Mr. Traill's works are:

How Ministers may best win Souls. A Sermon.

Vindication of the Protestant Doctrine of Justification, and of its first Preachers and Professors, from the unjust charge of Antinomianism. London, 1692.

Thirteen Discourses on the Throne of Grace, from Heb iv. 16.

Sixteen Sermons on the Prayer of our Saviour in John xvii. 24.

The following were left in manuscript, and published after his death.

Twenty-one Sermons on Steadfast Adherence to the Profession of our Faith, from Heb. x. 23.

Eleven Sermons from 1 Peter i. 1—4.

Six Sermons on Galatians ii. 21.

His works were first collected and published at Glasgow in 1776, and in 1810 a more complete edition appeared at Edinburgh in 4 vols. 8vo, with a life prefixed.

Ten Sermons on Various Subjects, transcribed from family manuscripts, and issued by the Cheap Publication Society of the Free Church of Scotland, in 1845.

TRAIN, Joseph, a poet and antiquarian, the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, was born in the village of Sorn, Ayrshire, in 1779. About 1787 his parents, who were in humble circumstances, removed to Ayr, where Joseph was for a short time at school. His education was very limited, as he was early put to a mechanical occupation. Evincing, however, a decided taste for literature, all his leisure hours were devoted to reading and the improvement of his mind. In 1799 he was balloted for the Ayrshire militia, and served in its ranks till the spring of 1802, when, owing to the peace of Amiens, the militia regiments were disbanded. While stationed at Inverness he had become a subscriber for Currie's edition of Burns' works, published at Liverpool in 1800, although the price was a guinea and a half The colonel of his regiment, Sir David Blair, hap-

pening to be in the shop of a bookseller in that town, saw the work on the counter, and expressed a wish to purchase it, but was informed, to his great surprise, that it had already been subscribed for by one of his own men. Sir David asked the name of the individual, and was so greatly pleased that he gave orders to have it bound in the best style, and delivered to Train free of expense. He did not content himself even with this, for on their return to Ayr, he recommended him to the notice of Mr. Hamilton of Pinmore, banker in that town, who procured for him an agency for the extensive manufacturing house of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. of Glasgow. In 1808, through Sir David's influence, backed by the recommendation of the earl of Eglinton and David Boyle, afterwards lord-justice-general of Scotland, then solicitor-general, he obtained an appointment in the excise.

At first he was employed as a supernumerary, and in 1810 was one of a number of assistant officers sent to Perth, for the suppression of illicit distillation, then carried on in that quarter to a great extent. Here he drew up an Essay suggesting certain salutary alterations in the working of the excise statutes. It was not, however, till 1815, that he had an opportunity of bringing it before the board, when meeting the approbation not only of the board of excise but also of that of customs, it was forwarded to the lords of the treasury, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his suggestions ultimately adopted.

In 1811, he was appointed to permanent duty at Largs, in his native county, a place full of grand antiquities, where vestiges of cairns and tumuli abound, memorials of the battle fought there between Haco, king of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland, 2d October 1263. In 1813 he was transferred to Newton Stewart, in Galloway, where, as well as previously at Largs, he enjoyed more than ordinary opportunities of prosecuting those antiquarian researches to which the bent of his mind had inclined him from his early youth.

In 1814, Mr. Train published at Edinburgh a volume of poetry, entitled 'Strains of the Mountain Muse,' consisting chiefly of metrical tales, illustrative of Galloway and Ayrshire traditions, with notes. This work was the means of introducing him to the notice of Sir (then Mr.) Walter Scott, whom he afterwards greatly assisted by transmitting to him many of those legendary stories in which he delighted, and which he introduced, in various forms, into his works. Having seen the announcement of Mr. Train's volume previous to publication, and obtained a perusal of the sheets from the publisher, Mr. Scott wrote to the author, subscribing for several copies, and on the book being sent to him by Mr. Train, in acknowledging receipt, he stated that he was not at all acquainted with Galloway traditions and stories, and would be much obliged by any communications from him on these subjects.

Among other traditionary pieces in Mr. Train's volume was one entitled 'The Funeral of Sir Archibald the Wicked,' meaning Sir Archibald Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the earls of Cassillis, a famous persecutor of the Covenanters, who died in 1710. In the Notes to this poem was one relating to another persecutor, Grierson of Lagg, on which Scott founded his romance of Redgauntlet. From his eagerness in collecting that traditionary lore which was then scarcely sought after in Galloway, Mr. Train soon obtained such a reputation that, to use his own words, "even beggars, in the hope of reward, came frequently from afar to Newton Stewart, to recite old ballads and relate old stories" to him.

When Sir Walter Scott was engaged in composing his poem of 'The Lord of the Isles,' he wrote to Mr. Train, thanking him for certain traditionary matter which he had sent to him, and requesting some information regarding the state of Turnberry castle, the ancient seat of the Bruces. "With what success," says his biographer in the *Contemporaries of Burns*, (Edinb., Paton, 1840,) "Mr. Train set about the necessary inquiries, having undertaken a journey to the coast of Ayrshire for the purpose, appears from the notes appended to canto five of that magnificent poem, wherein is given a description of Turnberry castle, the landing of Robert the Bruce, and of the hospital founded by the deliverer of Scotland at King's Case, near Prestwick. Through the kindness of Mr. Hamilton of Pinmore, Mr. Train procured from Colonel Fullerton, one of the *mazers*, or drinking horns, provided by the king for the use of the lepers, which he transmitted to Sir Walter

This interesting relic much prized by the baronet, was among the first of the many valuable antiquarian remains afterwards presented to him—the extensive collection of which now forms one of the chief attractions at Abbotsford."

Previously to his correspondence with Sir Walter Scott, he had, in conjunction with Captain James Denniston, author of 'Legends of Galloway,' formed the plan of writing a history of ancient Galloway, and they had accumulated a large amount of information relative to the history, antiquities, manners and customs of the former inhabitants of the district. Abandoning the idea of a separate publication, Mr. Train ultimately forwarded the greater portion of the materials collected, in a digested form, to Sir Walter Scott, to be used by him as suited his various publications. Among other communications sent by him was the ballad on which the novel of 'Guy Mannering' is founded, which had been recovered by Mr. Train from the recitation of an old lady then residing in Castle Douglas. In his researches throughout Galloway, he discovered a great variety of curious remains, and on his first visit to Scott at Edinburgh in May 1816, he took with him, as a present to the latter, an antique purse or *spleuchan*, at one time the property of Rob Roy, which he had obtained indirectly from a descendant of "the bold outlaw." It was during this visit that Scott first heard from Mr. Train the name of Old Mortality, and received from him all the particulars of that singular individual that he could then recollect. He was so much interested in the details that he exacted a promise from his visitor that, on his return to Galloway, he would send him all the information he could collect concerning him as well as relative to the Covenanters. On the information thus obtained for him Scott founded his novel entitled Old Mortality. In reference to this first interview with Sir Walter, Mr. Lockhart says:—"To this intercourse with Mr. Train we owe the whole machinery of the Tales of my Landlord, as well as the adoption of Claverhouse's period for the scene of some of its first fictions. I think it highly probable that we owe a farther obligation to the worthy supervisor's presentation of Rob Roy's *spleuchan*."

His name having been mentioned by Scott to Mr. Chalmers, author of Caledonia, while the latter was engaged in preparing the third volume of that work for publication, as a person able to assist him in the ancient history of Galloway and Ayrshire, a correspondence was commenced between them, and Mr. Train contributed to his great national work a succinct account of the Roman Post on the "Black Water of Dee," near New Galloway, a sketch and description of the Roman camp at Rispain near Whithorn, and of the Roman Way from the Doon of Tynron in Dumfries-shire, to the town of Ayr. In his Introduction, Mr. Chalmers had stated that the Romans had never penetrated into Wigtownshire, but in the third volume he took the opportunity of correcting the mistake, and in a letter to Mr. Train, dated "Office for Trade, Whitehall, 20th June 1818," he says, "You will enjoy the glory of being the first who has traced the Roman footsteps so far westward into Wigtonshire, and the Roman Road from Dumfries-shire to Ayr town. You have gone far beyond any correspondent of mine in these parts." (*Contemporaries of Burns*, p. 276.) He also traced another vestige of antiquity in that quarter, called 'The Deil's Dyke,' being an old wall extending to nearly eighty miles, of which the builders, the age, and the object are alike unknown.

In 1820, through the unwearied exertions of Sir Walter Scott on his behalf, he was appointed supervisor of excise, and removed to Cupar-Fife, where he had the charge of an extensive district. In this new field for antiquarian inquiry, he was successful in collecting some curious traditions respecting the famous crosses of Macduff and Mugdrum, which he sent to Sir Walter, who was so much interested that the following summer he visited the place, and soon after published his drama of 'M'Duff's Cross.'

Mr. Train was next removed, for temporary duty, to Kirkintilloch, where he got possession of several valuable Roman relics, a sword, a tripod, and a brass-plate, the latter found in the ruins of Castle Cary in 1775. These he transmitted to Abbotsford with an interesting account of the image of St. Flanning, which, prior to the Reformation, had adorned a chapel dedicated to that saint, the ruins of which still stand a few miles

from Kirkintilloch. In June 1822, he was appointed to Queensferry, whence he also transmitted several remains of antiquity to Sir Walter, with an amusing account of the annual "riding of the marches" by the freemen of Linlithgow. At Sir Walter's request, he collected information respecting the manners, customs, traditions, and superstitions of the fishermen of Buckhaven, and first gave him a description of the "Hailly Hoo," a superstition alluded to in Quentin Durward.

After being about six months at Queensferry, Mr. Train was, in consequence of the cessation of the duty on salt, ordered in January 1823, to Falkirk. While in Edinburgh in the spring of 1826, he related to Sir Walter Scott the story of a Fifeshire 'Surgeon's daughter,' which suggested to him the tale bearing that name in the 'Chronicles of the Canongate.'

The last district to which Mr. Train was appointed was that of Castle Douglas, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, where for nine years he discharged his laborious duties as supervisor of excise. For the edition of the Waverley novels, published in 1829, he furnished much of the information contained in the notes, and the assistance thus rendered by him was acknowledged by Sir Walter in the different volumes. In November of the same year, on the recommendation of Mr. Skene of Rubislaw, Mr. Train was admitted an honorary member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

Having formed the design of writing a history of the Isle of Man, in the course of his researches for materials, he obtained possession of several curious records, relative to the annals of the island, and was enabled to transmit to Sir Walter Scott some interesting and little-known particulars, which were duly made use of in Peveril of the Peak.

After being twenty-eight years in the service of the excise, Mr. Train was placed on the retired list in 1836, and afterwards resided in a cottage in the neighbourhood of Castle Douglas, pursuing his literary studies to the last, and occasionally contributing tales and poetry to 'Chambers' Journal,' the 'Dumfries Magazine,' and other periodicals. The last of his publications was 'The Buchanites from first to last.' He died 14th December 1852, aged 74. He left several works, including a 'History of the Isle of Man.' He had married in 1803, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Wilson, gardener in Ayr, by whom he had five children. His eldest son, William, became cashier in the Southern Bank, Dumfries, and was afterwards appointed one of the inspectors of the National Provincial Bank of England. In the Collected edition of the Waverley Novels and in Lockhart's Life of Scott, there are several notices of Mr. Train, to which and to his Life in the 'Contemporaries of Burns,' we have been indebted for the materials for this memoir.

His works are:

Poetical Reveries. Glasgow, 1806, 8vo.

Strains of the Mountain Muse. Edinburgh, 1814, 8vo.

Historical and Statistical Account of the Isle of Man. From the earliest times to the present date; with a view of its ancient Laws, peculiar Customs and popular Superstitions. Douglas, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Buchanites from First to Last. Edin. 1846, 12mo.

TRAQUAIR, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633, on Sir John Stuart, lord-high-treasurer of Scotland, the fifth in descent from James Stewart, a natural son of the earl of Buchan, brother uterine of James II. and the second son of Sir James Stewart, called the Black Knight of Lorn, by Jane Beaufort, queen dowager of King James I. James Stewart obtained from his father an act of legitimation, under the great seal, 20th February 1489, and a charter of the lands of Traquair, Peebles-shire, to him and the heirs male of his body legitimately begotten. He fell at Flodden, 9th September 1513. Having married the heiress of Rutherford, and got with her the lands of Rutherford and Wells, Roxburghshire, he quartered the arms of Rutherford with his own. His son, William Stewart of Traquair, had four sons. 1. Robert, who succeeded to the family estates but died without issue, 9th September 1548. 2. Sir John Stuart of Traquair, who was knighted, 20th July 1565, when Queen Mary created Darnley duke of Albany, and the following year was appointed captain of her guards. He remained a steady friend to that ill-fated queen, and was one of those who entered into a bond of association to support and defend her rights, after her escape from Lochleven, in 1568. He was afterwards continued as captain of the king's guard. 3. Sir William Stuart of Traquair, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James VI. and governor of Dumbarton castle in 1582. This laird of Traquair was a courtier of King James. At the meeting of the estates of parliament, 17th January 1593, he was one of the commissioners appointed "to convene in the Checker house," to consider as to the payment of the king's debts, "as also touching his majesty's visitation of the Isles" the following summer, "and needful provisions to be made therefor." (*Calderwood*, vol. v. p. 221.) At the baptism of Prince Henry in the chapel royal of Stirling in August 1594, the laird of Traquair officiated as a "paile" bearer. In a convention held at Holyrood-house, 10th December 1598, he was present as one of the king's privy council. He died, unmarried, 20th May, 1605. 4. James, who also possessed the Traquair estates, and died in

the beginning of 1606. He had two sons, namely, 1. John Stuart, younger of Traquair, who predeceased his father, leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Andrew, master of Ochiltree, an only son, John, first earl of Traquair. 2. Sir Robert Stuart. He had also one daughter, Isobel, wife of William Rutherford of Quarrieholes.

John, first earl of Traquair, succeeded his grandfather in 1606. He was educated by him under Thomas Sydserf, bishop of Galloway. After returning from his travels on the continent, he was, in 1621, elected commissioner for Tweeddale in the Scots parliament. He was knighted by King James VI., and sworn one of his privy council. On the accession of Charles I., he became a great favourite with that monarch, and was by him raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Stuart of Traquair, 19th April, 1628, to him and his heirs male. He was appointed treasurer-depute in 1630, and an extraordinary lord of session 10th November the same year. When Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633, he created his lordship earl of Traquair, with the secondary titles of Lord Linton and Caberston, by patent, dated at Holyrood, 23d June, 1633, to him and his heirs male whatever, bearing the name and arms of Stuart. In 1635, on the resignation of the earl of Morton, he was appointed lord-high-treasurer, and in March of that year he was chancellor of the jury on the trial of Lord Balmerinoch, (see vol. i. p. 229,) when that nobleman was found guilty of having published a seditious libel, but as the sentence was unpopular, his lordship hastened up to London, and obtained Balmerinoch's pardon from the king. In 1637, on the attempted introduction of the liturgy into Scotland, the earl of Traquair acted a very prominent part in carrying out the king's commands. In December of that year he was sent by the privy council to court, to inform his majesty as to the state of parties. His advice that the liturgy should be recalled was disregarded; but in consequence of giving it, he was accused by the bishops of being himself friendly to the Covenanters. Previous to going to London he had expressed himself to the earl of Rothes as opposed to the liturgy, as thus related by that nobleman in his 'Relation of Affairs,' (p. 43): "The treasurer (Traquair) and Southesk meeting in Durie's house at their return from Linlithgow, sent for Rothes on Friday, 8th December, at night, Durie being present, when the treasurer spoke to Rothes more freely than ever. Having never before shown directly his own particular dislike of the service-book, he did there declare he would rather lay down his white staff than practise it, and would write his mind freely to his majesty, but did run much upon some satisfaction to the king's majesty's honour, by getting Edinburgh submitted, either by legal pursuit or voluntary submission, and gave all vows and oaths that he should bleed sooner than any of them lose life or blood, but only that the king might be righted in the eyes of the world for the contempt which appeared to proceed from this people to his authority." In the beginning of February 1638, he returned to Edinburgh, and was immediately applied to by some of the leading nobles for information relative to the king's intentions and the measures to be proposed by him, but he declined giving an answer till the meeting of the privy council, which had been appointed to be held at Stirling on the 20th February. The Presbyterians, however, had already received secret information respecting the real character of his commission, and great numbers of them began to move towards Stirling, there to act as occasion might require. Resolving to publish the king's proclamation commanding obedience to the service-book and canons, before they could assemble in sufficient force to prevent it, he hastened by night to that town for the purpose. His design, however, had become known, and when the members of privy council appeared in Stirling to publish the proclamation, they were met by Lords Home and Lindsay, who read a protest, and affixed a copy of it on the market-cross, beside that of the proclamation. On the 28th of the same month the renewal of the National Covenant took place in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh. The king in consequence ordered the earls of Traquair, Roxburgh, and Lorn, to repair to London without delay, to consult them as to the state of matters. In the memorable General Assembly which met at Glasgow in November 1638, the commencement of that "ten years' conflict" between the king and the people which ended in the signal discomfiture of the unfortunate Charles, the earl of Traquair was one of the assessors to the king's commissioner, the marquis of Hamilton. On 22d March 1639, he was obliged to deliver up Dalkeith house to the Covenanters. It was then a royal palace, and contained a quantity of ammunition and the regalia of Scotland. He then went to meet Charles at York, but, on account of the surrender of Dalkeith house, was but coldly received by the king, and commanded to keep his chamber, until he should account for it. After a short confinement he was sent to the borders to obtain recruits for the king's service. In July of the same year, he was mobbed by the rabble of Edinburgh, and the white staff which, as the ensign of his office of treasurer, was carried before his coach, pulled out of his servant's hand, and broken. On complaint of this being made to the town council, all the redress which they offered him was to bring him another white staff, so that it was said that the affront to the king, in the person of his treasurer, was rated at sixpence! After the pacification of Berwick the same year, the earl was appointed the king's commissioner to the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh 12th August 1639, and rose on the 30th. In this Assembly, the proceedings of the Glasgow Assembly were confirmed, episcopacy abolished, the articles of Perth rescinded, and the covenant ratified and ordered to be subscribed. This was accordingly done by Traquair, both as commissioner and as an individual, he being allowed, in his former capacity, to adject a particular declaration to his signature.

The day after the rising of the Assembly, as king's commissioner, he opened parliament in great state, this being the last occasion, according to Sir James Balfour, on which the ancient observances of the *riding* were complied with. The demands of the estates being incompatible with the instructions of the commissioner, the earl, whose conduct had been deceptive throughout these memorable proceedings, greatly to the indignation of the Covenanters, prorogued the parliament from 30th October to 14th November, and afterwards, on receiving the king's commands, continued the prorogation till the 2d of the following June. On repairing to London, he found himself coldly received at court, on account of his having subscribed the covenant; but he justified himself on the ground of necessity, and maintained that coercive measures, or a total compliance with the wishes of the Scots people, were inevitable. On his report, the former were resorted to. As a pretext for war, a letter to the king was produced by him, subscribed by seven of the chief nobility, and addressed *au Roi*, in the style used to the king of France, imploring his assistance. For this he was afterwards prosecuted as the grand incendiary. In the following session of parliament an act was passed "anent leising makers of quhatsomever qualitie, office, place, or dignity," which concludes that "all bad counsillaris quho, instead of geving his Ma: ane trew and effauld counsaill, hes geven or will give informatione and counsaill to the evident prejudice and ruine of

the liberties of this kirk and kingdome, suld be exemplarlie judged and censured," and which, according to Sir James Balfour, "was purposelie made to catche Traquair," and others, (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iii. p. 377). In 1641 he was impeached in parliament as an incendiary, but the king interposed to save him from a capital punishment. Although pardoned, he was deprived of the office of treasurer, and obliged to find caution to conduct himself in such a quiet manner as might best conduce to the peace of the kingdom, under forfeiture of the pardon he had obtained. The king, moreover, was forced to declare, in reference to him and the other incendiaries, that he would not employ any of them in offices or places of court or state without consent of parliament, nor grant them access to his person, whereby they might interrupt or disturb the firm peace which had been so happily concluded. (*Acts of Parliament*, 5, 495.) In 1643, Traquair was the bearer of a communication from the lords of the royal party to Charles, then at Oxford, and while there, he and a few other Scots lords signed a remonstrance, testifying their abhorrence of the conjunction between the Scots nation and the English parliament against the king. In the following year his estate was sequestrated, and in consequence of his having broken the conditions of his former liberation, by repairing to the king's person and refusing to take the covenant, he was declared an enemy to religion, his majesty's honour and the peace of the kingdom. His whole moveable goods were ordered to be confiscated, and he himself to be farther punished. To avert an entire forfeiture, his son, Lord Linton, appeared on his behalf, and offered 40,000 merks as a testimony of his zeal and affection to the public. This procured his pardon, with the condition that he should confine himself within the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, find caution to the extent of £100,000 Scots, that he should not repair to the king's person without the consent of parliament, and farther, satisfy the church as to subscribing the covenant. In 1645, he sent his son, Lord Linton, with a troop of horse to join the marquis of Montrose the day before the battle of Philiphaugh, but withdrew them during the night, without acquainting Montrose, a circumstance which has led both Wishart and Guthry to suspect that the earl of Traquair was the person who sent to the camp of the covenanting general the secret information of the low and impaired state of Montrose's army. In November 1646, Charles addressed the following letter on his behalf to the earl of Lanark, the Scottish secretary of state: "Albeit I am confident that you will further all my friends' affairs, yet I must not be negligent in Traquair's behalf as not to name his business to you, for admitting him to his place in parliament, of which I will say no more, but you know his sufferings for me, and this is particularly recommended to you by your most assured, real, constant friend, Charles R." The effect of this letter was soon seen. On the 26th of the following month an act was passed in his favour, of which, however, the title only remains, and, in the subsequent month of March, he was appointed a member of the committee of estates. In 1648 the earl of Traquair raised a troop of horse for the 'Engagement,' to attempt the rescue of Charles, and, with his son, Lord Linton, was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston. He was sent, under a strong guard, to Warwick castle, where he was confined for four years, his estates being, in the meantime, sequestrated. On being set at liberty by Cromwell, he returned to Scotland, and for the remainder of his days, lived in great obscurity and poverty. He died, suddenly, 27th March 1659. The subjoined portrait of the first earl of Traquair is taken from an engraving of him in Smith's Iconographia Scotica:

He was the author of a 'Letter to Father Philips, London, 1641, 4to. Not having suffered attainder, his titles and estates descended to his son. It was the first earl of Traquair who employed the daring mosstrooper, Willie Armstrong, called Christy's Will, to kidnap Lord Durie, lord-president of the court of session, in the manner related in the life of that judge. (See GIBSON, SIR ALEXANDER, vol. ii. page 297.) By his countess, Lady Catherine Carnegie, third daughter of the first earl of Southesk, he had, with four daughters, one son, John, Lord Linton, second earl of Traquair. The latter, born in 1622, died in April 1666, in his 44th year. He was twice married, but had issue only by his second wife, Lady Ann Seton, second daughter of the second earl of Wintoun, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William, third earl of Traquair, died unmarried, and his next brother, George, having predeceased his father, was succeeded by the third son, Charles, fourth earl of Traquair. This nobleman died 13th June 1741, in his 82d year. By his countess, Lady Mary Maxwell, only daughter of the fourth earl of Nithsdale, he had two sons, Charles, fifth earl, and John, sixth earl of Traquair, and six daughters. The third daughter, Lady Mary, married John Drummond, styled duke of Perth. The fourth daughter, Lady Catherine, was countess of Nithsdale. On the two youngest daughters, Ladies Barbara and Margaret Stuart, who were twins, Dr. Pitcairn wrote Latin verses, "In Barbaram et Margaritam Caroli Stuarti Comites de Traquair filias gemellas."

The 6th earl died at Paris, March 28, 1779, in his 81st year, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles, 7th earl. The latter married Mary, daughter and coheiress of George Ravenscroft, Esq. of Wickham, Lincolnshire, and had a son and a daughter. He died in 1827.

The son, Charles, 8th earl of Traquair, was born in 1781, and his sister, Lady Louisa, in 1776; both unmarried. The earl died Aug. 2, 1861, in his 81st year. The title is dormant. This family were Roman Catholics.

TROTTER, the surname of a border clan, the head of which appears to have been Trotter of Prentannan, Berwickshire. On the failure of the direct male line of that family, and of the old foraying border clan of the name, the representatives of the Trotters of Prentannan are considered to be the family of Trotter, situated in Galloway, as being the nearest collateral branch, although the estates went, with an heiress, by marriage, into another family.

The origin of the name of Trotter is uncertain. The original name is said to have been Gifford, and tradition states that a brother of Lord Gifford having been summoned to the court of James III., made such haste, on a hard-trotting horse, that he was there much sooner than was expected, on which he got the surname of Trotter. There were, however, persons of the name in Scotland before the time of James III. Some say that the name was derived from one of the ducal family of Trotti in Italy, who settled in Scotland in the time of Malcolm III., while others assert that it is of Celtic origin, being compounded of the words, *Trobdh ard*, bestowed, on account of some warlike achievement, on the founder of the family. But all this is mere conjecture, and it is impossible to put faith in any of the received stories as to the derivation of the name.

The first of the name mentioned in authentic records is Robert Trotter, who owned some houses in Winchester, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Another is mentioned *temp.* Henry II. of England. What time they settled in Scotland is not certainly known. From *Monypenny's Chronicle* we find that the Trotters were a riding or foraying border clan, so called in contradistinction to the head or chief clans, such as the Johnstones, Maxwells, Homes, &c. They were under Lord Home, which their position in the centre of the Merse would lead one to presuppose. The chief of the family was slain at Flodden.

In Nisbet's Heraldry (vol. i. p. 323) mention is made of the Rev. Alexander Trotter, minister of Edrom, Berwickshire, as a descendant of the Prentannan family. He was a son of Capt. Alexander Trotter, who fought under Dundee at Killiecrankie, a younger son of the laird of Prentannan. He married the eldest daughter of Walter Tulliedelph, M.D., and sister of Lady Ogilvy of Inverquharity.

His eldest son, the Rev. Robert Trotter, A.M., rector of the grammar school, Dumfries, in 1742, was the author of a Latin grammar, long in use in the south of Scotland, and a Life of Christ and the Twelve Apostles, and other works, also in Latin.

The eldest son of this gentleman, Dr. John Trotter, was a surgeon at Tynron, Dumfries-shire, in 1745, when some of Prince Charles Edward's sick were intrusted to his care, during his retreat from England. These he concealed and protected until after Culloden. The prince promised him knighthood should he obtain his own again.

His eldest son, Dr. Robert Trotter, a surgeon at New Galloway, in the Glenkens, for upwards of 30 years, wrote several poetical pieces, and was celebrated in his day as the discoverer, in 1770, of the remedy whereby the loathsome disease called the yaws, once the scourge of Europe, has been almost completely eradicated. He was acquainted with the poet Burns, and for refusing to doctor the lapdog, Echo, on which Burns very unwillingly wrote the Elegy given in his works, he was discontinued for a time as medical attendant to the family of Kenmure. He died in 1815. His eldest daughter, Isabella Trotter, was authoress of two published works, 'Family Memoirs,' Dumfries, 1822, 'The Four Glenkens Ministers,' a tale, published in the Dumfries Magazine and republished in Nicholson's Galloway Tales, 1840.

His eldest son was Dr. James Trotter, surgeon, Worsley-Mills, near Manchester, who died without issue. His 2d son, Dr. Robert Trotter, surgeon, of New Galloway and Auchencairn, Kirkcudbrightshire, was author of 'Traditional Tales of Galloway,' Edinburgh, 1815; 'Derwentwater, a Tale,' 1820, with an Appendix, containing Genealogical notices of some of the principal families in Galloway, furnished principally by themselves; 'Herbert Herries, a Tale of Dundrennan Abbey,' Edinburgh, 1825, and various contributions to the Dumfries Magazine, Castle Douglas Miscellany, and various newspapers, some of which were copied into the Scottish Journal of Antiquities. He married Maria Maxwell, descended from the Maxwells of Nithsdale, and had 1. Robert, surgeon, Birkenhead. 2. Alexander, M.D., Blyth, Northumberland, and three other sons.

There appears to have been three principal families of the name in the Merse, viz., Trotter of Prentannan, Trotter of Charterhall, and Trotter of Cutchelraw. Of the two latter, Trotter of Mortonhall is the representative. There are numerous families of the name in Northumberland and Durham, without doubt descendants of the same border clan, as they bear the arms used by the oldest families of the name.

The progenitor of Trotter of Mortonhall, Mid Lothian, was Thomas Trotter, *temp.* Kings Robert II. and III., proprietor of the lands of Foulshaw, Cutchelraw, Kilnhill, and others, Berwickshire. He died *temp.* James I.

His eldest son, William Trotter of Cutchelraw, was one of the captains for keeping the peace on the borders in 1437 and 1450. He married Isabella, daughter of Trotter of Prentannan, a cousin of his own, and got with her estates in Fogo and neighbouring parishes, which the family still retains. He died in the beginning of the reign of James III

His son, Thomas Trotter of Cutchelraw, *m.* in 1490, Jean, daughter of Hepburn of Wauchton, and had a son, Robert, born in 1518, who succeeded him. Robert had 3 sons, 1. Thomas, 2. Robert, 3. William, burgess, guild-brother and treasurer of the city of Edinburgh.

The eldest son, Thomas Trotter of Cutchelraw, had also 3 sons, of whom the second, John, was the first of the family of Mortonhall. Born in 1553, he was bred a merchant and acquired a large estate, particularly Mortonhall, which thence became the chief title of the family. He *m.* Janet, eldest daughter of David MacMath of MacMath, Dumfries-shire, and had 5 sons and 4 daughters. He was a faithful adherent of Charles I., and died in 1641, aged 81.

His eldest son, John Trotter, 2d of Mortonhall, also a loyal cavalier, was fined £500 sterling by the Scots Estates in 1645, for assisting the marquis of Montrose. He died in 1651.

Thomas Trotter, 7th of Mortonhall, who died in 1793, had, with 6 daughters, 3 sons, John and Henry, the two elder, who both succeeded to the estate, died without issue, John in 1804, and Henry in 1838.

Alexander, the 3d son, a lieutenant-general, *m.*, in 1793, Margaret Catherine, daughter of Richard Fisher, Esq. of Lovetts, Mid Lothian, and died in 1825. He had 2 sons and 2 daughters. Sons, 1. Richard, who succeeded his uncle Henry in Mortonhall. 2. Thomas, lieutenant 2d dragoons, killed at Waterloo in 1815. Daughters, 1. Margaret Richard Fisher, *m.*, in 1813, Lord Cunninghame, a lord of session. 2. Joanna, *m.*, in 1838, Rev. John Morrell MacKenzie, A.M.

Richard Trotter, 10th of Mortonhall, Convener of Mid Lothian, born in 1797, *m.* Mary, daughter of General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., of Dunnikier, issue, 2 sons. 1. Henry, born in 1844. 2. John Oswald, born in 1849, and 3 daughters.

The Trotters of Dryden and Bush, Mid Lothian, are descended from Archibald Trotter, 2d son of Alexander Trotter of Castleshiels, who succeeded his father in 1693. Archibald *m.*, in 1748, Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert Moubray, Esq. of Bush and Castlelaw, grandson of Robert Moubray, Esq. of Cockairny, and had, with 1 daughter, 4 sons. 1. Robert. 2. Alexander, of Dreghorn. 3. John, of Dyrham Park, Herts. 4. Sir Coutts, of Westville, Lincolnshire, created a baronet in 1821, grandfather of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.

The eldest son, Robert, of Bush and Castlelaw, was postmaster-general for Scotland, and died in 1807. He had, with 2 daughters, 2 sons, John, and Archibald, of Dryden.

The elder son, John Trotter of Bush and Castlelaw, born in 1788, died, without issue, Nov. 13, 1852.

His brother, Archibald Trotter of Dryden, born in 1789, succeeded him. Appointed to the Bengal civil service in 1806, he retired in 1840; twice married, with issue by both wives.

Alexander Trotter of Dreghorn, above mentioned, born in 1755, died in 1842. He had 5 sons and 1 daughter. Archibald Trotter of Dreghorn, his eldest son, born in 1799, died Oct. 26, 1844. He *m.* Louisa Jane, youngest daughter of James Strange, Madras civil service, and Ann, daughter of 1st Viscount Melville; issue, 5 sons and 3 daughters. Coutts Trotter of Dreghorn, the eldest son, was born April 9, 1831, and in 1854 was appointed to the Bengal civil service. His next brother, James Stuart, R.N., was born in 1839.

The Trotters of Ballindean, Perthshire, belong to an Edinburgh family, three of whom were merchants and burgesses of that city.

William Trotter, born in 1772, was, in 1826 and 1827, lord-provost of Edinburgh. He *m.*, in 1801, his cousin, St. Clair Stuart, *dr.* of Robert Knox, Esq., physician, London; issue, 4 sons and 3 *drs.*

Robert Knox Trotter of Ballindean, the eldest son, entered when young into the 17th regiment of Lancers, in which he rose to the rank of captain. He *m.*, in 1833, Hon. Mary Rollo, eldest *dr.* of 8th Lord Rollo, with issue.

Thomas Trotter, M.D., at one time physician to the Channel Fleet, a native of Roxburghshire, was educated at the university of Edinburgh. In 1782, while still very young, he was appointed surgeon in the royal navy, and was the first member of his corps who was obliged to seek employment in the African trade. In 1785, he settled at a small town in Northumberland; and in 1788 he obtained his doctor's degree at Edinburgh. In 1789, by the friendship of Admiral Roddam, he was appointed surgeon of his flag-ship. In 1790 he published a 'Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy;' in 1793 he was appointed physician of the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth, and in 1794 physician to the Fleet.

The improvement of the medical discipline of the navy, both as regards the care of the men's health and the advancement of the medical officers, was early attended to by Dr. Trotter, and the many marks of respect which he received, from both officers and seamen, afford satisfactory evidence of the advantageous nature of the changes which he effected.

After a long and laborious attendance on his duties in the fleet, he retired with a pension of £200 a-year, and, settling at Newcastle, practised there for many years with great reputation, occasionally amusing himself with poetry, and other elegant literary pursuits. His professional works deservedly rank high. He died Sept. 5th, 1832. His works are:

Observations on the Scurvy. Edin. 1785, 8vo. 2d edit. enlarged. 1792, 8vo.

De Ebrietate ejusque Effectibus in Corpus Humanum. 1788, 4to.

A Review of the Medical Department in the British Navy; with a Method of Reform proposed. Lond. 1790, 8vo.

Medical and Chemical Essays; containing additional Observations on Scurvy, with Cases and Miscellaneous Facts, in Reply to Dr. Beddoes and others; Case and Dissection of a Blue Boy; Communications from New South Wales on Scurvy; on preserving Water pure and sweet in Long Voyages, &c. Lond. 1795, 8vo. 2d edit. 1796, 8vo.

Medica Nautica; an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen, comprehending the History of Health in his Majesty's Fleet, under the command of Richard, Earl Howe, Admiral. London, 1797, 8vo; vol. ii. 1799, 8vo; vol. iii. comprehending the Health of the Channel Fleet for the years 1799, 1800, and 1801. Lond. 1803, 8vo.

Suspiria Oceani; a Monody on the late Earl Howe. Lond. 1800, 4to.

An Essay, Medical, Philosophical and Chemical, on Drunkenness, and its Effects on the Human Body. Lond. 1804, 8vo. 4th edit. 1812; translated from De Ebrietate, &c.

A Proposal for destroying the Fire and Choak Damps of Coal Mines; and their Production explained on the Principles of Modern Chemistry; addressed to the Owners and Agents of Coal-works. Lond. 1805, 8vo.

A second Address to the Owners and Agents of Coal-Mines, on destroying the Fire and Choak Damp, in confutation of two Pamphlets lately circulated in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. Lond. 1806, 8vo.

A View of the Nervous Temperament; being a Practical Inquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Preventions and Treatment of those Diseases commonly called Nervous, Bilious, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Gout, &c. Lond. 1807, 8vo. 2d edit. 1808, 8vo. 3d edit. 1812, 8vo.

The Noble Foundling; or, the Hermit of the Tweed; a Tragedy. Lond. 1812, 8vo.

Also many contributions to the Medical Journal, the European Magazine, and other periodical works.

Tullibardine, Earl of, a title, now merged in the dukedom of Athol, conferred, 10th July 1606, on Sir John Murray, Lord Murray of Tullibardine. His son, William, second earl of Tullibardine, resigned his earldom into the hands of King Charles I., 1st April 1626, that it might be transferred to his brother, Sir Patrick Murray, as his son enjoyed the earldom of Athol. (See vol. i. p. 165.) This Sir Patrick Murray was the third son of the first earl of Tullibardine, and on his brother's resignation, he was created earl of Tullibardine and Lord Murray of Gask, 13th January 1629, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. By his wife, an English lady, the widow of Sir Francis Vere, he had two sons, James, fourth earl of Tullibardine, and the Hon. William Murray of Redcastle, of whom afterwards.

The fourth earl succeeded his father in 1643. He took an active part with the parliament against the king, and did not scruple, it is said, to sacrifice his brother, who had taken arms for the royal cause. In January 1647 he opposed the delivering up of Charles I. to the English by the Scots army. In 1654 he was fined £1,500 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died in January 1670, without issue. His titles devolved on John earl of Athol, whose son, John Lord Murray, was created earl of Tullibardine for life, 27th July 1696.

The earl's brother, the Hon. William Murray of Redcastle, a young man of firm loyalty, joined the marquis of Montrose, and was, with several other noblemen and gentlemen,

taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh. The committee of estates having been urged by a deputation from the church to proceed to the punishment of the prisoners, the deputation, according to Guthry, (*Memoirs*, p. 164,) reported that some of the lords of the committee slighted the desire of the committee of the kirk, and they were likely to have obtained nothing had not the earl of Tullibardine made a speech to this effect: "that because he had a brother among those men, it might be that their lordships so valued his concurrence with them in the good cause, that for respect of him they were the more loth to resolve upon the question. But that as for himself, since that young man had joined with that wicked crew, he did not esteem him his brother, and therefore declared that he would take it for no favour if upon that account any indulgence was granted him." The prisoners were in consequence brought to trial, and amongst the rest, Mr. Murray was condemned, under an act passed the preceding year, declaring that all persons who, after having subscribed the covenant, withdrew from it, should be held guilty of high treason. From the following entries in Balfour's Annals, (vol. iii. pp. 362, 363,) it would appear that, notwithstanding his fratricidal speech, Lord Tullibardine exerted himself to save his brother's life: "17th January 1646. The earl of Tulliebardine humbly petitions the House that they would be pleased to pardon his brother, William Murray's life, in respect he averred on his honour that he was *non compos mentis*, as also within age." "19th January 1646. The earl of Tulliebardine again this day gave in a humble petition to the House for prolonging the execution of that sentence pronounced against his brother." His intercession, however, came too late, as his brother was soon after executed at St. Andrews, on the 23d of the same month. "The case of this unfortunate young man," says Browne, (*History of the Highlands*, vol. i. p. 437,) "excited a strong feeling of regret among the Covenanters themselves, and some writers have not scrupled to blame the earl as the cause of his death, that he might succeed to his patrimony. Some countenance is afforded to this conjecture from the circumstance that the earl not only made no exertions to save his brother from condemnation, but that he even absented himself from parliament the day that his brother's case came to be discussed, when, by his presence or his vote, he might have saved his brother's life. Nor is this supposition, it is contended, in any shape weakened by the attempt he afterwards made to get off his brother; for he must have known that the parliament had gone too far to retract, and could not, without laying itself open to the charge of the grossest partiality, reprieve Mr. Murray, and allow their sentence to be carried into execution against the other prisoners. If true, however, that he delivered the speech imputed to him, there can be no doubt of his being a participator in the death of his brother, but it would be hard to condemn him on such questionable authority." Mr. Murray's last words on the scaffold were: "I hope, my countrymen, you will reckon that the house of Tullibardine, and the whole family of Murray, have this day acquired a new and no small addition of honour; that a young man, descended of that ancient race, has, though innocent, and in the flower of his age, with the greatest readiness and cheerfulness, delivered up his life for his king, the father of his country, and the most munificent patron and benefactor of that family from which he is sprung. Let not my honoured mother, my dearest sisters, my kindred or my friends, lament the shortness of my life, seeing that it is abundantly recompensed by the honour of my death. Pray for my soul, and God be with you."

TULLIBARDINE, Marquis of, since 1703, one of the titles possessed by the duke of Athol.

TURNBULL, the surname of a border clan, whose possessions were in Roxburghshire. The chief of the family of Turnbull—a branch of the very ancient family of Rule—had his principal residence at Bedrule castle in that county. The name Turnbull is said to have been first acquired by a brawny and gigantic borderer, on account of his having saved King Robert the Bruce from being gored to death by a wild bull which had overthrown him while he was hunting. The fate of this man was remarkable. Just previous to the battle of Halidon-hill, 19th July 1333, attended by a large mastiff, he approached the English army, and challenged any person in it to come forth and fight him in single combat. His challenge was accepted by Sir Robert Benhale, a young Norfolk knight, who was inferior to Turnbull in stature, but possessed great bodily strength and an eminent degree of soldierly skill and cleverness. Benhale was first met by the mastiff, but he fetched it such a cleaving blow upon its loins as to separate its hinder legs from its body. He then encountered Turnbull, eluded his assaults and thrusts, and cut off first his left arm and then his head.

TURNBULL, WILLIAM, bishop of Glasgow, the founder of the university of that city, was descended from the Turnbulls of Minto, in Roxburghshire, and was born in the early part of the fifteenth century. After entering into orders, he was, in 1440, appointed prebend of Balenrick, with which dignity the lordship of Prevan was connected; and in 1445 was preferred to be secretary and keeper of the privy seal of Scotland. Soon after he was created doctor of laws, and made archdeacon of St. Andrews. In 1447 he was promoted to the bishopric of Glasgow, and consecrated in 1418. With the view of erecting a university in that city, he procured from the Pope a bull for the purpose, in January 1450, and the university was established in the following year. He died at Rome, September 3, 1454.

TURNBULL, DR. WILLIAM, an eminent physician, was born at Hawick in 1729. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of that town, he removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied the several branches of poilosophy and medicine. In 1777 he repaired to London, and having previously obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Glasgow, was chosen physician to the eastern dispensary. He furnished the medical and anatomical articles for a 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences,' by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton and others, published in 1779. He died May 29, 1796.

TWEEDDALE, Marquis of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1694 on John Hay, earl of Tweeddale, descended from Robert, second and younger son of William de Haya, who held the office of *pincerna domini regis*, or king's butler, in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. (For the origin of the surname of Hay, see vol. ii. p. 141.) Robert's son, Sir William de Haya, witnessed a charter of King Alexander II. to the abbot and monks of Kelso in 1240. He was father of Sir John de Haya, who acquired the lands of Locherworth, Mid Lothian, by marriage. His son, Sir William de Haya of Locherworth, appeared in the parliament at Brigham, 12th March 1290, when the marriage of the Princess Margaret of Scotland and Prince Edward of England was proposed. In the contest for the crown, he was one of the nominees on the part of Bruce the competitor in 1292. In July of the latter year he swore fealty to King Edward I., and also submitted to that monarch in 1297. Sir William's son, Sir Gilbert, swore fealty to the English king in 1296. By his marriage with Mary, one of the daughters and coheiresses of that distinguished patriot, Sir Simon Fraser of Oliver castle, executed by Edward I. in 1306, he acquired considerable lands in the county of Peebles, and quartered the Fraser arms with his own. His grandson, Sir William de Haya of Locherworth, was made prisoner at the battle of Durham, 17th October 1346. In Dalrymple's Annals, (vol. ii. p. 108,) he is said to have been among the killed in that battle; but this is incorrect, as he was one of the commissioners to treat concerning the ransom of King David II. in 1354. His son, Sir Thomas Hay, was one of the hostages for the liberation of that monarch, 3d October, 1357, and was placed in the custody of the sheriff of Northumberland. He got leave from Edward to go to Rome, 16th May 1369. He afterwards returned home, and in 1385 had 400 of the 40,000 francs sent by the king of France with John de Vienne to be distributed among the principal persons of Scotland. His son, Sir William Hay, sheriff of Peebles, was twice a commissioner to treat with the English. He married, first, Johanna, eldest daughter of Hugh Gifford of Yester, Haddingtonshire, with whom he got the manor of Yester, with the patronage of the church. Originally called St. Bathan's, and afterwards Yester, the church was in 1421 restored to its own name, and converted by Sir William into a collegiate establishment for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys, which it continued to be until the Reformation. In consequence of this marriage, Sir William added the arms of Gifford to his own. He married, secondly, Alicia, daughter of Sir Thomas Hay of Errol, and had issue by both wives; by the first, three sons and three daughters; and by the second, a son and a daughter. The eldest son, Sir William Hay, predeceased his father. The second son, Sir Thomas Hay of Yester, was one of the hostages for King James I., 4th December 1423, when his annual revenue was estimated at 600 merks, and again 16th July 1425. He died without issue, in 1432. The third son succeeded his brother. The youngest son, Edmund de Hay, was ancestor of the Hays of Barra, Rannes, Mountblairy, Cocklaw, Faichfield, Ranfield, Linplum, Alderston, Mordington, and other families of the name.

Sir David Hay of Yester, the third but eldest surviving son, married Lady Mary Douglas, relict of the first Lord Forbes, only daughter of George, first earl of Angus, of that house, by Mary, daughter of King Robert III., and had two sons and a daughter. John Hay of Yester, the elder son, was created a peer, by solemn investiture in parliament, by the title of Lord Hay of Yester, 29th January, 1487-8. He was twice married; first, to Mary, daughter of John, Lord Lindsay of Byres, by whom he had a son, John, second Lord Yester; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Cunningham, son of Sir William Cunningham of Belton, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. John, second Lord Yester, fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513, leaving three sons and three daughters. The sons were, John, third Lord Yester; George Hay of Oliver castle; and William, ancestor of the Hays of Monkton. John, third Lord Yester, signed the letter to Henry VIII. refusing to remove the duke of Albany from the guardianship of King James V., 4th July 1516. He set his seal to a treaty with England, 7th October 1517, and died in 1543. He was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Douglas, sister of Archibald, sixth earl of Angus, by whom he had a son, John, fourth Lord Yester, and a daughter, Elizabeth, Lady Seton; and, secondly, to the daughter and sole heiress of Dickson of Smithfield, Peebles-shire, and had by her a son, John, ancestor of the family of Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun, baronet, and a daughter, Jane, wife of Broun of Coalstoun. John, fourth Lord Yester, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, and sent to the Tower of London, where he remained till peace was concluded, when he was released. He died in 1557. By his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Livingstone, he had two sons: William, fifth Lord Yester, and Thomas, provost of St. Bathan's, and a daughter, Mary, Mrs. Congalton of Congalton.

William, fifth Lord Yester, joined the Reformation, and was one of the noblemen who subscribed the Book of Discipline, in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, 27th January 1561. He adhered to Queen Mary, and was present with her forces at Carberry Hill in 1567. He was also on the queen's side at the battle of Langside in the following year. In 1570 he was one of the noblemen who signed a letter to Queen Elizabeth in behalf of Queen Mary, then a captive in England. He died in August 1576. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kerr of Fernihirst, he had, with four daughters, two sons: William, sixth Lord Yester, and James, seventh Lord Yester.

William, sixth Lord Yester, was one of the nobles engaged in the Raid of Ruthven in 1582. The following year he retired to the continent, but returned in 1585, and died in 1591. Leaving daughters only, his brother James, seventh Lord Yester, had a charter from James VI., to him and his heirs male, of the lordship and barony of Yester, containing a new creation. He died in February 1609. By his wife, Lady Margaret Kerr, third daughter of the first earl of Lothian, he had, with a daughter, two sons: John, eighth Lord Yester, and Hon. Sir William Hay of Linplum.

John, eighth Lord Yester, and first earl of Tweeddale, was distinguished for his sagacity and attention to business. He was opposed to the obnoxious five articles of Perth, and voted against them in the parliament of 1621. In 1633 he opposed the act for regulating the apparel of churchmen, and in 1637 was one of the supplicants against the introduction of the liturgy into Scotland. In 1639 he had the command of a regiment in the Scots army. He was created earl of Tweeddale by patent dated at Newcastle, 1st December 1646, to him and his heirs male for ever. He died in 1654. He was twice married; first, to Lady Jane Seton, daughter of his brother-in-law, Alexander, first earl of Dunfermline, high-chancellor of Scotland, and by her had one son, John, second earl of Tweeddale; and, secondly, to Lady Margaret Montgomery, eldest daughter of the sixth earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had another son, Hon. William Hay, on whom he settled the barony of Drumelzier.

John, second earl of Tweeddale, born in 1626, in 1642 joined the standard of Charles I., when he erected it at Nottingham, at the commencement of the civil wars. The following year he returned to Scotland, and had the command of a regiment in the army raised by the estates for the defence of the national religion and liberties. In 1644, at the head of his regiment he fought against the royal army at the battle of Marston-moor, where Charles for the first time encountered the combined banners of England and Scotland arrayed against him. In 1646, when the king had surrendered to the Scots army at Newcastle, he waited on his majesty, and at the battle of Preston, in 1648, he commanded the East Lothian regiment, of 1,200 men, raised for his rescue. In 1657 he assisted at the coronation of Charles II. at Scone, and having garrisoned his house at Niedpath, he repaired to Dundee. He succeeded his father in 1654, and the following year was member for the county of Haddington in Cromwell's parliament. At the Restoration he waited upon Charles II., and was sworn a privy councillor. In the parliament of 1661, the earl of Tweeddale was the only person who opposed the passing sentence of death on the martyr Guthrie, for declining the king's authority in matters ecclesiastical, and moved that he should only be banished. His words being misrepresented to the king, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, 14th September of that year. On the 4th October he was liberated on giving security in £100,000 Scots that he would appear when called upon. He was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, and on 2d June, 1664, an extraordinary lord of session. In 1667 he represented to the king the oppressed state of the people of Scotland, and the administration was for a time placed in the hands of his lordship, the earl of Kincardine, and Sir Robert Murray. In a private letter, dated in 1668, from Tweeddale to Lauderdale, it was stated, that of those who had been concerned in the insurrection at Pentland 218 had submitted, 309 refused, 80 had been killed in the field, 40 executed, 31 had died in the counties of Galloway and Dumfries, 30 had fled, and 20 forfeited, (*Wodrow*, vol. ii. p. 107). Tweeddale had always been favourable to the ejected ministers, and had held interviews with some of them, with a view to ascertain whether some terms of mutual accommodation might not be framed, or some measure adopted, calculated to restore peace to the country. On the 15th July 1669, he laid a letter from the king before the council, containing the first Indulgence.

He joined the opposition against Lauderdale, and early in 1674 was dismissed from his offices, and even deprived of his seat in the privy council. On the downfall of Lauderdale in 1680, he was restored to his post as commissioner of the treasury, and resworn a privy councillor. After the death of Charles II. he was continued in the same by James VII. Having become deeply involved in debt, chiefly on account of his cautionary engagements for the earl of Dunfermline, he was obliged in 1686 to dispose of the ancient estates of his family in the county of Peebles. He joined cordially in the revolution, and, with the earl of Leven, was sent by the convention of estates held at Edinburgh in March 1689, with an order to the duke of Gordon, who held the castle for King James, to deliver it up within twenty-four hours. The duke, overcome by the insinuating behaviour of Tweeddale, reluctantly yielded, and promised to surrender the castle next morning at ten o'clock. He afterwards decided upon retaining it. The earl was sworn a privy councillor of William and Mary, 18th May 1689. On 7th December following, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and on 5th January 1692 constituted high-chancellor of Scotland. He was created marquis of Tweeddale, earl of Gifford, viscount of Walden, and Lord Hay of Yester, to him and his heirs male whatsoever, by patent dated at Kensington, 17th December 1694. He was high commissioner to the parliament that met at Edinburgh 9th May 1695, but not complying with the policy of the court in the affair of Darien, he was deprived of his office of high-chancellor in 1696. He died at Edinburgh 11th August 1697, in his 71st year, and was buried at Yester. By his wife, Lady Jane Scott, daughter of the first earl of Buccleuch, he had seven sons and two daughters, Margaret, countess of Roxburghe, and Jane, countess of March. His sons were: 1. John, second marquis of Tweeddale. 2. Hon. Francis Hay, died young. 3. Lord David Hay of Belton, whose descendants inherited that estate. 4. Hon. Charles Hay, died young. 5. Lord Alexander Hay of Spott. 6. Lord Gilbert. 7. Lord William Hay.

John, second marquis of Tweeddale, the eldest son, born in 1645, received his education principally at home. On the invasion of Scotland by the earl of Argyle in 1685, he was constituted colonel of the East Lothian regiment, raised to suppress the rebellion, and at the revolution of 1689 he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed sheriff of the county of Haddington. In the parliament of 1695, he sat and voted as high-treasurer of Scotland, on the king's letter. On succeeding to the titles of his family, he was continued a privy councillor by Queen Anne. In the parliament of 1703, the marquis and the duke of Hamilton took the direction of the country party, who were opposed to the Union, and who insisted on indemnification for the losses sustained in the Darien expedition, and satisfaction for the massacre of Glencoe and other grievances suffered in the last reign. He was high-commissioner to the parliament at Edinburgh, wherein the famous "act for the security of the kingdom" received the royal assent, 5th August 1704. On 17th October the same year he was appointed high-chancellor of Scotland, in room of the earl of Seafield, but on a change of ministers the latter nobleman was reinstated in that office, 9th March following. The marquis of Tweeddale, with his displaced friends, formed a strong party called the *Squadrone volante*, or flying squadron, from their sometimes supporting and at other times opposing the measures of the court. State intrigue was never so active at any period of the Scots parliament as in this the last of its existence, and the marquis of Tweeddale, on the change of ministry, was applied to by the Cavaliers, or Jacobite members, to unite with them against the court; but he declined the proposal, as being inconsistent with the object for which his party had been formed, viz., to keep the contending parties in parliament in check, and to vote only for such measures, by whatever party introduced, as should appear most beneficial to the country. Uniting with the court party, the marquis supported the Union, and the "squadron" having given it their aid, the measure was carried by a large majority. He was one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage chosen by parliament 13th February 1707. He died at his seat of Yester, 20th April 1713, in his 68th year. Macky, in his Memoirs, mentions him as "a great encourager and promoter of trade and the welfare of his country." Scot of Satchel, in the dedication of his Rhyming History of the name of Scott, in 1688, compliments his lordship for his poetical abilities. He married, 11th December 1666, Lady Anne Maitland, only child of the duke of Lauderdale, at that time considered the greatest heiress in the kingdom, and by her had, with two daughters, Anne, Lady Ross, and Jean, countess of Rothes, three sons, viz., 1. Charles, third marquis. 2. Lord John Hay, colonel of the Royal Scots Greys, 7th April 1704. He had the rank of

brigadier-general, and distinguished himself at the battles of Schellenberg in 1704, and Ramillies in 1706. He died 25th August 1706. 3. Lord William Hay of Newhall.

Charles, third marquis of Tweeddale, was, on the accession of George I., in 1714, appointed president of the court of police and lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington. At the general election, 3d March 1715, he was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers, and died 17th December following. By his marchioness, Lady Susan Hamilton, countess of Dundonald, second daughter of William and Anne, duke and duchess of Hamilton, he had, with four daughters, four sons: 1. John, fourth marquis. 2. James, died young. 3. Lord Charles Hay of Linplum. 4. George, sixth marquis. The third son, Lord Charles Hay, served at the siege of Gibraltar, and afterwards in Germany, as a volunteer under Prince Eugene of Savoy. He had the commission of ensign 18th May 1722, and in 1729 obtained a troop in the 9th regiment of dragoons. At the general election of 1741 he was chosen M.P. for the county of Haddington. In April 1743 he was promoted to the command of a company in the 3d regiment of foot-guards. He behaved gallantly at the battle of Fontenoy, 30th April 1745, and was wounded. His lordship was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, 4th March 1749, colonel of the 33d foot 20th November 1752, and major-general 22d February 1757. In May of the latter year he sailed for America as second in command under General Hopson, and joined the earl of Loudoun, commander-in-chief, who had under him 11,000 land forces, supported by 33 ships of war and 10,200 seamen. As this formidable armament, instead of being engaged in active operations, was for a time idly employed in sham fights at Halifax, Lord Charles Hay threw out some reflections on his superior officers for not at once attacking the enemy, a council of war was called, 31st July 1757, when he was ordered under arrest, and sent a prisoner to England. His trial commenced 12th February 1760, before a general court martial at the horse-guards, London, and was finished 4th March. The result was not made public. The case was laid before the king, but no decision appears to have been given, as Lord Charles died at London two months afterwards, 1st May 1760, unmarried.

John, fourth marquis of Tweeddale, having studied the law, was appointed an extraordinary lord of session 7th March 1721. He was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers in 1722, and afterwards several times re-elected. He distinguished himself much in parliament, and on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole in February 1742, he was named one of the cabinet ministers. The office of principal secretary of state for Scotland was revived and conferred on him, and he was also appointed principal keeper of the signet; but resigned both offices in January 1746, when the former was abolished. In June 1761 he was appointed justice-general of Scotland. He was also a privy councillor and governor of the Bank of Scotland. He died at London in 1762. He was not only the last secretary of state for Scotland, but the last who held the office of extraordinary lord of session. He married Lady Frances Carteret, daughter of John, earl of Granville, and, with four daughters, had two sons, George, earl of Gifford, who died in infancy, and George, fifth marquis, who died 4th October 1770, in his 13th year. The title devolved on his uncle, George, sixth marquis of Tweeddale. This nobleman was appointed one of the board of police, June 1755, but resigned that office in 1771. By a rigid system of economy he accumulated a large fortune, which he bequeathed to trustees to be laid out in the purchase of lands to be entailed on the title of Tweeddale. He died 16th November 1787, and was succeeded by his cousin, George Hay, an officer in the naval service of the East India Company, grandson of Lord William Hay of Newhall, third son of John, second marquis of Tweeddale.

The seventh marquis was one of the sixteen representative peers and lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington. He married at Edinburgh, 18th April 1785, Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland, fourth daughter of the seventh earl of Lauderdale. They went to the continent in 1802, on account of the state of the marquis's health, and unfortunately happened to be in France at the commencement of hostilities in 1803, when all British subjects in that country were detained by Bonaparte. The marchioness died at Verdun, May 8, and the marquis 9th Aug. 1804. They had six sons and six daughters. The eldest son, George, succeeded as 8th marquis. The 2d son, Lord James Hay, became a lieutenant-general in the army in 1854, and died in 1862. The 3d son, Lord John Hay, C.B., born in 1793, entered the royal navy, and when a lieutenant in the Seahorse frigate, lost his left arm in the Dardanelles in August 1807, by a shot from a battery, while pursuing in the boats some small coasting vessels that had taken shelter under the land. In 1818 he became captain R.N., and rose to the rank of rear-admiral. He served as commodore in command of a small squadron on the north coast of Spain during the civil war in that country. For his services he received the Grand Cross of the Spanish order of Charles III. In 1846 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, and in the following year was chosen M.P. for Windsor. Lord William, the 4th son, died young. Lord Edward George, the 5th son, born in 1800, became lieut.-colonel in the army in 1831. Lord Thomas, the 6th son, in holy orders, was appointed rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, in 1830.

George, 8th marquis of Tweeddale, born Feb. 1, 1787, succeeded his father in 1804, and entered the army the same year. He was aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington during the Peninsular war, and was wounded at the battle of Busaco, Sept. 7, 1810. He received a medal for his services as assistant-quarter-master-general, at Vittoria. He became major 41st foot, 1812; C.B., 1815, and K.T., 1820. In 1854 he attained the full rank of general in the army. In 1842 he was appointed governor of Madras, where he continued till 1846; one of the sixteen representative peers, lord-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, and hereditary bailie or chamberlain of Dunfermline. He married in 1816, Lady Susan Montague, third daughter of the 5th duke of Manchester; issue, 6 sons and 7 daughters. Sons; 1. George, earl of Gifford, born 1822. 2. Lord Arthur Hay, born 1824, a colonel in the army. 3. Lord William Montague, born 1826. 4. Lord John, born 1827, and 5. Lord Charles Edward, born in 1833, officers in the army. 6. Lord Frederick, born in 1835. Daughters: 1. Lady Susan Georgiana, *m.*, in 1836, James, Lord Ramsay, afterwards marquis of Dalhousie, and died in 1853. 2. Lady Hannah Charlotte, born in 1818, *m.* in 1843, Simon Watson Taylor, Esq. of Earlstoke Park, Wilts. 3. Lady Louisa Jane, born in 1819, *m.* in 1841, Robert B. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. of Whitehill, with issue. 4. Lady Elizabeth, born in 1820, *m.* in 1839, Arthur, marquis of Douro, 2d duke of Wellington 5. Lady Jane. 6. Lady Julia. 7. Lady Emily, *m.* in 1856, Sir Robert Peel, 3d bart. of Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

TYTLER, the surname of a family distinguished in the literature of Scotland, one branch of which possesses the estate of Balnain, Inverness-shire, and another that of Woodhouselee, Mid Lothian,—the "haunted Woodhouselee" of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of 'The Gray Brother.' The family name originally was Seton, that of Tytler having been assumed by

the ancestor of the family, a cadet of the noble house of Seton, who *temp.* James IV., in a sudden quarrel at a hunting match, slew a gentleman of the name of Gray, fled to France, and changed his name to Tytler. His two sons returned to Scotland in the train of Queen Mary in 1561, and from the elder the families of Balnain and Woodhouselee descend.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, historian and antiquarian, the son of Alexander Tytler, a writer in Edinburgh, was born there October 12, 1711. He received his education at the High School and at the university of his native city, and in 1744 was admitted into the society of writers to the signet, which profession he exercised till his death. His portrait, from a painting by Raeburn, engraved by Beugo, (in Scots Magazine, vol. lxiii.,) is subjoined:

In 1759 he published, in one volume, his celebrated 'Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary, Queen of Scots.' In this work he warmly vindicated the cause of the unfortunate Mary, and with much ingenuity and plausibility exposed the fallacy of the proofs on which the charges against her had been founded. In 1783 he published 'The Poetical Remains of James I., King of Scotland,' with a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of that monarch. He was an active member, and one of the vice-presidents of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, and besides the works named, he wrote an 'Essay on Scottish Music,' appended to Arnot's History of Edinburgh, as well as several papers inserted in the 'Antiquarian Transactions.' To the sixteenth number of 'The Lounger' he contributed a paper on the 'Defects of Modern Female Education, in teaching the Duties of a Wife.' He died September 12, 1792. He married, in 1745, Anne, daughter of James Craig, Esq. of Costerton, in the county of Mid Lothian, writer to the signet, by whom he left one daughter, Christina, and two sons, Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, and Major Patrick Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, and Lieut.-Col. Patrick Tytler, fort-major of the castle of Stirling.

A Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary Queen of Scots, and an Examination of the Histories of Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume with respect to that evidence. Edin. 1759, 1767, 8vo. Third edit. with Additions, and a Postscript. Edin. 1772, 8vo. Fourth edit. Lond. 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. With large additions.

The Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland: consisting of the King's Quair, in six Cantos, and Christ's Kirk on the Green: to which is prefixed, a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of King James. Edin. 1783, 8vo.

A Dissertation on Scottish Music, first subjoined to Arnot's History of Edinburgh.

A Dissertation on the Marriage of Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell. Printed in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. i. 1791.

Observations in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries on the Vision; a Poem; first published in Ramsay's Evergreen. This may be considered as a part of the literary history of Scotland.

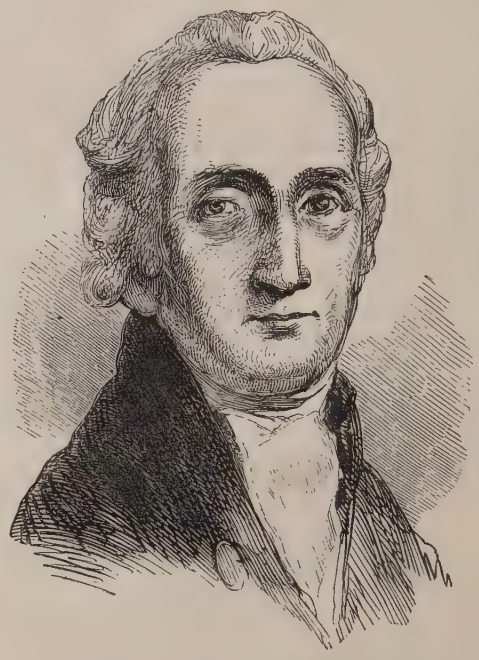
On the Fashionable Amusements in Edinburgh during the last century. Ib.

He also contributed No. 16 to 'The Lounger.'

TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, LORD WOODHOUSELEE, elder son of the subject of the preceding notice, was born at Edinburgh, October 15, 1747. In his eighth year he was sent to the High School of his native city, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency, and in the last year of his course became dux of the rector's class. In 1763 he was placed under the care of a Mr. Elphinston, who kept an academy at Kensington. Here he cultivated, with assiduity, his talent for Latin versification, and one of his poems having been shown to Dr. Jortin, that eminent scholar, as an encouragement to him to proceed, presented him with a copy of his own Latin poems. After residing at Kensington for two years, he returned

home, and, in 1765, entered the university of Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his studies with great success. In 1770 he was admitted advocate, and in the spring of 1771 he accompanied his relation, Mr. Kerr of Blackshiels, on a tour to Paris, returning by Flanders and Holland. In 1771 he published, at Edinburgh, 'Piscatory Eclogues, with other Poetical Miscellanies, by Phinehas Fletcher; illustrated with Notes, Critical and Explanatory.' To the Works of Dr. John Gregory, published in 1778, he contributed the Preliminary account of the Author's Life and Writings. During the same year he published a folio volume, Supplementary to Lord Kames's Dictionary of Decisions. In 1780 he was appointed, conjunctly with Mr. Pringle, professor of civil history in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1786 he became sole professor. For the use of his students he printed, in 1782, 'A Plan and Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History, Ancient and Modern,' which he afterwards enlarged and published, in 1801, in 2 vols. 8vo, under the title of 'Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern.' In 1791 appeared, anonymously, his best work, being an 'Essay on the Principles of Translation,' the third edition of which, considerably enlarged, was published in 1813.

In 1790, through the influence of Lord Melville, Mr. Tytler was appointed judge-advocate of Scotland; and on the death of his father, in 1792, he succeeded to the estate of Woodhouselee, near Edinburgh. He had previously, on the death of his father-in-law, become possessed, in right of his wife, of the estate of Balnain, in the county of Inverness. In 1799 he published an edition of Dr. Derham's Physico-Theology, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, and a short 'Dissertation on Final Causes,' accompanied by notes. During the same year he wrote a pamphlet, which was published at Dublin, under the title of 'Ireland Profiting by Example; or the Question Considered, whether Scotland has Gained or Lost by the Union?' which came out at such a seasonable time that, on the day of publication, the sale amounted to three thousand. In 1800 appeared from his pen an 'Essay on Military Law, and the Practice of Courts-Martial;' a second edition of which was printed at London in 1806.—Lord Woodhouselee's portrait is subjoined.



Having been appointed a senator of the college of justice, he took his seat on the bench of the court of session, February 2, 1802, with the title of Lord Woodhouselee, and in 1811 he became a judge of the justiciary court. In 1807 he published at Edinburgh, in two vols. 4to, 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home, Lord Kames;' and in 1810 he produced 'An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch; with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets.' Among other literary projects, which his death prevented his completing, was the Life of George Buchanan. He died at Edinburgh, January 5, 1813, in the 68th year of his age. He was a contributor to the Mirror and the Lounger, and also communicated some papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was an original member. By his wife, Ann, eldest daughter of William Fraser, Esq. of Balnain, whom he married in 1776, he left four sons and two daughters. The eldest son succeeded to the estate of Balnain, and the second to that of Woodhouselee. Another son, Alexander, published, in 1815, a work in two volumes.

entitled 'Considerations on the Present Political State of India.' Lord Woodhouselee's principal works are:

The Decisions of the Court of Session, from its first institution to the present time; abridged and digested under proper heads in form of a Dictionary. Edin. 1778, fol. 1797, 2 vols. fol. (A Supplement to Lord Kames's Dictionary.)

Plan and Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History, ancient and modern, delivered in the University of Edinburgh. Edin. 1783, 8vo.

Essay on the Principles of Translation. Lond. 1797, 8vo.

An Essay on Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial. Edin. 1800, 8vo.

Elements of General History, ancient and modern; to which is added, a Table of Chronology, and a Comparison of ancient and modern Geography. Edin. 1801, 2 vols. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home of Kames; containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature and general Improvement in Scotland during the greater part of the eighteenth century. Edin. 1807, 2 vols. 4to. Supplement. 1810, 4to.

An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch; with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets. Lond. 1810, 8vo. Edin. 1812, 8vo.

An Account of some extraordinary Structures on the tops of Hills in the Highlands; with Remarks on the Progress of the Arts among the ancient Inhabitants of Scotland. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1790, vol. ii. 3.

Remarks on a mixed Species of Evidence in Matters of History. Ib. 1805, vol. v. 119.

TYTLER, PATRICK FRASER, author of the History of Scotland and other historical and biographical works, youngest son of the subject of the preceding memoir, was born at Edinburgh 30th August 1791. He was educated at the High School of his native city, and in 1805 entered the university. Having studied for the bar, he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates 3d July 1813, and for some years held the office of king's counsel in exchequer. Belonging to a literary family, his tastes and inclinations had the same bent, and he soon forsook the law for the laborious paths of historical research. On the peace of 1814, when the continent, so long closed, was thrown open to British travellers, Mr. Tytler, in company with Mr., afterwards Sir Archibald Alison, baronet, author of the History of Europe, and John Hope, advocate, afterwards lord-justice-clerk, visited France and Belgium; and to a work published anonymously the following year, by the former of these gentlemen, entitled 'Travels in France during the years 1814-15,' he is understood to have communicated the journals of his residence at Paris during the stay of the allied armies there. He subsequently contributed to the pages of the Edinburgh Magazine and Blackwood's Magazine. A 'Life of Walter Scott' and 'A Literary Romance' are particularly mentioned as among these early productions.

His first separate publication was the 'Life of James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called the Admirable Crichton,' which appeared at Edinburgh in 1819. In this work, which was very carefully written, he adduced the most satisfactory evidence, to establish the authenticity of the testimonies and authorities on which the statements regarding the marvellous stories related of Crichton rest. A second edition of it, corrected and enlarged, with an appendix of original papers, appeared in 1823. The same year he also published, in one volume, an interesting and elaborate work, entitled 'An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Legal Characters, from the Institution of the Court of Session, by James V., till the period of the Union of the Crowns.' In 1826 he published anonymously the 'Life of John Wickliffe.'

His principal work, 'The History of Scotland,' was undertaken chiefly by the advice of Sir Walter Scott, who at one time had the intention of preparing one himself, the want of a complete, accurate, and comprehensive history of our country having been long felt. The first volume appeared in the summer of 1828. It professed to be an attempt "to build the history of Scotland upon unquestionable muniments." In the prosecution of this important work, Mr. Tytler anxiously and carefully examined the most authentic sources of information, and consulted the state papers in London, and all other attainable documents bearing on the events of the times commemorated. Successive volumes of his history appeared at intervals, and the ninth and last was issued in the winter of 1843. He concluded his labours on it with this touching paragraph:—"It is with feelings of gratitude, mingled with regret, that the author now closes this work—the history of his country—the labour of little less than eighteen years;—gratitude to the Giver of all good, that life and health have been spared to complete, however imperfectly, an arduous undertaking; regret that the tranquil pleasures of histori-

cal investigation, the happy hours devoted to the pursuit of truth, are at an end, and that he must at last bid farewell to an old and dear companion." The work commences with the accession of Alexander III. in 1249; the period when our national annals become particularly interesting to the general reader,—and continues to the accession of James VI. to the throne of England in 1603. Mr. Tytler's style is plain and perspicuous, always animated, and often elegant and vigorous. His laborious researches begin especially to be most effective when he reaches the troublous times of the fifth James. He is then most successful in bringing new sources of information to light, in correcting old mistakes, and combating and overturning cherished prejudices. The first and second volumes were reviewed by Sir Walter Scott in the Quarterly, and he intended, had he lived, to have criticised the work throughout, for he considered it, says Mr. Lockhart, as a very important one in itself, and had, moreover, a warm regard for the author, the son of his early friend, Lord Woodhouselee. Mr. Tytler's high church episcopalian principles pervade the tone of his admirable history, and a charge which, in the seventh volume, he brought against John Knox, of being "pre-cognizant of and implicated in" the murder of David Rizzio, was ably answered by the Rev. Thomas M'Crie, D.D., son of the distinguished biographer of Knox, in the Appendix to his 'Sketches of Scottish Church History,' as well as by other writers, jealous for the character and honour of the great reformer. The evidence adduced by Mr. Tytler certainly appears altogether insufficient to sustain such a charge, in the face of all historical testimony to the contrary. Mr. Tytler's 'History of Scotland' introduced him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, when premier, and a pension of £200 a-year was bestowed upon him by government.

During the period when he was chiefly occupied in the composition of his great national work, Mr. Tytler wrote several other works of interest and value, a list of which is given below. One of these, contributed to the 'Family Library,' published by Mr. Murray, entitled 'Lives of Scottish Worthies,' in 3 vols. 12mo, contained biographies of Alexander III. Michael Scott, Sir William Wallace, Robert the Bruce, John Barbour, Andrew Winton, John de Fordoun, James I., Robert Henryson, William Dunbar, and Sir David Lindsay, and was one of the most attractive of his publications. His life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1832, is remarkable for the view which he starts and supports on the subject of Sir Robert Cecil's plots, connected with Raleigh's ruin. It contains some new materials of interest, and is valuable for its able defence of that adventurous and interesting personage, and for its careful digest of state papers, and graphic descriptions of contemporaneous events. The same indeed may be said of all Mr. Tytler's works.

With his other attainments, he was a good lyrical poet, and about 1829 he wrote a few verses for one of the 'Bannatyne Garlands.' Having in his youth served in the Mid Lothian yeomanry cavalry, the lively songs which he then composed, having reference to the military duties of himself and comrades, were frequently sung with great applause at the mess table. In 1833, in conjunction with Mr. Hog of Newliston, and Mr. Adam Urquhart, advocate, he presented to the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, a volume illustrative of the Revolution, entitled 'Memoirs of the War carried on in Scotland and Ireland in 1689-91,' by Major-general Hugh Mackay.

Mr. Tytler's constitution, never robust, gradually gave way under the exhausting labours of a literary life. He was a severe and in general an accurate historical student; and his pension, it was thought, would have enabled him to continue his researches in British history, and perhaps have induced him to have written a work connected with the annals of England, which he is known to have contemplated, and for which he collected materials. For the last six or seven years of his life, however, the state of his health prevented him from pursuing his favourite studies. He died at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, on Christmas eve, 1849, in his 59th year. He was twice married. His first wife, Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hog, Esq. of Newliston, died in 1835. By her he had two sons, Alexander and Thomas Patrick, both in the East India Company's military service, and one daughter. His second wife, Anastasia, daughter of Thomson Bonar, Esq

of Campden Place, Kent, an eminent Russian merchant, survived him.

Mr. Tytler's works are:

Life of James Crichton of Cluny, commonly called the Admirable Crichton. Edin. 1819, 8vo. 2d edit. corrected and enlarged, with an Appendix of original papers. 1823.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent legal characters, since the Institution of the Court of Session by James V. to the period of the Union of the two Crowns. Edin. 1823, 8vo.

Life of John Wickliffe, published anonymously. Edin. 1826.

The History of Scotland, in nine volumes imperial octavo. Edin. 1828—1843.

Lives of Scottish Worthies, 3 volumes 12mo. In the Family Library. London, 1831-33. Published separately, 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1855.

Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the more northern coasts of America, one vol. 12mo. In Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 1832.

Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 12mo. In the same, 1833.

Memoirs of the War carried on in Scotland and Ireland in 1689-91, by Major-general Hugh Mackay, 4to. Edited, in conjunction with Mr. Hog of Newliston and Mr. Adam Urquhart, advocate, for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, 1833.

Life of King Henry the Eighth. London, 1837.

England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, with the contemporary History of Europe; in a series of original Letters never before published; with Historical Introductions, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1839.

To the seventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica he contributed the article Scotland, afterwards published in a separate form as a History of Scotland for the use of schools.

TYTLER, JAMES, an industrious and laborious, but eccentric and unfortunate miscellaneous writer, the son of the Rev. Mr. Tytler, minister of Fern, in the presbytery of Brechin, was born about 1747. He was instructed by his father in classical learning, and attained an extensive acquaintance with historical literature and scholastic theology. Having shown an early predilection for the study of medicine, he was put apprentice to Mr. Ogilvie, a respectable surgeon in Forfar, and afterwards attended the medical classes in the university of Edinburgh. He was at one time, it is said, destined for the ministry, but some peculiarities in his religious opinions were the means of his becoming connected with a society of Glasites, to a female member of which sect he was married at an early period of his life. During the college vacations he made two voyages to Greenland in the capacity of surgeon, which partly supplied him with the means for defraying the necessary expenses at the university. After a fruitless endeavour to get into practice as a surgeon in Edinburgh, he opened an apothecary's shop in Leith, in the hope of being patronised by his religious connections; but his separation from the Society, which happened shortly after, disappointed his expectations; and having contracted some debts which he was unable to pay, he was under the necessity of removing, first to Berwick, and subsequently to Newcastle. In both places he was employed in preparing chemical medicines for the druggists, but the remuneration he received being insufficient to provide for the necessities of an increasing family, he returned to Edinburgh in 1772, in extreme poverty, and took refuge from his creditors within the precincts of the sanctuary of Holyrood-house, where debtors are privileged from arrest.

His first attempt in poetry was a humorous ballad, entitled 'The Pleasures of the Abbey.' He also wrote two popular Scottish songs, 'The Bonnie Brucket Lassie,' with the exception of the first two lines, and 'I canna come ilka day to woo.' In 1772 he issued from his sanctuary of Holyrood a volume of 'Essays on the most important subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion,' which had the singular merit of having been set up in types by his own hand, as the idea arose in his mind, without any manuscript before him, and worked off by himself, at a press of his own construction. The work was to have been completed in two volumes 8vo, but the author turned aside to attack the opinions of a new religious sect, called the Bereans, in 'A Letter to Mr. John Barclay, on the Doctrine of Assurance,' in which he again performed the functions of author, compositor, and pressman. He next published a monthly periodical, entitled 'The Gentleman and Lady's Magazine,' which did not go on long; and afterwards issued 'The Weekly Review,' a literary miscellany, which came out in 1780, and, in its turn, was soon discontinued. He is also said to have, in the same ingenious manner, commenced the printing of an abridgment of the Universal History, of which, however, he only completed one volume. His publications, though unavoidably disfigured with numerous typographical blunders, made him known to the booksellers, from whom he afterwards found constant employment in compilations, abridgments, translations, and

miscellaneous literary work of almost every description, for which he was remarkably well adapted, having a general knowledge of nearly every subject, and of most of the sciences.

He was employed by a surgeon to compile for him a 'System of Surgery,' which made its appearance in 3 vols. 8vo, in 1793. This work he had not completed when he was compelled to quit Scotland, but he finished it at Belfast before crossing the Atlantic. He was also an occasional contributor to the 'Medical Commentaries,' and other periodical publications of the time. It is stated by Dr. Watt, in his 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' that he conducted a weekly paper called 'The Observer,' comprehending a series of Essays, published at Glasgow in 1786, and extending to 26 numbers, folio. Of these, the first number was the only one literally penned by this singular individual, the rest being printed by him without the aid of a manuscript, according to his usual practice.

The principal work on which Tytler was engaged was the second edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' of which he was the principal editor, and furnished to its pages a large proportion of the more considerable scientific treatises and histories, and almost all the minor articles. On his leaving the sanctuary at Holyrood-house, he took lodgings, first at Restalrig, or Duddingstone, and afterwards within the town; but on becoming connected with the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' an apartment was assigned to him in the printing-office, where this extraordinary genius performed the functions of compiler and corrector of the press, at the superb salary of sixteen shillings per week! When the third edition was undertaken, he was engaged as a stated contributor, upon more liberal terms, and wrote a larger share of the early volumes than is ascribed to him in the general preface.

At one period of his career he conducted a manufactory of magnesia for a Mr. Robert Wright of Colinton; but after he had fairly established it, he was dismissed, without obtaining either a share in the business, or a suitable compensation for his services. One of his most eccentric actions was his attempt to ascend in a balloon, constructed on the plan of Montgolfier, which, however, from some unforeseen defect in the machinery, proved a failure. He was ever afterwards known in Edinburgh as "Balloon Tytler." Notwithstanding his acknowledged talents and industry, his intemperate habits, and want of prudence and perseverance, kept him always poor and dependent. Burns, in his Notes on Scottish Song, describes him as "an obscure, tippling, but extraordinary body, who drudges about Edinburgh as a common printer, with leaky shoes, a sky-lighted hat, and knee buckles." As a proof of the extraordinary stock of general knowledge which he possessed, and the ease with which he could write on any subject, almost extempore, the following anecdote is related of him. A gentleman of Edinburgh, who had once occasion to apply to Tytler for as much matter as would form a junction between a certain history and its continuation to a later period, found him lodged in one of those elevated apartments called garrets, and was informed by the old woman with whom he lived that he could not be seen, as he had gone to bed rather the worse of liquor. Determined, however, not to depart without his errand, the gentleman was shown into Mr. Tytler's apartment by the light of a lamp, where he found him in the situation described by his landlady. The gentleman having acquainted him with the nature of his business, Mr. Tytler called for pen, ink, and paper, and in a short time produced about a page and a half of letter-press, which answered the end proposed as completely as if it had been the result of the most mature deliberation.

Having joined the Society of "Friends of the People," Tytler published 'A Pamphlet on the Excise,' containing an exposition of the abuses of Government. In 1792 he conducted a periodical publication entitled 'The Historical Register, or Edinburgh Monthly Intelligencer,' in which he systematically advocated parliamentary reform. About the close of that year he published 'A Handbill, addressed to the People,' written in such an inflammatory style as to render him obnoxious to the authorities. Learning that a warrant was issued for his apprehension, he suddenly disappeared from Edinburgh, leaving his family behind him, and finding his way to Ireland, embarked from that country for America. He was

cited before the high court of justiciary, but failing to appear, was outlawed, January 7, 1793. On his arrival in the United States, he fixed his residence at Salem, Massachusetts, where he established a newspaper, which he conducted till his death in the end of 1803, in the 58th year of his age.

His known works are:

The Pleasures of the Abbey.

Essays on the most important Subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion. Edin. 1772, 8vo.

Letter to Mr. John Barclay on the Doctrine of Assurance.

The Weekly Mirror; a Periodical Publication, begun in 1780.

The Observer; a Weekly Paper, comprehending a series of Essays, published in Glasgow in 1786, and extending to 26 numbers, folio.

A System of Geography. 1788, 8vo.

A History of Edinburgh. 12mo.

The Edinburgh Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Review of Dritchken's Theory of Inflammation; with a practical dedication. 12mo.

Remarks on Mr. Pinkerton's Introduction to the History of Scotland. 8vo.

A Poetical Translation of Virgil's Eclogues. 4to.

A Pamphlet on the Excise.

The Historical Register; a Periodical Publication.

The Gentleman and Lady's Magazine; published monthly.

The Weekly Review; a Literary Miscellany. 1780.

TYTLER, Henry William, M.D., physician and translator, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Fern, near Brechin, in 1752; being the son of the minister of that place. Addicting himself to the translation of classic poetry, the first work by which he made himself known was 'Pædotrophia, or the Art of Nursing and Rearing Children, a Poem in three Books, from the Latin of St. Marthe, with Medical and Historical Notes, and the Life of the Author,' 8vo, published in 1797. He died at Edinburgh, August 24, 1808. At his death he left in manuscript, 'The Works of Callimachus, translated into English Verse; the Hymns and Epigrams from the Greek, with the Coma Berenices from the Latin of Catullus; with the original Texts and Notes,' said to be the first English translation of a Greek poet by a native of Scotland. Its publication was kindly edited by the earl of Buchan. Dr. Tytler was also the author of a 'Voyage from the Cape of Good Hope,' and other poems, published in 1804, and of some pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine and other periodicals. He completed a translation of the Seventeen Books of the Poem on the Punic War, by Silius Italicus, with a Preface and Commentary.

U

URE, Andrew, M.D., a distinguished chemical philosopher, was born in Glasgow, 18th May 1778. He studied at the university of his native city, and subsequently at that of Edinburgh. Afterwards he engaged in the establishment of the Glasgow Observatory, where he resided for some time, and where he was honoured with a visit from the celebrated Sir William Herschell. In the year 1806, on the resignation of Dr. Birkbeck, he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the Andersonian university of Glasgow. Eloquent as a lecturer, he was most successful in his class experiments. In 1818 he brought forward his 'New Experimental Researches on some of the leading doctrines of Caloric, particularly on the relation between the elasticity, temperature, and latent heat of different vapours, and on thermometric admeasurement and capacity,' which was read before the Royal Society, and published in their 'Transactions' for that year. Sir James Ivory, Mr. Daniel, and other philosophers, adopted the conclusions offered in this paper, as the bases of their meteorological theories.

In 1821, Dr. Ure published the first edition of his well-known 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' which procured him the friendship of Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. E. D. Clarke. In 1822, in which year he became a fellow of the Royal Society, his paper on the 'Ultimate Analy

sis of Vegetable Substances' appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1829 he published his System of Geology; in 1835, his Philosophy of Manufactures; and in 1836, his work on the Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain,—the latter in two volumes. His next great work, one of immense labour and research, was the 'Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,' the last edition of which in his lifetime, appeared in 1852. This work has been translated into several of the continental languages.

Dr. Ure was remarkable for accuracy in chemical analysis, and it has been stated by competent authority, that none of his results have ever been overturned. He was one of the original fellows of the Geological Society. He also belonged to the Astronomical Society, and was a member of several continental societies. In 1830 he went to reside in London, where he died 2d January 1857.

URQUHART, or URCHARD, the name of a minor clan, (*Urachdun*,) originally settled in Cromarty, (badge, the wallflower,) a branch of the clan Forbes. Nisbet says, "A brother of Ochonchar, who slew the bear, and was predecessor of the Lords Forbes, having in keeping the castle of Urquhart, took his surname from the place." This castle stood on the south side of Loch Ness, and was in ancient times a place of great strength and importance, as is apparent from its extensive and magnificent ruins. In that fabulous work, 'The true pedigree and lineal descent of the most ancient and honourable family of Urquhart, since the creation of the world, by Sir Thomas Urquhart, Knight of Cromartie,' the origin of the family and name is ascribed to *Ourohartos*, that is, 'fortunate and well-beloved,' the familiar name of Esormon, of whom the eccentric author describes himself as the 128th descendant. He traces his pedigree, in a direct line, even up to Adam and Eve, and according to him, the meaning of the word Urquhart is the same as that of Adam, namely, '*red earth*.'

The family of Urquhart is one of great antiquity. In Hailes' Annals, it is mentioned that Edward I. of England, during the time of the competition for the Scottish crown, ordered a list of the sheriffs in Scotland to be made out. Among them appears the name of William Urquhart of Cromartie, heritable sheriff of the county. He married a daughter of Hugh, earl of Ross, and his son Adam obtained charters of various lands. A descendant of his, Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, who lived in the 16th century, was father of 11 daughters and 25 sons. Seven of the latter fell at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and from another derived the Urquharts of Newhall, Monteagle, Kinbeachie, and Braelangwell.

The eldest son, Alexander Urquhart of Cromartie, had a charter from James V. of the lands of Inch Rory and others, in the shires of Ross and Inverness, dated March 7, 1532. He had two sons. The younger son, John Urquhart, born in 1547, became tutor to his grand-nephew, Sir Thomas Urquhart, and was well known afterwards by the designation of the "tutor of Cromartie." He died Nov. 8, 1631, aged 84.

Of Sir Thomas, the family genealogist, a memoir follows in larger type. He was succeeded by a brother, whose successor, a cousin of his own, sold what remained of the family property to the Mackenzies, afterwards earls of Cromartie. The male line ended in Colonel James Urquhart, an officer of much distinction, who died in 1741. The representation of the family devolved on the Urquharts of Braelangwell, which was sold (with the exception of a small portion, which is strictly entailed) by Charles Gordon Urquhart, Esq., an officer in the Scots Greys. The latter's brother, David Urquhart, Esq., at one period secretary to the British legation at Constantinople, and author of a work on the Resources of Turkey, and other publications, became representative of the family.

The Urquharts of Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, obtained that estate through the marriage, in 1610, of their ancestor, John Urquhart of Craigfintry, tutor of Cromarty, with Elizabeth Seton, heiress of Meldrum. The Urquharts of Craigston, and a few more families of the name, still possess estates in the north of Scotland. And persons of this surname are still numerous in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. In Rossshire, Inverness-shire, and Morayshire, there are parishes of the name of Urquhart.

URQUHART, SIR THOMAS, of Cromartie, a quaint old writer of the seventeenth century, is chiefly known as the translator of Rabelais. He appears to have at one period travelled much on the continent. He afterwards became a cavalier officer, and was knighted by Charles I. at Whitehall. After that monarch's decapitation, he accompanied Charles II. in his march into England, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, when his estates were forfeited by Cromwell. The year following he published at London, where he was detained for some time on his parole, a singular piece, entitled 'The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel, found in the kennel of Worcester Streets the day after the Fight, and six before the Autumnal Equinox, anno 1651, serving in this Place to frontal a Vindication of the Honour of Scotland from that Infamy whereunto the rigid Presbyterian Party of that Nation, out of their Covetousness and Ambition, most dissembledly hath involved it.' He also wrote the adventures of the Admirable Crichton, and among various other curious matters, his inventive genius fabricated the strange and original genealogy of the Urquhart family above mentioned. His 'Jewel' was written for the avowed purpose of helping him to the recovery of his estates, as he conceived that the Protector would have been so dazzled by the extraordinary talent displayed in it, as to have readily restored them, and he boasts that it was the production of fourteen days!

The best executed of his works is his translation of Rabelais. He was also the author of a treatise on trigonometry, published in 1645, and dedicated in extravagant language to "The Right Hon. and Most Noble Lady, my dear and loving Mother, the Lady Dowager of Cromartie." A specimen of his verse is found in his 'Epigrams;' the following on Woman being one of the best:

"Take *man* from *woman*, all that she can show
Of her own proper, is nought else but *wo*."

These Epigrams, however, possess less of the character of poetry than some of his prose rhapsodies, which are so highly poetical as to be, in many parts, altogether unintelligible! Such, notwithstanding, was the universality of his attainments, that he deemed himself capable of enlightening the world on many things never "dreamed of in the philosophy" of ordinary mortals. "Had I not," he says, "been pluck'd away by the importunity of my creditors, I would have emitted to public view above five hundred several treatises on inventions, never hitherto thought upon by any." The time and place of his death are unknown. There is a tradition that he died of an inordinate fit of laughter, on hearing of the restoration of Charles II. His works are:

The Trissotetras; or, a most easy and exact Manner of resolving all sorts of Triangles, whether Plain or Spherical. 1645. Lond. 1650, 4to.

Epigrams, Divine and Moral. Lond. 1646, 4to.

Εκσκυβαλαύρον; or the Discovery of a most excellent Jewel, more precious than diamonds inchased in gold, the like whereof was never seen in any age; found in the Kennel of Worcester-streets the day after the Fight, and six before the Autumnal Equinox, anno 1651, &c. Lond. 1652, 8vo.

Introduction to the Universal Language in vi. books. Lond. 1653, 4to.

Tracts; containing the Genealogy of the Urquhart Family, with the Jewel, &c. Edin. 1782, 12mo.

V

VANS, a surname originally and properly *Vaux* or *Vaus*, of Norman derivation. Sir David Lindsay, in his Heraldry, mentions that *Vaus* was "one of the surnames of thame that came furth of Ingland with Sanct Margaret," the wife of Malcolm Canmore. In the reign of Malcolm IV., Philip de Vallibus or Vaux had estates in the south of Scotland, and soon after, the lands and barony of Dirleton, in East Lothian, came into the possession of the family. The chief remaining branch of this ancient house has long been that of the family of Vans of Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire.

VEDDER, DAVID, a lyric poet of considerable originality, the son of a small proprietor near Kirkwall, was born in the parish of Burness, Orkney, in 1790. He received an ordinary education at the parish school. Left an orphan, at the age of twelve, he became a cabin-boy on board of a small coasting vessel, and when only eighteen years of age was promoted to the rank of mate. Within two years after, he got command of a ship, in which he made several voyages to Greenland and other places. Thereafter he entered the revenue service as first officer of an armed cruiser, and in 1820 he was appointed tide-surveyor of customs. In this capacity he was employed, successively, at the ports of Montrose, Kirkcaldy, Dundee, and Leith. He had early begun to cultivate poetry, and at the age of twenty-one, his first poem appeared in one of the Magazines. Various other pieces of his appeared at intervals in the periodical press, and in 1826 he ventured on the publication of a volume, entitled 'The Covenanters' Communion, and other Poems.' This was issued by Blackwood, at Edinburgh, and the sale was so rapid that it was very speedily out of print. His next work was his 'Orcadian Sketches,' published by Tait, consisting of prose and verse, and portraying several passages of his own life. His 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' his next production, was much read and admired, as was also his volume of 'Ballads and Lyrics.' In 1841 he published his collected pieces, in one volume, under the title of 'Poems—Legendary, Lyrical, and Descriptive.' Many of his lyrics were set to music with or without his consent. In 1848 he furnished the descriptive matter for a work entitled 'Lays and Lithographs,' issued by his son-in-law, Mr. Frederick

Schenk, lithographer of Edinburgh. His last work was 'Reynard the Fox,' a spirited adaptation from the famous German fable of that name, embellished with illustrations. He furnished additions to George Thomson's 'Musical Miscellany,' poetry to the 'Christian Herald,' edited by the Rev. Dr. Gardner, songs to the 'Book of Scottish Song,' and to 'Whistle Binkie,' the two latter Glasgow publications. He likewise wrote the greater part of the letterpress for Geikie's popular volume of 'Etchings.'

Mr. Vedder retired from active duty in 1852, and died at Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1854, aged 63.

VERE, a surname, anciently variously written de Vere, Veyr, Were, and Weir. Radulphus or Ralph de Vere, held large estates in Lanarkshire, *temp.* Alexander II. The eventual heiress of these estates, Catherine, only child of Sir William Weir, 2d Bart. of Blackwood, *m.*, in 1733, Hon. Charles Hope, of Craigiehall, 2d son of 3d Earl of Hopetoun. The descendant and representative of the family, William Edward Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigiehall and Blackwood, born in 1824, succeeded his father in 1843, and *m.*, in 1857, Lady Mary Emily Boyle, sister of 9th earl of Cork, with issue.

VIPONT, a surname originally Vetere-ponte. A family of this name, in ancient times, possessed the lands of Aberdour, Fifeshire. It ended in an heir female, who married, in 1126, Alanus de Mortuo-Maria or Mortimer. In the second century thereafter these lands became the property of the Douglases, ancestors of the earls of Morton.

W

WALDIE, originally *Waitho* or *Watho*, and afterwards *Waltho* or *Waldie*, the surname of a Roxburghshire family, the first of which that can be traced in any record, Thomas Waitho, was public and papal notary to the abbacy of Kelso. John Waltho, proprietor, by succession, of a considerable portion of the Marklands of Kelso, had a son, George, living in 1652, who was the first to spell his name Waldie. He got a charter of his lands from the Earl of Roxburgh in 1664.

His descendant, another George Waldie, died in 1745. This gentleman had a son, John Waldie, Esq., of Berryhill and Hayhope, who married Jean, eldest daughter and heiress of Charles Ormston, Esq., of Hendersyde, an old Kelso family. That estate had been purchased in 1715 from Edmonstone of Ednam, and by this marriage it came to the family of Waldie. He had 2 sons, George and Robert.

George Waldie of Hendersyde Park, the elder son, *m.*, in 1779, Ann, eldest daughter of Jonathan Ormston, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and died in 1826. He had one son, John Waldie, D.L., born in 1781, who succeeded him, and 3 daughters. 1. Maria Jane, *m.*, Richard Griffith, Esq., Dublin, with issue. 2. Charlotte, *m.*, in 1822, Stephen Eaton, Esq., of Stamford, issue, 2 sons and 2 *drs.* 3. Jane, *m.*, in 1820, George Edward Watts, afterwards Admiral Watts; issue, a son, William Charles, who died in 1861.

Robert, the second son of John Waldie, Esq., was a schoolfellow at Kelso, of Sir Walter Scott, in the first volume of whose Life by Lockhart, mention is made of him and of his mother, a Quaker lady. The kind attentions he received from the Waldie family, says his biographer, "have left strong traces on every page of his works in which he has occasion to introduce the Society of Friends." Mr. Lockhart adds, "I remember the pleasure with which he read, late in life, 'Rome in the Nineteenth Century,' an ingenious work, produced by one of Mr. Waldie's grand-daughters, and how comically he depicted the alarm with which his ancient friend would have perused some of its delineations of the high places of Popery."

The grand-daughter, here referred to, was Mrs. Eaton, 2d daughter of George Waldie, Esq., of Hendersyde Park. Besides 'Rome in the Nineteenth Century,' published in 1820; she was authoress of 'At Home and Abroad;' 'Three days in Belgium;' 'Days of Battle,' &c. Born in 1788, she died in 1859. Her youngest sister, Mrs. Watts, (born in 1790, died in July 1826,) was early distinguished for her taste in literature and art. She executed between 40 and 50 pictures in oil colours, besides numerous pieces in water colour and pencil. Many of her paintings were exhibited at the Royal Academy and British Gallery, and were justly admired. She was at Brussels during the battle of Waterloo, and visited the field while as yet the bodies of the dead were scarcely interred. Her sister, Mrs. Eaton, was with her, both sisters being then unmarried. Mrs. Watts took a panoramic sketch of the field, a copy of which she carried with her to London, and published it, with a description by herself. This little work, entitled, 'Waterloo, by a near Observer,' went through ten editions in the course of a few months. In 1820 appeared her 'Sketches in Italy,' and met with great success.

WALLACE, a surname, the most illustrious in the annals of Scotland, originally variously written Walence or Waleys. The progenitor of all the families of the name of Wallace in this country is said to have been Eimerus Galeius, so called on account of his having been, according to Sir James Dalrymple, a native of Wales. Those of this name are, however, of Anglo-Norman extraction. Eimerus, a witness of the foundation charter of the abbacy of Kelso by David I. about 1128, is supposed to have been the father of Richard Walense, who obtained from the high-steward of Scotland a considerable portion of the district of Kyle in Ayrshire, and was one of the witnesses to the charter of the Abbey of Paisley, founded in 1160 by Walter the high-steward. His lands in Ayrshire he named Richardton after himself, now Riccarton, the name of a village and parish in that county. He was the most powerful vassal of the Stewarts in Kyle. His elder son, also named Richard, was contemporary with Alan, the high-steward, who died about 1204. This second Richard was the first who spelled his name Walays, and on his death, his younger brother, Henry Walays, succeeded to the family estates. Early in the 13th century Henry acquired some lands under the Stewarts in Renfrewshire. These lands were inherited by Adam Walays, said to have been living in

1259. This Adam Walays had two sons, namely, Adam, who succeeded to the Ayrshire estate of Riccarton, and Sir Malcolm, who received the lands of Elderslie and Auchinbothie in Renfrewshire, and was the father of Scotland's great hero, Sir William Wallace.

Sir Malcolm married Margaret, or Jean, daughter of Sir Raynauld, or Sir Hugh Crawford of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr. Some writers assert that by a previous marriage he had two daughters, one of whom was married to a Thomas Halliday of Annandale, while others maintain that he had only two sons, Malcolm; or, according to Fordoun, Andrew; and William, the former by the first marriage, and the latter by the daughter of Sir Raynauld Crawford. The elder son appears to have succeeded to his father's estates. He is said to have fallen in a skirmish with the English. In 1291, when Edward I. of England issued an order for the barons of Scotland to swear fealty to him, the family of Elderslie absolutely refused to take an oath so subversive of the independence of their country. With his elder son, Sir Malcolm took refuge in the fastnesses of the Lennox, while the younger son, William, retired with his mother to the Carse of Gowrie, to seek the protection of a powerful relative at Kilspindie. Thence he was sent to receive his education at the seminary attached to the cathedral of Dundee.

A note to the account of the Elderslie family in Carrick's 'Life of Sir William Wallace,' states, that a family of the name of Waleis existed in England, some of whom appear to have attained the highest civic honours in the city of London. It continues: "We are informed by Stowe, that in 1299, when part of the palace of Westminster, and the public buildings of the adjoining monastery, were destroyed by fire, a parliament was held by Edward in the house of Henry Waleis, mayor of London, at Stebenheth. Henry Waleis was also mayor in 1300, and a person of the same name is mentioned as having contributed largely to the building of 'St. Martyn's church, in the vicinity of London;' he is also said to have filled the office of mayor, during which time he built a prison, called the Tun, in Cornhill, for night-walkers. In 1296, when Edward granted the citizens of London the right of electing their chief magistrate, one William Waleis was called by the public voice to the civic chair."

The Wallaces of Craigie, Ayrshire, are descended from Sir Richard Wallace of Riccarton, uncle of the celebrated Sir William Wallace. Sir Richard's grandson, John Wallace of Riccarton, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Lindsay of Craigie, whose arms were quartered with his own. His son, Adam Wallace, was designed of Craigie, and from him lineally descended Hugh Wallace, Esq. of Craigie, who in 1669 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs general. Sir Hugh married Esther Kerr, daughter of the laird of Littledean, and had a son who was of imbecile mind.

At Sir Hugh's death his grand-nephew, the grandson of his brother, the Rev. William Wallace, minister of Falford, became second baronet. This gentleman, Sir Thomas Wallace, was lord-justice-clerk. He had two sons and four daughters. The elder son, Sir William, third baronet, leaving an only daughter, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Thomas, fourth baronet, who married Rachel, daughter of Sir Hew Wallace of Wolmet. His eldest son, Sir Thomas, fifth baronet, married Eleanor, daughter of Colonel Agnew, of Loch Ryan, and with one son, a captain in the guards, who predeceased him without issue, had an only daughter, Frances Anne Wallace. This lady became the heiress of Craigie, and married John Dunlop, Esq. of Dunlop. She is celebrated as the friend of Burns. She had five sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Sir John Dunlop, succeeded his maternal grandfather as sixth baronet, and assumed the name of Wallace after his patronymic. The second son, Andrew, inherited Dunlop, and was a brigadier-general in the army. The third son, Lieutenant-general James Dunlop, was father of Sir John Dunlop of Dunlop, who was created a baronet in 1838. Sir Thomas Dunlop Wallace died in 1835 By his first wife, Eglinton, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, baronet, sister of the fourth duchess of Gordon, he had a son, Sir John Alexander Dunlop Agnew Wallace, seventh baronet. Sir John, born in 1775, entered the army in 1787, and served with distinction in India, and was present in three general actions before he was 15 years of age. He afterwards served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and subsequently commanded the Connaught rangers in the Peninsula. For his services at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onore, and Salamanca, he received a medal and two clasps. He was appointed colonel of the 88th regiment in 1831, and became a lieutenant-general in 1837, and a general in 1851. He served in the army on full pay for seventy years. He married, June 23, 1829, Janet, daughter of William Rodger, Esq. and had five sons and one daughter. He died Feb. 10, 1857.

His eldest son, Sir William Thomas Francis Agnew Wallace, born May 27, 1830, lieutenant-colonel grenadier guards, succeeded as eighth baronet. His brother, Robert Agnew *b.* June 20, 1834, *m.* Jane Colquhoun Bell, daughter of John Bell, Esq. of Enterkine, Ayrshire, and has 2 sons and 6 daughters.

From the Riccarton family also descended the Wallaces of Kelly, Renfrewshire.

Of this latter family Robert Wallace, Esq. of Kelly, was the most distinguished. He was the son of John Wallace, Esq. of Cessnock, Ayrshire, a West India merchant in Glasgow, who, in 1792, purchased the estate of Kelly, having previously sold Cessnock. Robert became a partner of the extensive West India firm of Wallace, Hunter, and Co., Greenock, and in 1805 he succeeded his father in the estate of Kelly. In 1833 he was elected M.P. for Greenock, being the first member for that town in the reformed parliament, and for four successive elections he was returned for the same place free of expense. After thirteen years' faithful and laborious service in the House of Commons, he quitted parliament in 1845. From the outset he exerted himself in attempting to put an end to the monopoly of the ministers of the crown, who had till then reserved to themselves the privilege of introducing public measures into parliament. He was among the first to attack the errors in our Scotch judicial system, and the first to urge the reform of post-office abuses, and it was while doing so that Mr. Rowland Hill stepped in with his scheme of penny postage. That gentleman frankly admitted that it was Mr. Wallace's exposures that led him to take up the subject at all; and that it was his indomitable and persevering energy in and out of parliament which obtained the inestimable measure of penny postage to the country. Mr. Hill wrote—"By four years of incessant attacks Mr Wallace destroyed the prestige once enjoyed by the post-office, and exposed it to the wholesome influence of public opinion."

Mr. Wallace's great services to the country, in connection with post-office reform, were universally appreciated. He received the freedom of the city of Glasgow, of Aberdeen, of Paisley, Perth, Dingwall, Inverness, and Dornoch. He was presented with an address by the inhabitants of Kilmarnock, and a beautifully written communication from the postmaster-general of France. His quitting parliament in 1845 was the result of certain reverses of fortune.

when his political and personal friends came forward to his assistance. A public testimonial realized between three and four thousand pounds, which sum was invested in the purchase of an annuity of about £500 a-year. Mr. Wallace died 31st March 1855, aged 82. He used to boast of his descent from Sir William Wallace, a name which, he said, he was proud of, and which he hoped he had never done anything to sully. His brother, Sir James Maxwell Wallace, K.H., a Waterloo officer, attained the rank of lieutenant-general in the army in 1855.

Sir William Wallace had no legitimate issue, but is said to have left a natural daughter, who, according to tradition, married Sir William Baillie of Stoprig, "a squire of the Baliol blood," as he is called by Blair, progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington, an estate which previously belonged to a family of the name of Braidfoot.

The Wallaces of Cairnhill, an Ayrshire family, possessed that estate for more than two centuries. About the beginning of the 18th century, Thomas Wallace, father of John Wallace of Cessnock, above mentioned, acquired the lands of Cairnhill, and died in April 1748. His elder son, William Wallace, advocate, who died at Glasgow 16th November 1763, was the author of a song called 'Strephon and Lydia.' He was cousin of Wallace of Kelly.

Another William Wallace, advocate, the son of Robert Wallace of Holmston, Ayrshire, writer to the signet, was in December 1752 appointed professor of universal history in the university of Edinburgh. He was afterwards professor of Scots law, one of the assessors of the city, and sheriff-depute of Ayrshire, and died 28th November 1786.

WALLACE, Sir William, the heroic defender of the liberties and independence of Scotland, was the second son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, knight of Elderslie and Auchinbothie, Renfrewshire, and his wife, the daughter of Sir Raynauld Crawford, sheriff of Ayr. His lineage is given above. He was born, it is conjectured, about the middle of the reign of Alexander III., or about 1276. His early years are said to have been passed under the superintendence of his uncle, a wealthy ecclesiastic, at Dunipace, in Stirlingshire, from whom he received the first rudiments of his education, and who was careful to instil into his youthful breast the strongest sentiments of patriotism and independence. After the subversion of the liberties of his country by Edward I. of England, he was sent to the seminary attached to the cathedral of Dundee, where he contracted a friendship with John Blair, a Benedictine monk, who afterwards became his chaplain. Being an eye-witness of most of the actions of Wallace, Blair, with the assistance of Thomas Gray, parson of Libberton, composed a history of them in Latin, and from that work, only a few fragments of which have been preserved, was derived much of the information contained in the celebrated poem of Blind Harry the Minstrel, where most of Wallace's achievements have been commemorated.

The subjugation of his native country by the English, and the wanton outrages committed by the soldiery who were left to garrison the various castles and principal towns, roused Wallace's indignation, and he formed an association among his fellow-students, for the purpose of defending themselves and punishing the aggressions of the intruders, whenever opportunities offered. Having been publicly insulted by a youth named Selby, the son of the governor of Dundee, he drew his dagger and struck him dead on the spot, and though immediately surrounded by the friends of the deceased, he luckily effected his escape, after killing two or three other Englishmen who attempted to intercept his flight. For this deed he was proclaimed a traitor, outlawed, and forced for some time to lurk among the woods and mountain fastnesses of the country. His extraordinary personal strength, undaunted courage, enterprising spirit, and dexterity, as well as his ardent attachment to his native country, with his inextinguishable hatred of its oppressors, rendered him peculiarly fitted to be the leader of a band of patriots burning to avenge the wrongs of their suffering father-land; and he soon attracted to his side a number of broken and desperate men, who, weary of the English yoke, resolved to join their fortunes with one who had so opportunely stood forth as the assertor of the national independence. For a long time they seem to have lived chiefly by plunder and the chase, attacking, whenever occasion offered, the convoys and foraging parties of the English, and retreating, when pursued, to the woods and secret recesses of the country.

At this period, Wallace, under various disguises, was in the habit of visiting the garrisoned towns, venturing boldly into the market-places, to ascertain the strength and condition of the enemy, on which occasions he had various personal encounters with English soldiers, frequently escaping with difficulty from their superiority of numbers. His exploits gradually brought a great accession to his partizans; and after the battle of Dunbar in 1296, in which the Scots were defeated with great slaughter, Wallace became conspicuously

known, both to friend and foe, as the formidable commander of a little but increasing army of patriots, who were devotedly attached to their chief, and to the sacred cause of national liberty.

Among the first whom the fame of his successes brought to his standard were Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, Sir William Douglas, lord of Douglasdale, designated the Hardy, Sir Robert Boyd, Alexander Scrimgeour, Roger Kilpatrick, Alexander Auchinleck, Walter Newbigging, Hugh Dundas, Sir David Barclay, and Adam Curry; also, Sir John the Graham, who became his bosom friend and confidential companion. In the various rencounters which Wallace and his followers had with the English in different parts of the country, particularly in Ayrshire, Clydesdale, and the Lennox, he was uniformly victorious, while the lord of Douglas was no less successful in recovering the castles of Durrisdeer and Sanquhar from the enemy.

Sir William de Hazelrig, or Heslope, the English sheriff of Lanark, having caused Wallace's sweetheart, the heiress of Lamington, to be put to death, Wallace, with thirty of his followers, came to Lanark at midnight, burst into Hazelrig's apartment, and took signal vengeance on him for his villany. The town's people aiding Wallace's party, the English garrison was driven with much slaughter from the town, and the great numbers that now flocked to his banners enabled him, with a formidable force, to defeat a considerable body of the English, in a regular engagement in the neighbourhood of Biggar. In revenge for the base murder of his uncle, Sir Raynauld Crawford, and others of the Scots gentry, by the governor of Ayr, who had invited them to a friendly conference in that town, Wallace, with fifty of his confederates, having hastened to the spot, surrounded "the Barns of Ayr," where the English to the number of 500 were cantoned, set them on fire, and either killed or forced back to perish in the flames all who attempted to escape. After taking Glasgow, and expelling Bishop Bek, an English ecclesiastic, from the recovered city, by a rapid march upon Scone in May 1297, he surprised Ormsby the English justiciary, dispersed his force, and took a rich booty, but Ormsby escaped by flight into England

Wallace now passed into the Western Highlands, and his progress was marked by victory wherever he appeared. At this time he was joined by a number of the nobility, among whom were the Steward of Scotland, with his brother, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, Alexander de Lindesay, Sir Richard Lundin, and Robert Wiseheart, bishop of Glasgow. Even the young Robert de Bruce, grandson of the Competitor, deceiving the vigilance of the English, renounced the allegiance he had sworn to Edward, embraced the cause of freedom, and drew his sword with Wallace.

The intelligence of these events reached Edward while engaged in preparations for an expedition to Flanders, and he despatched orders to the earl of Surrey to adopt immediate measures for the suppression of the insurrection. A force of 40,000 foot and 300 horse was sent into Scotland, under the command of Surrey's nephew, Sir Henry Percy, and Sir Robert Clifford, and July 9, 1297, they came up with the Scots army advantageously posted on a hill near the town of Irvine. Dissensions had, however, broken out among the leaders of the Scots; the feudal barons, from paltry feelings of pride and jealousy, scorned to be commanded by one whom they deemed so inferior to them in rank as Wallace, and, in the midst of their discussions, Sir Richard Lundin deserted with his followers to the enemy. His example was in part quickly imitated by Bruce, the Steward, and his brother, Lindesay, and Douglas, who, by means of Wiseheart, bishop of Glasgow, entered into negotiations with Percy, which ended in their submission to Edward. Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, and Sir John the Graham, were the only men of rank who remained with Wallace, and with their and his own adherents he retired indignantly to the north. Believing that they had put an end to the revolt, Percy and Clifford withdrew their troops and returned to England; but Wallace and Moray, dividing their forces, carried on their operations against the English with so much vigour, that in a short time all the strongholds north of the Forth, except the castle of Dundee, were retaken from the English. Wallace had just laid siege to that fortress, when he was apprised of the advance of an English army under William de Warenne, earl of Surrey, and Cres-

singham the treasurer. Relinquishing the siege of the castle of Dundee, to be continued by the townsmen themselves, by a forced march he hastened to oppose the progress of the enemy, and when the English army came on to cross the Forth by Stirling bridge, they beheld the intrepid defenders of Scottish freedom posted on a rising ground, near the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, prepared and eager to dispute their passage. The Scottish army consisted of 40,000 foot and 180 cavalry, while that of the English amounted to 50,000 foot and 1,000 heavy-armed horse. Warenne at first had recourse to the arts of negotiation, but Wallace tauntingly sent him back a message that they came not there to negotiate but to fight, and to show them that Scotland was free. The English, under Cressingham, advanced to cross the river, and when nearly one-half had passed the bridge, they were attacked by the Scots with an impetuosity which they could not withstand, and after a terrific slaughter, Wallace gained a complete victory. Those on the other side of the river, seeing the day irretrievably lost, burnt their tents, abandoned their baggage and standards, and hastened back in disorderly flight to Berwick, whither their commander, Warenne, had found his way, but Cressingham was left among the slain. This memorable battle, fought September 11, 1297, was followed by the surrender of the castles of Dumbarton and Dundee, and the expulsion of the English from the kingdom.

Soon after, at a meeting of the Scottish nobles, held in the Forest-Kirk, Selkirkshire, Wallace was elected regent of Scotland in name of John Baliol, then a captive in England. The late wars and the neglect of agriculture, caused by the disorganised state of the country, having spread famine and pestilence over the kingdom, Wallace resolved on an expedition into England. With a large force he proceeded as far as Newcastle, and after ravaging the northern counties with fire and sword, sparing neither age nor sex, he returned with a large and valuable booty to Scotland. Edward in the meantime hastened from Flanders, and as soon as he had completed his preparations for a new invasion of the country, he entered Scotland at the head of a formidable army of nearly 100,000 foot and 8,000 horsemen. Wallace, unable to cope with such a force, retired before him as he advanced, wasting the country in his route, and removing the people with their cattle and provisions along with him. The English troops, in consequence, soon began to feel all the effects of want, and Edward was under the necessity of ordering an inglorious retreat. At this critical juncture, when the military skill of Wallace seemed about to be crowned with complete success, his plans were rendered abortive by the treachery of two Scottish nobles, Patrick, earl of Dunbar, and Umfraville, earl of Angus, who found means to communicate to the bishop of Durham the position of the Scottish army, with Wallace's intention to surprise the English by a night attack, and afterwards to hang upon their rear, and harass them in their retreat. Edward instantly ordered his army to advance, and by a rapid march came in sight of the Scottish forces as they were taking up their positions for battle at Falkirk. The Scots army, commanded by Wallace, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, and Comyn, lord of Badenoch, did not exceed 30,000 men, and being compelled to fight at a disadvantage, no sooner were they attacked by the English than Comyn, with the division under his command, treacherously turned their banners and marched off the field. The English, in consequence, gained a complete victory, July 22, 1298. Among the Scots were slain Stewart, brother to the steward of the kingdom, Macduff, uncle to the earl of Fife, and the faithful Sir John the Graham, who was sorely lamented by Wallace. That great man himself, when he saw every hope lost, rallied the broken remains of his army, and, by a masterly retreat, conducted them in safety beyond the Forth, by the way of Stirling, which they burnt, at the same time laying waste all the surrounding districts. Soon after, the impoverished state of the country compelled Edward, with his army, to return to England.

Finding that the nobles were combined against him, and seeing it impossible, in the then circumstances of the country, to contend singly with the power of Edward, Wallace resigned the regency, and it is supposed, for this period of his history is involved in much obscurity, proceeded to France, in the hope of obtaining assistance from Philip,

the French king. In this, however, he was disappointed, although he is said to have been held in high favour with that monarch, and to have enhanced his reputation for personal prowess by his successes against the pirates who then infested the European seas. In 1303 we find him returned to Scotland, and pursuing an active and harassing system of predatory warfare against the English, at the head of a few of his faithful friends and veteran soldiers.

For the complete subjugation of the country Edward had, within a few years, led five successive armies across the borders, and after several memorable defeats sustained by the English, he at last succeeded in subduing for the time the spirit of the Scottish people. Most of the nobles now submitted to him, and even the governors of the kingdom, Comyn and Bruce, entered into a stipulation for the preservation of their lives, liberties, and lands. From the capitulation agreed to on this occasion, Edward specially excepted certain persons, whom he reserved for various degrees of punishment. But to the heroic and still unconquered Wallace he would offer no terms but those of full and unconditional surrender; and, besides setting a reward of 300 merks on his head, he issued strict orders to his captains and governors in Scotland, to use every endeavour to secure him, and send him in chains to England. By the treachery of one of his servants, named Jack Short, Wallace was at length, August 5, 1305, betrayed, according to tradition, into the hands of Sir John Menteith, a Scottish baron, who captured him at night in bed in the house of one Ralph Rae, at Robroyston, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, for which service he received from the English privy council a grant of land of the annual value of £100.

Wallace was first conveyed to Dumbarton castle, of which Menteith was now governor for Edward, and afterwards carried to London heavily manacled, and guarded by a powerful escort. On reaching London, he was on Monday, August 23, 1305, conducted to Westminster Hall, accompanied by the grand marshal, the recorder, the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of the city, and there formally arraigned of treason. A crown of laurel was in mockery placed on his head, because, as was alleged, he had aspired to the Scottish crown The king's justice, Sir Peter Mallorie, then impeached him as a traitor to Edward, and as having burned villages, stormed castles, and slain many subjects of England. "To Edward," said Wallace, "I cannot be a traitor, for I owe him no allegiance. He is not my sovereign; he never received my homage; and whilst life is in this persecuted body, he never shall receive it. To the other points whereof I am accused, I freely confess them all. As governor of my country, I have been an enemy to its enemies; I have slain the English; I have mortally opposed the English king; I have stormed and taken the towns and castles which he unjustly claimed as his own. If I, or my soldiers, have plundered or done injury to the houses or to the ministers of religion, I repent me of my sin; but it is not of Edward of England that I shall ask pardon." In accordance with the predetermined resolution of Edward, he was found guilty, and condemned to death, and the sentence was executed the same day, with every refinement of cruelty. He was dragged at the tails of horses through the streets of London to a gallows erected at the Elms in Smithfield, where, after being hanged a short time, he was taken down yet breathing, and his bowels torn out and burned. His head was then struck off, and his body divided into quarters. His head was placed on a pole on London Bridge, and his right arm above the bridge at Newcastle; his left arm was sent to Berwick, his right foot and limb to Perth, and his left quarter to Aberdeen. He bore his fate with a magnanimity that secured the admiration even of his enemies, and his name will be held in everlasting honour by the true-hearted friends of freedom in every age and country. At the time of his execution it is conjectured that he was not above thirty-five years of age.

WALLACE, Robert, D.D., an eminent divine and statistical writer, was the only son of Matthew Wallace, minister of the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, where he was born, January 7, 1697. He was educated at the grammar-school of Stirling and the university of Edinburgh. From his proficiency in mathematics, he was, in 1720, chosen assistant to Dr. Gregory, during his illness. Qualifying himself for the ministry, he was, in

1722, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dunblane, and, in August 1723, was presented by the marquis of Annandale to the church and parish of Moffat.

In 1729 Dr. Wallace was elected moderator of the synod of Dumfries. A sermon which he preached before that body in the following October having been published, was shown to Queen Caroline, who recommended him to the earl of Islay, then chief manager of the affairs of Scotland. Wallace was, in consequence, in 1733, appointed one of the ministers of the Greyfriars' church, Edinburgh. Three years afterwards, however, he forfeited the favour of Government, by refusing to read from his pulpit the act relative to the Porteous riot, but on the overthrow of the Walpole administration in 1742, he was intrusted by their successors in the ministry with the conduct of ecclesiastical affairs, so far as related to the crown presentations in Scotland, and for four years seems to have managed this delicate duty in such a way as to give satisfaction to all parties concerned. He took a principal share in the establishment of the Scottish Ministers' Widows' Fund, the idea of which was originally suggested by Mr. Mathieson, a minister of the High Church of Edinburgh. The plan, however, was chiefly matured by the exertions of Dr. Wallace and Dr. Webster. Dr. Wallace was moderator of the General Assembly in 1743, which sanctioned the scheme; and, in the ensuing November, he was commissioned, along with Mr. George Wishart, minister of the Tron church, to proceed to London to watch the proceedings in parliament regarding it. To his exertions, indeed, it was mainly owing that the sanction of the legislature was procured for this important and beneficial measure. Among the documents preserved in the office of the Trustees of the Ministers' Widows' Fund are, 'Proposals in Dr. Wallace's handwriting, for establishing a General Widows' Scheme, supposed to be written before the Ministers' Widows' Fund was projected,' and 'Parcel of Original Calculations, previous to the first act of Parliament on the Ministers' Widows' Fund, holograph of Dr. Wallace.' His portrait, presented by one of his relatives, graces the hall of the trustees, being placed opposite to that of Dr. Webster.

In 1744 Dr. Wallace was appointed one of the royal chaplains for Scotland. In 1753 he published his celebrated 'Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind, in Ancient and Modern Times,' the original sketch of which he had previously read to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. To the work were appended some remarks on Mr. Hume's Political Discourse of the Populousness of Ancient Nations. The work is remarkable, not only for the mass of curious statistical information which it contains, but for the many ingenious speculations of the author on the subject of population, to one of which the peculiar theories of Mr. Malthus owed their origin. It was translated into French, under the inspection of Montesquieu; and a new edition appeared in 1809, with a Life of the author. He died July 29, 1771.—His works are:

A Sermon preached in the High Church of Edinburgh, Monday, January 6, 1746, upon occasion of the Anniversary Meeting of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

A Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind in Ancient and Modern Times; with an Appendix, containing additional Observations on the same Subject, and some Remarks on Mr. Hume's Political Discourse of the Populousness of Ancient Nations. Edin. 1753, 8vo. (Anon.) 2d edit. Edin. 1809, 8vo.

Characteristics of the Present State of Great Britain. London, 1758, 8vo.

Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence. 1761.

He left behind him some manuscript specimens of his mathematical labours; and an Essay on Taste, which was prepared for the press by his son, Mr. George Wallace, advocate, but never published.

The latter was the author of a work on the 'Nature and Descent of Ancient Peerages, connected with the State of Scotland,' 1783; and of 'A System of the Principles of the Law of Scotland,' 1760. He wrote also a poem entitled 'Prospects from Hills in Fife,' published at Edinburgh in 1800.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, an eminent mathematician, the son of a leather-manufacturer and shoemaker in Dysart, Fifeshire, and the eldest of a numerous family, was born in that burgh, 23d September 1768. His progenitors had been settled, for some generations, at the village of Kilconquhar, in the same county. His grandfather inherited a small property, the greater part of which he lost through mismanagement. He received the first rudiments of his education from an aged widow in his native town, who, besides keeping a school for children, had a shop for the retail of small wares. About the age of seven he

was sent to a school of a higher class, where he made considerable proficiency in arithmetic, a knowledge of which he had previously obtained from his father. About the age of ten he was withdrawn from school, having learned only to read, write, and count, for the latter of which he had a natural liking.

In 1784 he was sent, in his sixteenth year, to Edinburgh, to learn the trade of a bookbinder, and during his apprenticeship he devoted all his leisure hours to reading. His father's business, which had been at one time considerable, was ruined by the breaking out of the American war, and he had removed with his family to Edinburgh, and under his parents' roof young Wallace had the advantage of their encouragement and moral superintendence. For the study of mathematics, to which he devoted himself with great ardour and enthusiasm, he had unusual facilities. Besides taking every opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the contents of those scientific books which passed through his hands, he was enabled to acquire a few mathematical books of his own, and it was his constant practice to read during his meals as well as on his way to and from the workshop. By this assiduous application, before he reached the age of twenty, he had made himself master of Cunn's Euclid, Ronayne's Algebra, Wright's Trigonometry, Wilson's Navigation, Emerson's Fluxions, Robertson's Translation of La Hire's Conic Sections, and Keill's Astronomy.

On the expiry of his apprenticeship, an acquaintance of his, a carpenter by occupation, who was employed by the celebrated Dr. John Robison, the professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh university, as an assistant in his class experiments, offered to introduce him to the professor, which he did by letter. Dr. Robison received him with great kindness, and after examining him, was much struck with his proficiency in mathematics. He gave him an invitation to attend his lectures gratuitously, and by encroaching with his work upon the hours of sleep, he was enabled to be present regularly at the class. Dr. Robison also introduced him to his colleague, Mr. Playfair, the professor of mathematics, who likewise offered him admission to his lectures. From inability, however, to attend two classes in one day, he was under the necessity of declining this most desirable offer. Mr. Playfair ever after took a warm interest in his welfare, advised him with respect to his course of reading, and supplied him with books from his own library.

With the view of having more time at his own disposal than his occupation allowed, he was induced to accept the situation of warehouseman in a printing-office. At this time Dr. Robison paid him a visit, and proposed to him to give private lessons in geometry to one of his pupils, a proposal which he eagerly availed himself of. He began the study of Latin, in which he was aided by a student, to whom he gave, in return, instruction in mathematics. As an instance of his manner of turning time and opportunity to account, it may be mentioned, that while engaged in the printing-office, in the monotonous duty of collecting the successive sheets of a work from a series of heaps arranged around a circuit of tables, he fixed up upon the wall a Latin vocabulary, from which he committed to memory a certain number of words every time he passed it in making his round.

He next became shopman to one of the principal booksellers in Edinburgh, and he now found leisure both to pursue his favourite studies and to increase his stock of knowledge by general reading. Besides giving private lessons in mathematics in the evening, he took lessons in French, and thus obtained an acquaintance with the works of the continental mathematicians.

In 1793, while in his twenty-fifth year, he relinquished his shop employment, and began to support himself as a teacher of mathematics privately. He subsequently attended a course of lectures on mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and also one on chemistry.

In 1794, on the recommendation of Professor Playfair, Mr. Wallace was appointed assistant teacher of mathematics in the academy of Perth. He now married, and began to write original mathematical papers for the Royal Society of Edinburgh, one of which, presented in 1796, was entitled 'Geometrical Porisms, with Examples of their Applications to the Solution of Problems.' He contributed the article 'Porism' and various other papers to the third edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He was also a contributor

to Leybourne's Repository, the Gentleman's Mathematical Companion, and other scientific publications in England, and so widely extended was his reputation as a mathematician of the highest order, that, in 1803, he received a letter, under a feigned name, intimating to him that an instructor in mathematics was wanted for the Royal Military College, then established at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and recommending him to become a candidate for the office. By the advice of his friend, Professor Playfair, he proceeded to Great Marlow, and after an examination, was declared the successful candidate over several competitors. This appointment he held for upwards of sixteen years, first at Great Marlow, and afterwards at Sandhurst, Berkshire, to which place the military college was removed. In 1818 the directors of the college resolved that a half-yearly course of lectures on practical astronomy should be given to the students, and Mr. Wallace was appointed lecturer. For the purpose of instructing them in the manner of making celestial observations, a small observatory was, under his superintendence, erected, and furnished with the necessary instruments.

In 1819, on the death of Professor Playfair, then professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, Mr., afterwards Sir John Leslie succeeded him in that chair, and Mr. Wallace became a candidate for the chair of mathematics, vacated by the latter. After a very keen competition, he was elected by a large majority, and thereby obtained the great object of his ambition, a professorship in a Scottish university.

In 1838, on account of ill health, he was compelled to resign his chair, having been unable to perform his duties in person during the three previous sessions. On his resignation the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the *senatus academicus*, and at the same time he received a pension from the government, in consideration, as the warrant stated, of his attainments in science and literature, and his valuable services at the Royal Military College and the university.

When the fourth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was commenced, Dr. Wallace undertook the revision of all the mathematical papers he had contributed to the previous edition, as well as some of those which had been written by Dr. Robison; and several of the more important treatises, particularly on algebra, conic sections, and fluxions, were remodelled and almost entirely rewritten.

After five years of private life, Professor Wallace died at Edinburgh, 28th April, 1843, in his 75th year. He was mainly instrumental in the erection of the Observatory on the Calton Hill of that city, and he was the means of procuring a monument to be erected in Edinburgh to Napier, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms. He was one of the original nonresident members of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and from a memoir of him which appeared in the quarterly fasciculus of that body, published February 9, 1844, the materials for this notice have chiefly been derived. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a corresponding member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and an honorary member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. A few weeks before his death he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy. Having a turn for mechanics, he invented an instrument called the Eidograph, from two Greek words, signifying 'a form,' and 'to draw,' a description of which he presented to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In copying plans or other drawings it answers the same purpose as the common Pantograph, but is greatly superior to it, both in the extent of its application and the accuracy of its performance. He was also the inventor of the Chorograph, an instrument for describing on paper any triangle having one side and all its angles given, and also for constructing two similar triangles, on two given straight lines, having the angles given.

He does not seem to have published any separate work but the one first mentioned below. The subsequent seven papers are among those which he wrote for the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and published in their 'Transactions:'

A New Book of Interest, containing Aliquot Tables, truly proportioned to any given rate. London, 1794, 8vo.

Geometrical Porisms, with Examples of their Applications to the Solution of Problems. 1796.

Development of a certain Algebraic Formula. 1805.

A new method of expressing the Co-efficients in the Development of the Formula that represents the mutual per-

turbation of two Planets; with an Appendix, giving a quickly converging series for the rectification of an Ellipse.

New Series for the Quadrature of the Conic Sections, and the Computation of Logarithms. 1808.

Investigation of Formulæ for finding the Logarithms of Trigonometrical Quantities from one another. 1823.

Account of the Invention of the Pantograph; and a Description of the Eidograph. 1831.

Solution of a Functional Equation, with its application to the Parallelogram of Forces and the Curve of Equilibrium. 1839. Published in the 14th volume of the Society's Transactions.

A paper, entitled 'Two Elementary Solutions of Kepler's Problem by the Angular Calculus,' was contributed by him to the 'Transactions' of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1836.

To the 'Transactions' of the Cambridge Philosophical Society he contributed a paper, entitled 'Geometrical Theorems and Formulæ, particularly applicable to some Geodetical Problems.'

In 1838 he composed a work on the same subject, which he dedicated to his friend, Colonel Colby.

WARDLAW, a surname, one of the oldest in Scotland, the meaning of which is evidently a guard or fortress upon a hill, from the Saxon word *ward* and the Gaelic *law*, a hill of a conical form. This derivation acquires probability from the fact that there are various places of the name in Scotland, as Wardlaw bank in Berwickshire, where are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to be of British origin, and Wardlaw or Weirdlaw, a hill, 1,986 feet above the level of the sea, in the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. In the 'Cameronian's Dream,' a poem by James Hislop, mention is made of a hill in Ayrshire of the name, as

"On Wardlaw and Cairntable the clear shining dew
Glistened there 'mong the heath-bells and mountain flowers blue."

There was an ancient parish in Inverness-shire of the name of Wardlaw.

WARDLAW, the surname of an ancient family, the first of which, of Anglo-Saxon lineage, was amongst those who fled to Scotland at the period of the Conquest, and under King Malcolm Canmore obtained possessions in Galloway, and also in Fifeshire. By the adherence of the family to Baliol they lost their lands, called Wardlaw, in the former district, but retained those of Torry in Fife. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torry, knight, living in the beginning of the 14th century, married a niece of Walter, lord-high-steward of Scotland, and, with two daughters, had two sons, Sir Andrew, his successor, and Walter, Cardinal Wardlaw, bishop of Glasgow from 1367 to 1387, and ambassador to England in 1368, and to France in 1374. He compiled a genealogical account of the Wardlaws, from their first coming from Saxony into England about the beginning of the sixth century to his own time, a copy of which was in the Royal library of France until the Revolution. He was buried in Glasgow cathedral, and his arms and name were placed near the middle of the choir, on the right hand of the high altar.

The elder son, Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Torry, knight, had two sons, Sir William, his successor, and Henry, bishop of St. Andrews and founder of the university thereof, of whom a memoir is given below in larger type. The elder son, Sir William Wardlaw of Torry, knight, succeeded about the year 1421, and died in 1432. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Oliphant, a lineal descendant of the princess Elizabeth, a daughter of Robert the Bruce, he had a son, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torry, knight, who was one of the retinue that attended the young princess Margaret, daughter of James I., on her way to Rochelle upon her marriage with the dauphin of France. One of the lairds of Torry, Mr. Patrick Wardlaw, "that worthie and religious gentleman," as Calderwood calls him, took a prominent part, in the reign of James VI., in the opposition offered by the greater part of the Scottish people to the imposition of episcopacy.

From the Wardlaws of Torry were descended several families of the name. Sir Henry Wardlaw, knight, was chamberlain to Queen Ann, wife of James VI., and was in high favour at court. The branch to which he belonged possessed the estates of Pitreavie and Balmule, in the parish of Dunfermline, and his eldest son, Sir Henry, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I. in 1631. From a younger son the family of Wardlaw Ramsay of Whitehill, Mid-Lothian, descends.

Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, third baronet of this family, founded in 1675 an hospital at the village of Mastertown, near Dunfermline, called the Pitreavie hospital, for the benefit of four widows, with which he burdened a portion of the lands of Mastertown. He married, on 13th June 1696, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Charles Halket, second baronet of Pitferrane, authoress of the fine ballad of Hardyknute, (see vol. ii. p. 407). This lady was born in April 1677, and died in 1727, leaving a family, and was interred in the family vault within the church of Dunfermline. Her admirable ballad of Hardyknute refers to the battle of the Largs, fought October 2, 1263. It was long handed about in manuscript among the domestic circle of her friends and acquaintance, as a genuine fragment of an ancient ballad. Her brother-in-law, Sir John Hope Bruce of Kinross, in sending a copy of it to Lord Binning, son of the poetical earl of Haddington, and himself a poet, thus wrote: "In performance of my promise, I send you a true copy of the manuscript I found, a few weeks ago, in an old vault at Dunfermline. It is written on vellum, in a fair Gothic character, but so much defaced by time, as you will find, that the tenth part is not legible." Believing the poem to be a genuine production of antiquity, Lord-president Forbes, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards lord-justice-clerk, were at the expense of publishing it in 1719, in a small folio tract of 12 pages. Ramsay printed it in his Evergreen at Edinburgh in 1724, as an ancient ballad. The secret of the authorship was first disclosed by Dr. Percy in his 'Reliques,' published in 1755. Mr. Hepburn of Keith, a gentleman well known in the early part of the 18th century, for high honour and probity of character, often declared that he was in the house with Lady Wardlaw at the time she wrote the ballad, and Mrs. Wedderburn of Gosford, her daughter, and Mrs. Menzies of Woodend, her sister-in-law, used to be equally positive as to the fact. "Both Sir Charles Halket and Miss Elizabeth Menzies (the daughter of Mrs. Menzies) concur in stating that Lady Wardlaw was a woman of elegant accomplishments, who wrote other poems, and practised drawing and cutting papers with her scissors, and who had much wit and humour, with great sweetness of temper." Lady Wardlaw remodelled the song or ballad of 'Gilderoy.' Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, in a note to Hardyknute in the additional Illustrations to Johnson's Musical Museum, (vol. iii. page *319,) says: "Notwithstanding the great antiquity that has been claimed for 'Sir Patrick Spens,' one of the finest ballads in our language, very little evidence would be required to

persuade me that we were not also indebted for it to Lady Wardlaw."

The estate of Pitreavie has long since passed from the family of Wardlaw. Sir John Wardlaw, the tenth baronet, a colonel in the army, served in America and the West Indies. He was succeeded by his cousin, Sir William, eleventh baronet, and the latter by his third surviving son, Sir Alexander, twelfth baronet. Sir William Wardlaw, the thirteenth baronet, born in 1794, residing in Edinburgh, and unmarried, succeeded his brother in 1833. Heir presumptive, his brother, Archibald, born in 1796.

WARDLAW, HENRY, a learned and pious prelate, founder of the university of St. Andrews, and bishop of that see, was the second son of Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Torry, Fifeshire, and nephew of Walter Wardlaw, bishop of Glasgow, who, in 1381, was created a cardinal by Pope Urban VI. Having received the usual education of one intended for the church, it is supposed at the university of Paris, he was appointed by his uncle rector of Kilbride, and in virtue thereof became precentor in the cathedral church of Glasgow. He afterwards went to Avignon, and while there was in 1444 preferred by Pope Benedict XIII. to the vacant see of St. Andrews. On his return to his native country soon after, bearing the additional title of the pope's legate for Scotland, his first care was to reform the lives of the clergy, who had become notorious for their licentiousness and profligacy.

In May 1410, Bishop Wardlaw founded the university of St. Andrews, the first institution of the kind in Scotland. It was established on the model of the college of Paris, for teaching all manner of arts and sciences, for which, in the year following, he procured a confirmation from the Pope, having despatched one Henry Ogilvie for the purpose. The following account of the foundation of the university, its first professors, and the rejoicings which took place on the arrival of the Pope's bull of confirmation, is extracted from Leighton's *History of the County of Fife*, (vol. i. pp. 73, 74):

"To this good man (Bishop Wardlaw) belongs the immortal honour of having founded the first university in his native country—of being, as it were, the father of the infant literature of Scotland. The lady Doverguil, the wife of John Baliol, had established Baliol college in the university of Oxford in the 13th century, and a bishop of Moray had instituted the Scots college at Paris in 1326. It was reserved, however, for the enlightened understanding of Henry Wardlaw to afford the means of education to his youthful countrymen, without their being under the necessity of visiting foreign countries for the purpose of obtaining it. The names of the first professors have been preserved, and are worthy of being repeated. Laurence of Lindores, whose zeal for the Catholic faith was very great, explained the fourth book of the sentences of Peter Lombard. Richard Cornel, archdeacon of Lothian, John Litstar, canon of St. Andrews, John Sheviz, official of St. Andrews, and William Stevens, afterwards bishop of Dunblane, expounded the doctrines of the canon law, from its simplest elements to its most profound speculations. John Gill, William Fowles, and William Crosier, delivered lectures on philosophy and logic These learned persons began their labours in 1410 but it was not till 1413 that the university received the sanction and authority of the Pope for its institution. On the 3d of February that year, Henry Ogilvie, master of arts, who had been sent for the purpose, returned from Italy with the papal bull, on which occasion, universal festivity and joy pervaded the city, and the bells of the different churches rung a merry peal. The following Sunday, the bulls containing the privileges of the university were presented, in the refectory of the monastery, which was splendidly fitted up for the occasion, to the bishop, who, arrayed in his pontificals, was surrounded by the dignitaries of the church in their richest dresses. The bulls having been read, they proceeded to the high altar, where *Te Deum* was sung by the whole assembly, consisting of bishops, prebends, priors and other dignitaries, whilst four hundred clerks, besides novices and lay brothers in front of the altar, and an immense number of spectators, bent their knees in gratitude and adoration. High mass was celebrated, and the remainder of the day was spent in mirth and festivity. In the evening bonfires were lighted, the bells of the churches rung, and processions of the clergy walked through the streets. The people indulged in songs, and played on musical instruments. The wine-cup flowed, the dance succeeded, and all was mirth and boisterous enthusiasm." The site of the original buildings of the institution, which for a long period received no higher title than the Pedagogium, was on the ground now occupied by St. Mary's college, but it had apartments in other parts of the city.

During the time that Wardlaw was bishop, two persons were, by his orders, burnt at the stake for heresy; the one of them, John Resby, an Englishman, in 1422, and the other, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, in 1432. Bishop Wardlaw had the direction of the education of James I., in his youth, and after the return of that monarch from his captivity in England, he had the honour of crowning him at Scone in 1424.

According to Dempster, Bishop Wardlaw was the author of a book, 'De Reformatione Cleri et Oratio pro Reformatione conviviorum et luxus,' which, however, appears to have been nothing more than a speech on the sumptuary laws of the kingdom, delivered by the bishop in the parliament that met at Perth in 1430. He died in the castle of St. Andrews, April 6, 1440, and was buried in the church of that city, "in the wall between the choir and our lady's chapel," with

greater pomp than any of his predecessors had been.

WARDLAW, Ralph, D.D., an eminent divine and able theological writer and controversialist, was born at Dalkeith, 22d September 1779. When six months old, he was removed to Glasgow, where he spent the remainder of a long and useful life. His father, a merchant of much respectability and consistent Christian character, filled for several years the office of one of the magistrates of that city. His mother was the granddaughter of Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Scottish Secession church, being the daughter of Mr. James Fisher, who succeeded his father-in-law, Erskine, as professor of theology in the Secession church.

In his eighth year he was sent to the Grammar school of Glasgow, where he continued for four years. In October 1791 he became a student in the university of that city, when not quite twelve years of age, and while at college he distinguished himself by his diligence and proficiency. On finishing the usual academical curriculum, he entered the theological seminary of the Secession church, for the purpose of studying for the ministry in connexion with that religious body. His instructor there was the venerable Dr. Lawson of Selkirk.

About the end of the last century, evangelical doctrine was at a very low ebb in Scotland, and when the brothers Haldane began their lay preaching in 1797, a great sensation was produced, in consequence of the novelty of their appearance, and crowds were collected everywhere to hear them. So great, indeed, was the excitement that prevailed, that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland issued a 'Pastoral Admonition,' warning the people against the new preachers, and prohibiting the clergy from giving the use of their pulpits to any itinerant ministers that might arrive within their bounds. Two ministers of the established church, the Rev. Greville Ewing, assistant minister of Lady Glenorchy's chapel, Edinburgh, and the Rev. William Innes, one of the ministers of Stirling, left their charges, and were followed by large numbers of pious and influential people. From this arose the Congregational churches of Scotland, as from a desire to preach the gospel without being hampered by their connexion with any religious denomination whatever, the seceding ministers adopted the principles of Independency. Mr. Ewing removed to Glasgow, where he remained till the close of his life as the pastor of a large and influential Congregational church in West Nile Street.

The youthful Wardlaw had finished his preparatory studies, and was about to take license as a preacher in the Secession church to which he belonged, when this new movement attracted his attention. His views on church polity underwent a change, and, in 1800, he became a member of the church which had been formed at Glasgow, under the pastoral care of Mr. Ewing. He now resolved to exercise his ministry in connexion with the Congregationalists. With the aid of a few of his friends, a chapel was erected by him in Albion Street in that city, and on 16th February 1803, he was inducted by Mr. Ewing to the pastoral charge of the congregation meeting there.

In 1811, when the Theological Academy for the training of suitable persons for the work of the ministry among the Scottish Independents, was instituted at Glasgow, Mr. Wardlaw was appointed theological tutor, and Mr. Ewing professor of Biblical criticism and church history. In the funeral sermon delivered by Dr. Lindsay Alexander on occasion of Dr. Wardlaw's decease, he thus refers to his lectures in this character: "As a theological professor, Dr. Wardlaw laid the denomination to which he belonged under obligations which it is impossible to over-estimate. It was an immense advantage to have one so singularly fitted for theological investigation placed at the fountainhead of the professional training of our ministry; and it was no small matter to enjoy the distinction of having, as the president of our theological school, one whose reputation as a divine was spread almost as widely as the language in which he wrote. His lectures were admirable specimens of acute disquisition, perspicacious reasoning, and solid conclusion. Their aim was principally directed to the elucidation and defence of that system of truth which their author believed to be revealed in the Scriptures. His theology was primarily Biblical, secondarily polemical. He sought first to reach the mind of the Spirit as unfolded in the written word, and hav-

ing satisfied himself on this point, he summoned all the resources of his logic to defend the judgment he had formed from cavil or objection. Beyond this he did not go much into the region of systematic or historical theology; while of the speculations of mere philosophical theologians he took little note, as either lying beyond the sphere which he had prescribed for himself, or not likely to be directly useful to those whom it was his ambition to train to be 'able ministers of the new testament.' To those who were privileged to attend his prelections, they were valuable not only for the amount of sound theological knowledge which they imparted, but also as models of theological disquisition, and as affording an excellent discipline for the faculties of those who were destined to teach others." For the greater part of the time that he filled the theological chair he received no remuneration, and when at length he did receive a salary, it was so small that it did little more than suffice to defray the necessary expenses to which he was subjected in fulfilling its duties. But to account for this it may be stated, that at that time the means of the Congregationalists in Scotland were very limited, while the demands upon them for the upholding of their institutions were proportionably heavy. Notwithstanding the gratuitous nature of his services, Dr. Wardlaw took great delight in his professorial duties, and from first to last discharged them with the utmost fidelity and success.

As a preacher Mr. Wardlaw became very popular, and his congregation increased so much that the chapel in Albion Street was in course of time found to be too small for it. A larger building was in consequence erected in West George's Street, and opened for divine worship 25th December 1819. The year before, the honorary degree of D.D. had been conferred upon him by the theological faculty of Yale college, Connecticut, one of the most distinguished of the universities of the United States.

The character of his pulpit ministrations is thus described by Dr Lindsay Alexander: "He made use of very little action in the pulpit—of none indeed, beyond a very slight and somewhat regulated motion of the hands, with an occasional step backwards when something more than usually emphatic was to be uttered. His sermons too were more didactic than oratorical in their construction; being characterised rather by the gravity of their matter, the perspicuity and force of the reasoning, the grace of the diction, and the persuasiveness of his intonation, than by anything like rhetorical brilliancy or vehement declamation. His main strength lay in his extensive and exact acquaintance with Scripture, in his argumentative distinctness and dexterity, in his refined taste and felicitous expression, in his unimpeachable good sense, in the practical sagacity with which he detected the relation of his subject to the personal interests and responsibilities of his audience, and in the wise and affectionate earnestness with which he pressed that upon their attention. He seldom indulged in any ornament or any play of fancy. He never sought such for its own sake, and beyond the occasional introduction of some select figure or comparison, he never resorted to it even for the sake of illustration. He was never dull or commonplace; but his vivacity was that of the understanding rather than that of the imagination. Sometimes, when handling suitable themes, a burst of feeling would escape him, which was felt to be perfectly genuine, and which seldom failed to communicate its contagion to the hearers; but he spent no time on sentimentalities, and showed no ambition to provoke a tear except as that might be the sign of his arrow having reached the heart. His chief aim seemed always to be to convey fully, clearly and forcibly to the mind of his audience the truth presented by the part of Scripture from which he was discoursing. Hence he was eminently textual as a preacher, and scrupulously faithful as an expositor. Hence, also, the practical nature of his discourses." In the beginning of his ministry, it was his custom to preach without notes. His manner is said to have been then constrained, and his enunciation monotonous. There is even a tradition that on one occasion he fairly broke down, and being unable to recover himself, he had to retire, while another minister finished the service. At a later period he read his discourses, but with such an exquisite modulation of voice that an effect not less than that of oratory was produced. At first he did not confine his preaching to the

chapel in Albion Street, but often officiated also in the villages surrounding Glasgow, his sermons being delivered at cross roads, in fields, barns, schoolrooms, and kitchens. A regular station of his for many summers was at the top of Balmanno Street, the highest street in Glasgow, where, on Sabbath evenings, mounted on a chair, he proclaimed the gospel. Of his regular congregation, it may be stated that a considerable portion were weavers from Bridgetown. On Sunday mornings these people were accustomed to meet and proceed in a body to Albion Street, and in the same way to return. Their departure caused quite a sensation in the then quiet village, and as they passed, the remark might be heard, "There goes Wardlaw's brigade."

As an author, Dr. Wardlaw was distinguished no less than as a preacher or divinity professor. He published a great variety of works, which Dr. Alexander divides into three classes: theological, homiletical, and biographical. Of these were sermons, pamphlets, and more lasting works. The Socinian and Sabbath questions occupied a large share of his attention. In the anti-slavery agitation he was scarcely less conspicuous, and in many a debate proved himself a ready logician. In every controversy his aim was truth, not victory.

In 1833 he was chosen to deliver the first of the Series of Congregational Lectures in London; and the course delivered was afterwards published under the title of 'Christian Ethics, or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation.' He also found time to contribute to several of the evangelical Magazines, and even to cultivate his poetical powers. His verses, though devoid of much originality, exhibit a refined taste, and great facility of expression. If not a poet, the spirit of poetry was in him, blending with lofty devotional feeling. Among his fellow-students at college was Thomas Campbell, and it is recorded to Dr. Wardlaw's credit that he stood in the list of poetical prizemen the same year that the young poet won his laurels, for those celebrated "translations from the Greek" which are still thought worthy of publication with his maturer poems.

Many attempts were made to induce him to leave Glasgow for another sphere of labour, but these he successively resisted. The Independent colleges in England sent him repeated invitations, and offered to him, either as principal or professor, positions not only more lucrative but more influential. To Hoxton he was invited in 1817; to Rotherham in 1828, and again in 1833; to Springhill in 1837, and to Lancashire in 1842. In 1828 he had been pointed out as one eminently qualified to fill the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the London university. But in all these cases he decided on remaining where he was.

On 16th February 1853, he completed the fiftieth year of his pastorate. Sermons were preached and a festival assembly was held to commemorate the event. It was also resolved to raise a monument to perpetuate his name and worth in the city where he had so long and usefully laboured. Accordingly a large sum of money was collected, and a building afterwards erected in a destitute neighbourhood, to be used as an educational establishment, under the name of "The Wardlaw Jubilee School and Mission House." In the month of August following, his health began to fail, and after several months of acute agony, endured with the utmost patience and resignation, he died 17th December 1853, within a few days of completing his 74th year. He was buried in the Necropolis of Glasgow, his funeral being attended by the lord-provost, magistrates, and council of the city, the professors of the university, the clergy of all denominations, and hundreds of the citizens.

At the commencement of his ministry he had married his cousin, Jane Smith, who survived him, and by whom he had a large family. One of his sons was a missionary at Bellary, in the East Indies, and another a merchant in Glasgow. Two of his daughters were married to missionaries, one of whom, Mrs. Reid, returned to Glasgow, a widow, with her family. It may be stated here that Dr. Wardlaw's grandfather, a merchant in his native town, Dalkeith, was connected with the Wardlaws of Pitreavie in Fife, and that he could trace his descent on his mother's side from James V. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Wardlaw, by William Lindsay Alexander, D.D., were published at Edinburgh in 1855.—Among Dr. Wardlaw's works are:

SERMONS.—Christian Mercy. A Sermon preached at the request of the Glasgow Female Society. 1810.—Qualifications for Teaching, essential to the Character of a Christian Bishop. A Sermon preached 13th March, 1811, at the institution of the Glasgow Theological Academy.—The Doctrine of a Particular Providence; a Sermon preached August 23, 1812, on the death of the author's brother, Captain John Wardlaw, who fell in the battle of Salamanca. Glasgow, 1812. Three editions.—Discourses on the Principal Points of the Socinian Controversy. Glasgow, 1814, 8vo. 2d edition, 1828, with additions.—The Scriptural Unity of the Churches of Christ illustrated and recommended. A Sermon preached on occasion of the fifth Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union for Scotland, 1817.—The Contemplation of Heathen Idolatry an Incitement to Missionary zeal. A Sermon preached before the London Missionary Society May 13, 1818, and published at their request.—Sermon preached on occasion of the Death of the Rev. Dr. Balfour of Glasgow, Oct. 13, 1818.—The Truth, Nature, and Universality of the Gospel; a Sermon preached at Stirling June 29, 1819, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for Stirlingshire and its vicinity in aid of Missions and other religious objects.—Charge delivered by Dr. Wardlaw at the Ordination of the Rev. Archibald Jack, Whitehaven. Published with the other discourses delivered on the occasion. Edin. 1820.—The purposes of Divine Mercy to the Seed of Abraham. A Sermon preached April 25, 1820, on behalf of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.—The Christian Duty of Submission to Civil Government. Glasg. 1820, 8vo.—The Vanity of the Earthly Hopes of Man. A Sermon preached Dec. 9, 1821, on occasion of the death of Mr. William Friend Durant, of Poole, Dorsetshire, Student in the University.—The Early Success of the Gospel an Evidence of its Truth. A Sermon preached May 20th, 1823, before the Home Missionary Society, and published at the request of its Directors. Lond. 1823, 8vo.—Love to Christ. 1823.—The Divine Dissuasive to the Young against the Enticements of Sinners. Glasg. 1824.—Two Discourses on Man's Responsibility for his Belief. In reference to a statement in the Inaugural Discourse of Mr., afterwards Lord Brougham, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, delivered April 6, 1825. 2d edition, with addition of Two Sermons on the Responsibility of the Heathen. Glasg. 1826.—Christ the First Fruits. A Sermon preached September 21, 1828, on occasion of the lamented death of Mrs. Greville Ewing.—Collected Sermons. Glasg. 1829.—Love to Christ the Constraining Principle of the Christian Ministry. A Charge delivered in the Scots Church, Crown Court, London, at the Ordination of John Reid, M.A., as a Missionary to Bellary in the East Indies, August 18, 1829. Published by request.—Christ's Care of his Servants: a Sermon preached May 23, 1830, on occasion of the death of the Rev. John Hercus. With an Appendix, containing a brief Memoir. Glasg. 1830, 8vo.—Discourses on the Sabbath. Glasg. 1832, pp. 295, 12mo.—The Voice of the Spirit to the Churches. A Sermon preached at the Annual Meeting of the Scottish Congregational Union at Edinburgh, in May, 1832.—Civil Establishments of Christianity tried by their only authoritative test, the Word of God. Glasg. 1833, 8vo.—The Jubilee: A Sermon preached in West George Street Chapel, Glasgow, August 1, 1834, the day of Negro Emancipation in the British Colonies. Glasg. 1834, 8vo.—The Ministry of the Gospel the Service of Christ. An Ordination Charge. 1840.—The Revival of Religion: A Discourse. Glasg. 1841, 12mo.—The End of Living and the Gain of Dying to the Faithful Servant of Christ. A Sermon preached August 8 1841, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Greville Ewing.—On Christian Communion. A Sermon. Glasg. 1842.—Discourses on the Nature and Extent of the Atonement of Christ. Glasg. 1844, post 8vo, pp. 285.—The Final Triumph of God's Faithful Servants. A Sermon preached June 18, 1843, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Dr. Fletcher.—The End, the Time of Divine interpretation; and the Duty and Peace of Waiting for it. A Sermon preached on occasion of the death of the Rev. John Morell Mackenzie, by the melancholy loss of the steamer Pegasus, which struck upon the Goldstone Rock, off the coast of Northumberland, between night and morning of July 20, 1843. Nearly one-half of the Sermon is devoted to a sketch of the Life and Character of Mr. Mackenzie, who was Dr. Wardlaw's Colleague in the Theological Academy.—Sermon preached on occasion of the death of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Greenock. Appended to his 'Select Remains.' Glasg. 1845.—Sermon preached on the death of the Rev. Dr. Heugh, published, along with two others, Glasgow, 1845.—Sermon and Speech on the Purity of Church Fellowship, contributed to 'The Jubilee Memorial of the Scottish Congregational Churches,' held at Edinburgh in Oct. 1848.—The Call to Repentance. A Sermon. 1851.—What is Death? A Sermon delivered in Poultry Chapel, London, on the Evening of Nov. 27, 1851, on occasion of the death of the Rev. John Philip, D.D., for thirty years Superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society in South Africa. With an Appendix. Edin. 1852, 8vo.—The Christian's final Home. A Sermon preached February 29, 1852, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Christopher Anderson, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Charlotte Street Chapel. Edin. 1852, 8vo.—In the Scottish Pulpit for Saturday, March 31, 1832, appeared a Sermon on 'The Agency of God in Human Calamities,' preached by Dr. Wardlaw on the day of the National Fast appointed on account of the visitation of the Cholera.

LECTURES.—Three Lectures on Rom. iv. 9—25. With an Appendix on the Mode of Baptism. Glasg 1807.—Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo. 2d. edit. 2 vols. 12mo. Glasg. 1838.—Christian Ethics, or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation. Being Lectures delivered in London as the first course in a series instituted by the Committee of the Congregational Union and Library in the Metropolis. 1833. Third edition, 1836. Subsequent editions. For these lectures he received from the Committee £130.—The Importance of the Church Controversy and the Manner in which it ought to be conducted. 1838.—Lectures on Church Establishments delivered in Freemasons Hall, London. London, 1839, 8vo, pp. 391.—Lectures on Female Prostitution: its Nature, Extent, Effects, Guilt, Causes, and Remedy, &c. Glasg. 1842, post 8vo.—Lecture on the Headship of Christ as affected by National Church Establishments. Glasg. 1847.—Lectures on Systematic Theology. A Complete System of Polemic Divinity By Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. Edited by the Rev. James R. Campbell, M.A. 3 vols. 8vo. Posthumous

MISCELLANEOUS.

Essay on Mr. Joseph Lancaster's Improvements in Education; the substance of which was read before the Literary and Commercial Society of Glasgow. 1810.

Unitarianism incapable of Vindication. Glasgow, 1816, 8vo.

A Collection of Hymns for Public Worship. 5th edit., Glasg. 1817, 12mo. 12th edit., Edin. 1847, 18mo.

Essay on Benevolent Institutions for the Relief of the Poor: the substance read to the Literary and Commercial Society of Glasgow, April 1817. Glasg. 1817, 8vo.

An Appeal against Misrepresentation and Calumny, written in defence of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Independent minister at Oban, who had been assailed by a party belonging to the Established Church, in an 'Address to the Religious Public.' 1820.

A Second Appeal to the Public, in answer to the Reply of a Committee of the Inhabitants of Oban. 1820.

A Dissertation on the Scriptural Authority, Nature, and Uses of Infant Baptism. Glasg. 1825, 8vo. New edition, 1847.

A Reply to the Letter of the Rev. John Birt, of Manchester, to Dr. Wardlaw, 'On some Passages in his Dissertation on Infant Baptism.' Glasg. 1825, 8vo.

Two Essays. I. On the Assurance of Faith. II. On the Extent of the Atonement, and Universal Pardon. 1830. Third edition. Glasg. 1836, 12mo.

Exposure Exposed: A Statement of Facts relative to West George Street Chapel, Glasgow. Glasg. 1834, 8vo. This pamphlet was one of the innumerable publications which were called forth by the Voluntary Controversy.

Speech of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, at the Public Meeting in Glasgow, for the Separation of Church and State, March 6th, 1834, with the Memorial to Earl Grey, and the Petition to Parliament, adopted at the Meeting. 2d edition. Glasg. 1834, 12mo.

Friendly Letters to the Society of Friends. Glasg. 1836, 12mo.

Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. Robert S. M'All of Manchester, LL.D., prefixed to his Collected Discourses. 2 vols. 8vo, 1840.

Letters to the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, M.A., on some portions of his Lectures on the Church of England, 1841.

Memoir of the Rev. John Reid, late Missionary at Bellary. Glasg. 1844, 8vo.

The Life of Joseph and the Last Days of Jacob. A Book for Youth and for Age. Glasg. 1844, small 8vo, pp. 426.

A Catholic Spirit, its Consistency with Conscientiousness. Being one of the 'Essays on Christian Union by eight ministers of different denominations, published in one volume at Glasgow in 1845.

Congregational Independency, in contradistinction to Episcopacy and Presbyterianism, the Church Polity of the New Testament. Glasg. 1848, post 8vo, pp. 379.

Treatise on Miracles. Edin. 1852, post 8vo.

He contributed an Introductory Essay to Doddridge's Practical Discourses on Regeneration, one of the series of Select Christian Authors published by Mr. Collins, Glasgow, 1829; also an Introductory Essay to Clark's Collection of Scripture Promises, another of Collins's Select Christian Authors. 1830. He also supplied an Introductory Essay to an edition of Bishop Hall's Contemplations on the Historical Passages of the Old and New Testaments, in 2 vols. 8vo. Glasgow. 1830.

He also edited an edition of 'The Hebrew Wife; or the Law of Marriage Examined,' by Mr. Dwight, an American lawyer. Glasgow, 1837.

To the Missionary Magazine, and the Scottish Congregational Magazine he was an occasional contributor.

Posthumous Works. Published by Fullarton & Co. 1862.

WARRENDER, a surname evidently originally derived from the chase, borne by a family possessing a baronetcy, the first of whom, George Warrender, Esq. of Lochend, East Lothian, M.P., an eminent merchant in Edinburgh, and lord-provost of that city in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I., was created a baronet of Great Britain June 2, 1715. His son, Sir John, 2d baronet, dying in 1773, was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Patrick, 3d baronet. This gentleman, born March 7, 1731, served as a cavalry officer at the battle of Minden. He was afterwards M.P. for the Haddington burghs, and king's remembrancer in the court of Exchequer in Scotland. On his death, in 1799, his elder son, Sir George, born Dec. 5, 1782, became 4th baronet. He graduated at Christ church, Oxford, and in 1822 was sworn a privy councillor. Dying in 1849, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, fifth baronet, born in 1786, married first in 1823, a daughter of James, earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had a son and a daughter; and 2dly, in 1831, a sister of Lord Alvanley. His daughter, Helen Catherine, *m.*, in 1854, George Baillie, Esq., younger of Mellerstain and Jerviswoode, Berwickshire, who, on his father succeeding to the earldom of Haddington in 1858, became Lord Binning. The son, George, at one period a captain in the Coldstream Guards, *m.*, in 1854, Helen, only child of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell of Marchmont, baronet.

WATSON, DAVID, chiefly known as the translator of Horace, born at Brechin in 1710, was educated at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and was afterwards appointed professor of philosophy there. In 1747, when the colleges of St. Leonard and St. Salvador were united, he was deprived of his chair, on which he went to London. His well-known translation of Horace was published in two volumes 8vo, with notes. He died in destitute circumstances near London, in 1756, and was buried at the expense of the parish. Besides his translation of Horace, he wrote 'A Clear and Compendious History of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses, and their Contemporaries,' for the use of Schools. London, 1752, 8vo.

WATSON, ROBERT, LL.D., an elegant historian, was born at St. Andrews about 1730. He was the son of an apothecary of that town, who was also a brewer. He received his education at the school and university of his native place, and to improve himself he removed first to the university of Glasgow, and afterwards to that of Edinburgh.

Having acquired a knowledge of the principles of universal grammar, he prepared a course of lectures on style and language, and also one on rhetoric, both of which he delivered at Edinburgh, by which he secured the friendship of Lord Kames, Mr. Hume, and other eminent men of that day. About this time he was licensed to preach; and a vacancy having occurred in one of the churches of St. Andrews, he offered himself a candidate for it, but was disappointed. Soon after, however, on the retirement of Mr. Rymer, he obtained the professorship of logic in St. Salvador's college, to

which was added, by patent from the crown, that of rhetoric and belles lettres. On the death of Principal Tullidelph, in November 1777, he was appointed, through the influence of the earl of Kinnoul, principal of the college, and at the same time presented to the church and parish of St. Leonard. He had previously received the degree of doctor of laws. Dr. Watson wrote the 'History of Philip II. of Spain,' published in 1777, which obtained for him a considerable degree of literary reputation. He had finished the first four books of a 'History of the reign of Philip III.,' when he died, March 31, 1781. The work was completed, by the addition of two more books, by Dr. William Thomson, and published in 1783. Dr. Watson married a lady of singular beauty and virtue, the daughter of Dr. Shaw, professor of divinity in St. Mary's college, by whom he had five daughters, who survived him.

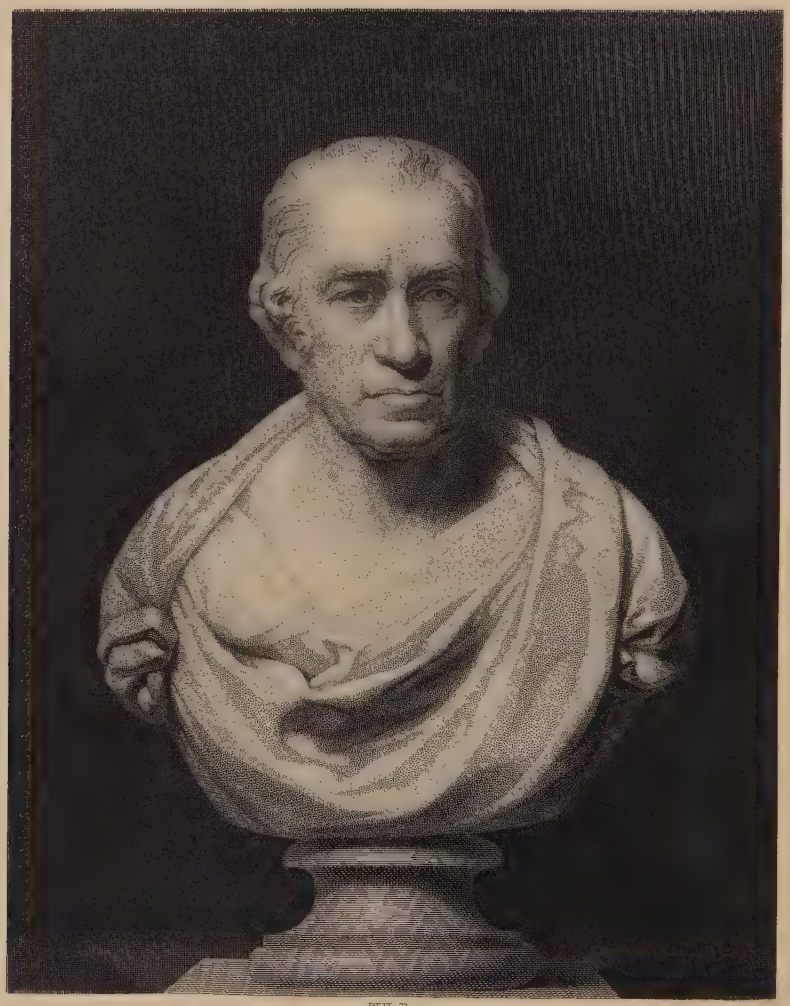
WATSON, GEORGE, an eminent portrait painter, and first president of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, was the son of John Watson of Overmains, Berwickshire, by his wife, Frances Veitch of Elliott. He was born at Overmains in 1767; and received his early education in Edinburgh. His taste for art was first shown by his employing himself during an illness, while a boy, in copying a print with pen and ink; and, on being sent to Edinburgh for his general education, he assiduously set about improving himself in drawing and acquiring knowledge in the study of nature. When eighteen years of age, he went to London, carrying with him an introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds. For about two years he was a pupil of that great artist.

On his return to Edinburgh he commenced portrait painter, and about the same time married Rebecca Smellie, eldest daughter of Mr. William Smellie, printer, one of the founders of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, of whom a memoir is given at page 475 of this volume. At that time there were few portrait painters in Edinburgh, the two principal being Raeburn and Martin.

In 1808, with some of his brother artists, he commenced an exhibition of modern art, in Corri's Lyceum, Nicholson Street, under the name of the Society of Scottish Artists, of which he was elected president. It was attended with so much success that the members opened another, in the following year, in Mr. afterwards Sir Henry Raeburn's rooms, York Place, where it continued to be held for four successive years, with increasing encouragement. Mr. Watson also established a life academy in connexion with the society. A resolution having been carried at a meeting of the members for the division of the surplus funds, after payment of the expenses of the exhibition and life academy, the society was dissolved, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Mr. Watson and eight other artists, to prevent such a result. On the dissolution of the society, the members presented Mr. Watson, as their president, with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their esteem.

After the dissolution of the former society, a considerable number of the Edinburgh artists continued to exhibit in the Institution Rooms, till 1826, when the Scottish Academy was founded, on the model of the Royal Academy of London, and Mr. Watson was unanimously elected its first president. While his health permitted he yearly contributed largely to its exhibitions, which were held in the Waterloo Rooms, and by his zeal and firmness of purpose, during its early difficulties, he contributed materially to placing it on a successful and permanent footing. In 1838 the Scottish Academy was incorporated by royal charter. It consists of thirty academicians, and twenty associates. Mr. Watson died before the charter was obtained, September 6, 1837, aged 70, after a long illness of 15 years. He was survived by a widow, two sons, and three daughters, out of a family of nine children.

Upon exhibiting some of his portraits at the Royal Academy of London about 1815, Mr. Watson received numerous invitations to that city, and while there he painted, among many others, the portraits of the Dean of Canterbury, Lord and Lady Combermere, and a characteristic one of Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy. The latter is now in the National Gallery of Scotland at Edinburgh, having been presented to the Royal Scottish Academy by his son, Mr. William Smellie Watson, R.S.A. A duplicate of this portrait having been sent to the Academy of Art at



W Holl

Yours Sincerely

James Watt

London & Edinburgh

South Carolina, Mr. Watson was elected an honorary member thereof. It was afterwards exhibited through the whole of the United States of America, with great eclat.

Sir John Watson Gordon, the distinguished portrait painter, who was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy, on the death of Sir William Allan, in 1850, is the nephew of the subject of this memoir, who was a third cousin of Sir Walter Scott.

Among the paintings of Mr. Watson while president of the Scottish Academy were:—Portrait of Sir Charles Kerr; The Hermit; James Hogarth; Colonel M'Donald, 91st regiment, and his Lady; Forrest Alexander, painted for the Commercial Bank of Scotland; Jewish Doctor; Rev. Bishop Patterson; Old Soldier; Female Ornithologist; Sir Peter Murray, Threipland; Narrative interrupted, with Portraits of Gentlemen.

WATT, James, a celebrated natural philosopher and civil engineer, the great improver of the steam-engine, was born at Greenock, January 19, 1736. His great-grandfather, a farmer of Aberdeenshire, was killed in one of Montrose's battles, when his property, being forfeited, was lost to the family. The son of this man, Thomas Watt, established himself in Greenock as a teacher of mathematics and the elements of navigation, and was baron bailie of the burgh of barony of Crawford's Dyke. He had two sons, the elder, John, a teacher of mathematics and surveyor in Glasgow, died in 1737, at the age of fifty, leaving a 'Survey of the River Clyde, from Glasgow to the Point of Toward,' which was published by his brother several years afterwards. The younger son, James, the father of the celebrated engineer, was a builder and merchant in Greenock, of which town he was for a quarter of a century councillor, treasurer, and one of the magistrates. He died at the age of 84, in 1782.

James Watt, the subject of this notice, was the elder and only surviving child of the latter, his brother, John Watt, a youth of promising abilities, being lost at sea soon after he came of age. He received his first instructions in reading from his mother, whose name was Agnes Muirhead, whilst his father taught him writing and arithmetic. He was afterwards placed at the elementary public school of Greenock, but the delicacy of his health interfered with his regular attendance on the classes, and for the greater part of his time he was confined to his chamber, where he devoted himself to unassisted study. He early displayed a partiality for mechanics, and when only six years of age he was observed at work with a piece of chalk upon the floor of a room drawing a geometrical problem. While still a mere boy, his attention began to be attracted to the great power of steam, as the following interesting anecdote will show:—His aunt, Mrs. Muirhead, sitting with him one evening at the tea-table, said, "James, I never saw such an idle boy! Take a book, and employ yourself usefully; for the last half hour you have not spoken a word, but taken off the lid of that kettle and put it on again, holding now a cup and now a silver spoon over the steam, watching how it rises from the spout, and catching and counting the drops of water." It appears that when thus reproved, his active mind was engaged in investigating the condensation by steam. We are told that he prosecuted almost every branch of science with equal success, and especially took so much interest in reading books on medicine and surgery, that he was one day detected conveying into his room the head of a child which had died of some obscure disease, that he might take occasion to dissect it.

After passing a year with some Glasgow relatives, in 1755, while only eighteen years old, a desire for improvement in mechanical art induced him to go to London, where he placed himself under the tuition of Mr. John Morgan, mathematical and nautical instrument maker, in Finch Lane, Cornhill. To that gentleman an apprenticeship fee of twenty guineas was paid with him. Ten hours a-day was given up to a trying sedentary employment, which involved much exertion of thought as well as much weariness to the frame. He also worked over hours to win a little money for himself, and made the sum of eight shillings a-week suffice for his nourishment. At the end of a year ill health compelled him to return to Greenock. He now pursued his studies and occupations without more instruction, and in 1757 settled in Glasgow as a maker of mathematical instruments. Meeting with opposition from some

of the corporations, on account of his supposed infringement of their privileges, the professors of the university interfered, and attached him to their establishment. He had been employed to repair some astronomical instruments which had been bequeathed to the university by a Jamaica proprietor, and had suffered some injury by the voyage. This commission earned for him more than the £5 which, as the records bear witness, he received for his work. Before he had reached his twenty-first year he was allowed to occupy a small workshop for carrying on his business within the college precincts, with the title of "mathematical instrument maker to the university." He had also an apartment within the college, where he lived. His principal protectors on the occasion were Adam Smith, author of 'The Wealth of Nations;' Dr. Black, the celebrated discoverer of latent heat; Robert Simson, the eminent mathematician; and Dr. Dick, professor of natural philosophy. These great men thought then that they were only delivering a zealous and able workman from the overbearing of the corporations, but soon after recognising in him a first-rate man, they bestowed on him their warmest friendship. Before the close of his residence in the university, which lasted six years, his workshop became a sort of academy, whither students, professors, and eminent men of Glasgow resorted, to discuss difficult questions of art, science, and literature. "When any difficulty arrested us in the university," says Robison, one of the most illustrious editors of the British Cyclopedia, in an unpublished paper quoted by Arago, "we used to run to our workman. When once excited, any subject became for him a text for serious study and discoveries. He never let go his hold, until he had entirely cleared up the proposed question. One day the desired solution seemed to require that Leopold's work on machines should be read; Watt immediately learned German. On another occasion, and for a similar reason, he rendered himself master of the Italian language." Although totally insensible to the charms of music, and not able to distinguish one note from another, he constructed an organ, which exhibited essential improvements in the mechanical details, in the regulators, and in the method of measuring the force of the wind, and which showed, too, no deficiency in its powers of harmony.

Having directed much of his attention to the subject of the elasticity of steam, and its consequent availability as a motive power, about 1761 or 1762 Watt tried some experiments on Papin's digester,—the contrivance of an ingenious French *emigré* of that name, made in London to realize in practice his discovery of its property of producing a vacuum in space by means of refrigeration, as a counterpoise and auxiliary to its elasticity, in obtaining an alternate or oscillatory motion,—and he had worked with strong steam a small model of his own construction, but the imperfections inherent to its application in the crude model of the Huguenot doctor prevented him at the time from proceeding with it farther. In the winter of 1763-4 he was employed by Professor Anderson, who had succeeded Dr. Dick in the chair of natural philosophy, to put in order a working model of a steam-engine upon Newcomen's construction, which had never worked well. In this machine, then first made known to Watt, the constructor,—a hardware dealer at Dartmouth, whose name it bore,—following Papin in the use of the vacuum-producing, in conjunction with the expansive, qualities of steam, had,—by separating the digester of the latter, which was boiler, cylinder, and condenser in one, into two vessels; a boiler or caldron, and a cylinder; the former for generating the steam, and the latter, receiving it from the caldron, for exciting alternate motion, although of a slow kind, first by its expansion, and next by its condensation,—produced a real and useful motive power, and opened the way to further and far more important improvements on the part of the subject of our memoir. In Newcomen's engine, the vacuum was at first produced by *external* refrigeration. A second and larger cylinder enveloped the working one, and into the circular space between them an ample quantity of cold water was poured, the chill of which gradually penetrated through all the thickness of the metal, and at least reached the steam itself. The tardiness with which steam would cool and lose its elasticity by means of such a process was a serious impediment to its general usefulness. But accident fortunately soon indicated a very simple

way of obviating it. The closely fitted but moveable circular plate called a piston, which travels up and down the inner circumference of the cylinder with each expansion and contraction of the steam below, was at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the art of casting metallic cylinders was in its infancy, covered with water on its upper surface, intended to fill up the vacancies between its circumference and the surface of the cylinder. One day the piston leaked, and, to the great surprise of the workmen, the engine began to oscillate much faster than usual. It was discovered that the drops of cold water that fell into the cylinder, by passing through the steam, annihilated it rapidly. This incident led to the abandonment of exterior refrigeration, and means were taken to shed a *shower of cold water* throughout the capacity of the cylinder at the instant of the piston's descent. The alternate up and down motion now acquired all the desired swiftness. To open and close the taps for the alternate letting on and shutting off of the steam and cold water through apertures into the cylinder required the uninterrupted attention of the person whose duty this was. The observant attention of a play-loving boy, by name Humphrey Potter, by connecting these taps with cords to the beam which Newcomen attached to his piston rod, so as to be moved when it, in ascending or descending oscillation, reached positions at the times and in the directions required for such openings and shuttings, enabled him to join his companions in play, and for the first time the engine worked by itself.

The little model of Newcomen's engine in the hands of a workman like Watt had soon the defects of its construction removed; and from that time it was made to work yearly under the eye of the delighted students. A man of common mind would have rested satisfied with this success. Watt, on the contrary, saw cause in it for deep study. His researches were successively directed to all the points that appeared likely to clear up the theory of the machine. He ascertained the proportion in which water dilates in passing from a state of fluidity into that of vapour, the quantity and weight of steam expended at each oscillation by one of Newcomen's engines of known dimensions; the quantity of cold water that must be injected into the cylinder to give a certain force to the piston's descending oscillation; and finally the elasticity of steam at various temperatures.

Here was enough to occupy the life of a laborious physicist, yet Watt found means to conduct all these numerous and difficult researches to a good termination without the work of the shop suffering thereby. The properties of steam being considered, it will readily occur to the reader that two conditions irreconcilable with each other are required for the economic working of Newcomen's engine. When the piston descends, the cylinder requires to be cold, otherwise it meets steam more or less elastic retarding the operation of its descent by pressure of the external atmosphere. Again, when into a cylinder so cooled there flows steam at the high temperature of 212 deg., that steam has a portion of its heat abstracted by becoming partially fluid, and until the cylinder regains a temperature of boiling water, its elasticity will be greatly attenuated. Hence slowness of motion, for the counterpoise will not raise the piston until there is sufficient spring in the cylinder to counterbalance the action of the atmosphere. In consequence of this, the Glasgow model at each oscillation expended a volume of steam several times larger than that of the cylinder. Could the successive heatings and coolings, the inconveniences of which have just been described, be avoided, the expenditure of steam, or, in other words, of fuel, and consequently the pecuniary cost of the working of the machine, would be several times less. In the most simple manner Watt solved this apparently insolvable problem. It sufficed for him to add to the former arrangement of the engine a vessel totally distinct from the cylinder, and communicating with it only by a small tube furnished with a tap. This vessel, now known as the *condenser*, is Watt's principal invention. A discovery which has revolutionized the mechanics and politics of the globe deserves to have its action explained.

If there be free communication between a cylinder filled with steam and another vessel which contains neither steam nor air, the steam from the cylinder will pass rapidly into the empty vessel, and the movement will continue until the elasti-

city becomes equal in both. If, by an abundant and constant injection of water, the whole capacity and sides of this other vessel be kept constantly cold, then the steam will condense as soon as it enters it; all the steam that formerly filled the cylinder will be gradually annihilated; the cylinder will thus be cleared of steam without its sides being in the least cooled, and the fresh supply of steam with which it will require to be filled, will not lose any of its elasticity. Now the condenser attracts to itself all the steam contained in the cylinder, partly because it contains some cold water, and partly because it contains no elastic fluids, but as soon as some steam has been condensed, these two conditions on which success depended, have disappeared; the condensing water has become hot by absorbing the latent caloric of the steam, and a considerable portion of steam has been generated at the expense of that hot water. The cold water contained, besides, some atmospheric air, which must have been disengaged during its heating. If this hot water was not carried away after each operation, together with the steam and air contained in the condenser, in the long-run no effect would be produced. Watt, however, attained this treble purpose by the aid of a common pump, called an air-pump, the piston of which carries a rod suitably attached to the beam worked by the engine. The power required to keep the air-pump in motion diminishes so far that of the engine; but this is a very small portion indeed of the loss which under the previous arrangement was occasioned by the steam being condensed on the refrigerated surface of the body of the cylinder.

Another invention of Watt deserves notice, the advantages of which are easy to perceive. In Newcomen's engine, when the piston descended, it was by the weight of the atmosphere. Being much cooler than the metal cylinder, which was open at the top, in proportion as it expanded over the surface of its sides, it cooled them likewise; a cooling which was not compensated during the ascent of the piston except at the expense of a certain quantity of steam. This atmospheric action is eliminated in the engine of Watt by the following arrangement:—The top of the cylinder is closed by a metal cover, only pierced in the centre by a hole furnished with greased tow stuffed hard in, through which, however, the rod of the piston has free motion, yet not allowing passage to air or steam. The piston thus divides the capacity of the cylinder into two distinct and well-closed areas. When it has to descend, the steam from the caldron reaches freely the upper area through a tube conveniently placed, and pushes it from top to bottom as the atmosphere had done in the engine of Newcomen. There is no obstacle to this motion, because while it is going on, the base area of the cylinder only is in communication with the condenser, wherein all the steam from that lower area reassumes its fluid state. As soon as the piston has quite reached the bottom, the mere turning of a tap brings the two areas of the cylinder, above and below the piston, into communication with each other, so that both shall be filled with steam of the same degree of elasticity, and the piston being thus equally acted upon upward and downward, ascends, as in Newcomen's atmospheric engine, again to the top of the cylinder, merely by the action of a slight counterpoise.

Pursuing his researches on the means of economising steam, Watt further reduced the result of the refrigeration of the external surface of the cylinder almost to nothing. He surrounded the metal cylinder with a wooden casing of large diameter, called a jacket, promoting the uniform warmth of the enclosed cylinder, by filling the intermediate annular space with steam.

Such was Watt's engine as at the date when he took out his first patent in 1769—a modified, a vastly improved and incomparably more economical machine than Newcomen's, yet still, like it, having power only during the descending oscillation of the piston. By the facility of its working properties, capable perhaps, in skilful hands, of other uses, but only as yet, like it, a pump—a mere pump available for drainage, and rendered remunerative to him, by the payment on the part of the proprietors of mines who employed it, of a duty of the value of one-third of the coal saved by each of their engines. This duty established the commercial importance of the invention, even at this stage, by the fact, that the proprietors of one mine, the Chasewater, gladly compounded for it, by an annual payment for the work of three

pumps alone, of the sum of two thousand four hundred pounds.

Passing over meantime the ordinary incidents of his life, let us continue our account of the improvements made by Watt on that wonderful adaptation of the properties of water called the steam-engine, which constitutes his greatest merit, and strongest claim on the gratitude of the whole family of man. He conceived the idea of transforming his machines from being merely pumps into universal motive powers, and of indefinite force.

Accordingly, after parliament, notwithstanding some opposition on the part, among others, of the celebrated Edmund Burke, had in 1774 granted, on his petition and that of his now friend and partner, Mr. Boulton of Soho, near Birmingham, a prolongation of twenty-five years to his patent of 1769, and their great establishment at Soho had begun to become the most useful school in practical mechanics for all England, Watt applied himself to the great task of its realization. His first step in this direction was the invention of the double stroke, or, as it is sometimes called, a *double acting engine.*

To conceive the principle of it, let the account already given of the modified or Newcomen's engine be referred to. The cylinder is closed; the external air has no access to it; it is steam pressure, not atmospheric, that makes the piston to descend; the ascending movement is due to a simple counterpoise, because at the moment when this takes place, the steam being enabled to circulate freely from the higher to the lower portions of the cylinder, presses equally on the piston in both directions. It is easy to see, that the modified engine, or Newcomen's, has power only during the descending oscillation. This serious defect was remedied by a very simple change, which produced the double acting machine.

In the engine known under this name, as well as in the one which we denominated the modified one, at the pleasure of the engineer or attendant the steam from the boiler goes freely *above* the piston, and presses it down without meeting with any obstacle; because at that moment the lower area of the cylinder is in communication with the condenser. Watt opened a communication between the caldron and the *lower* area of the piston; the foregoing movement once achieved, the communication between the caldron and the upper area of the cylinder is closed, and by the turning of a tap the steam can only now pass from the caldron below the piston, which it elevates; at the same moment the steam in the upper area which had produced the descending movement, is by a communication with the condenser also introduced, and—a certain cock having been opened—transferred to the condenser to regain there its former fluid state. A contrary arrangement of the cocks again reverses this motion as soon as the piston has attained its maximum height. And thus similar effects are indefinitely reproduced. The motive power in both ascent and descent is now exclusively steam, which, except to the extent of the inequality arising from the weight of the piston, has the same power in both movements. Hence its name of the double acting engine.

To render this new motive power of easy and convenient application, Watt had other difficulties to overcome. It was necessary to convert the motion of the piston oscillating in a straight line, and therefore *inflexible*, into one of a beam or shaft that moved in a circular direction, or, in other words, revolved upon its axis. Perhaps the solution which he gave to this important problem is his most ingenious invention. The beautiful arrangement by which he accomplished this, called *parallel motion*, is an articulated parallelogram, which with each double oscillation developes and contracts itself with the smoothness of motion,—"almost," says Arago, from whom we quote this description, "with the grace,—that charms us in the gestures of a consummate actor." In its various transformations it exhibits the most curious geometrical conditions, three of its angles describing arcs of circles in space, while the fourth moves very nearly in a straight line. "When I saw it for the first time," says Watt, "I was myself surprised at the regularity of its motion, and felt truly all the pleasure of novelty, as if I was examining *the invention of another man.*" The ingenuity and utility of this invention is shown in this, that Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, a great admirer of Watt, did not believe that in practice it could become a general means of im-

parting directly rotatory motion to axes, but that for the attainment of this end, the functions of the steam-engine should be limited to pumping water to a height, whose descent again from the trough to the pallets of common hydraulic wheels would produce the desired result; a limitation that, even on land, would have shorn it of great part of its applicability, and on the water would have rendered its employment impossible.

The engine had now acquired universal motive powers, but not motive powers acting with regularity; and regularity of action is not less important than power as an element of success in industrial works. But what regularity of action could be expected from a motive power engendered by fire fed by shovels-full, and the coal itself of various qualities; and this under the direction of a workman, sometimes not very intelligent, almost always inattentive? In proportion as the fire is more intense, the motive steam will be more abundant; it will flow more rapidly into the cylinder, and make the piston move faster. Irregularities of movement under such conditions would seem to be inevitable. Against this serious defect the genius of Watt had to provide. Under his sagacious inventiveness the throttle valves, by which the steam issues from the boiler to enter the cylinder, are *not* constantly open to their full extent. As the working of the engine accelerates, these valves partly close; a certain volume of steam must therefore occupy a longer time in passing through them, and the acceleration ceases. The aperture of the valves, on the contrary, dilates when the motion slackens. The pieces required for these various changes connect the valves with the axes which the engine sets to work, by the introduction of an apparatus, the principle of which Watt discovered in the regulator of the sails of some flour mills; this he named the *governor;* it is now called the *centrifugal regulator*. Its efficacy is such, that some years ago, in the cotton-spinning manufactory of Mr. Lee, a clock was set in motion by the engine of the establishment, and it showed no great inferiority to a common spring clock.

This regulator, and the intelligent use of the rotatory-motion principle, is the secret—the true secret, of the astonishing perfection of the industrial products of the present age;—this it is that now gives to the steam-engine a rate entirely free from jerks. This is the element that enables it with equal success to embroider muslins and to forge anchors, to weave the most delicate webs, and to communicate a rapid motion to heavy millstones. These inventions formed the subject of successive patents in 1781, 1782, 1784, and 1785.

The principle of the steam *detent* had been neatly expressed in a letter from Watt to Dr. Small, dated 1769. It was put in practice in 1776 at Soho, and in 1778 at the Shadwell waterworks; and is fully described in the patent of 1782. Its application constitutes Watt's celebrated expansion engine. Of late years great advantage has been found to result from it. It consists in not allowing a free access of steam from the boiler into the cylinder during the *whole* time of each oscillation of the cylinder. The communication is interrupted, for example, when the piston has reached one-third of its course. The two remaining thirds of the cylinder's length are then traversed by virtue of the acquired velocity, and especially by the *detention* of the steam. Since its adoption the Cornwall engines have given unhoped-for results. With one bushel of coals they equal the labour of twenty men during ten hours. Some good judges esteem its economical importance as not inferior to that of the condenser.

A single illustration will enable every man to appreciate these inventions. It is borrowed from Sir John Herschel, and is quoted by Arago.

Herodotus records that the construction of the great pyramid of Egypt employed one hundred thousand men during twenty years. Its weight has been ascertained to be nearly five thousand tons. There are establishments in Britain where every week a quantity of coal is consumed sufficient, when converted into steam, to raise this weight to the height of the centre of gravity of this mighty edifice.

In conclusion, there are few of the subsequent inventions or improvements of which the history of the steam-engine offers such an admirable assemblage, that have not been developed from some of Watt's early ideas. Engines without condensation; engines in which, in localities not freely supplied with cold water, the steam,

after having acted, is allowed to escape into the open air; the detent to be used in engines having several cylinders; watertight pistons consisting entirely of pieces of metal; mercurial gauges to measure the elasticity of the steam as well in the caldron as in the condenser; a gauge to show at a glance the height of the water in the boiler; the *indicator* connecting the movements of the feeding pump with those of a float to prevent this level from ever varying to an inconvenient extent; all have either been first introduced, or proposed and their principle indicated by him. Nor has he been less fortunate in his endeavours to improve the boilers, to diminish the loss of heat, and to consume the smoke that escapes from common chimneys however great the height to which they may be carried.

To return to the incidents of his biography. During the period in which these world-renowned operations were being carried out, Watt had left the apartment assigned to him in Glasgow university (1763), had allied himself in marriage (1764) with his cousin, Miss Miller,—an accomplished person of superior mind, whose never-failing sweetness and cheerfulness of disposition raised him from the indolence, the melancholy, and misanthropy that a nervous illness and the injustice of man had threatened to render fatal, and but for whom he would never have made his beautiful inventions public,—had become the father of four children, two boys and two girls,—was made, to his sad grief, a widower at the birth of a third boy, in 1773, and, after remaining so for some years, had again the happiness to find, in Miss MacGrigor, a companion worthy of him by the variety of her talents, the soundness of her judgment, and the energy of her character.

He had allowed two years to elapse after his happy idea of 1765, his capital invention of the cylinder, without his scarcely making an effort to apply it on a large scale. He had, through his friends, at last been put into communication with Dr. Roebuck, the founder of the large works at Carron celebrated to the present day. He had entered into partnership with him in the expected results of his discovery, ceding two-thirds of the profits for the use of the capital which the doctor was bound to supply. An engine constructed on the new principles had been set up at Kinneal, near Borrowstounness, and it had confirmed the expectations of theory. But the pecuniary embarrassments of Roebuck gave a check to their projects, and Watt, rather than struggle against difficulties which would undoubtedly, by proceeding with it, have been overcome, had given up his discovery, and till better times came round, in order to support himself and family in the meanwhile, had changed his business.

As a civil engineer Watt had been engaged from 1767 till the end of 1773 in surveying a rival line, crossing the Lomond passage, to the canal, afterwards carried out, connecting the two rivers of the Forth and the Clyde, for which Smeaton was then carrying on the triangulations and levellings, —in drawing the plan of a canal that was to bring coals from Monkland to Glasgow, and in superintending its execution. He had also been occupying himself with several projects of a similar nature, such as that of a navigable canal across the isthmus of Crinan, which Rennie afterwards finished; he had been studying improvements in the ports of Ayr, Glasgow, and Greenock,—constructing bridges at Hamilton and Rutherglen,—and surveying the ground through which the celebrated Caledonian canal was afterwards to pass,—all enterprises of greater or less merit, but the interest and importance of which were chiefly local, and such as neither their conception, direction, nor execution required a man like James Watt.

During the period over which our account of his labours on the steam-engine extends he had also, as already adverted to, united himself in partnership, and in friendship more closely even than partnership, with Matthew Boulton of Birmingham. The inventor of a machine destined to form an epoch in the annals of the world, unable apparently to proceed under, or to extricate himself from, the conditions of a copartnery burdened with large disbursements for past experiments, or to interest unenlightened and timid capitalists to invest what would have been returned to them with fabulous profit, without a murmur bent his superior genius down to surveys, plans, and levellings, and saw with serene indifference six years of his patent of privilege roll into the past, when friends a second time interfered and opened rela-

tions between him and this enterprising, gifted, and amiable man, to whom, in consequence, in the early part of 1774, Dr. Roebuck, for certain considerations, assigned his interest in its right of use, a right which had then, however, only a few more years to run.

The justice which, to its honour, the British parliament, in granting, as we have seen, an extension for twenty-five years longer, to his patent, had meted out to the author of a discovery so priceless, was not followed by equal consideration on the part of those who more directly benefited by it. The Cornish miners paid the dues to the Soho engineers with increased repugnance from year to year. They availed themselves of the very earliest difficulties raised by plagiarists to claim release from all obligation. The matter was serious; it might compromise the social position of Watt; he therefore bestowed his entire attention to it, and became a lawyer. The long and expensive lawsuits that ensued during the seven years between 1792 and 1799, and which were all finally gained by him, would not otherwise deserve notice but for the fact that in the course of their prosecution all the eminent mechanicians and men of science then in England, including Roy, Herschel, Ramsden, Robison, Murdoch, and Rennie, eagerly presented themselves before the juries to testify to the rights of injured genius.

When Watt went to reside at Soho, Birmingham counted among the inhabitants of its vicinity several men of celebrity, among whom were Priestley, Darwin, Withering, and the father of Maria Edgeworth. These and other learned men, with Watt and Boulton, met once a-month, on the evening of full moon, a time chosen in order that the members might see their way home; and on that account their association was called the *Lunar* Society.

Each sitting of the Lunar Society was for Watt an opportunity for showing the fecundity of invention with which nature had endowed him. One day Darwin said to his companions, "I have imagined a double pen,—a pen with two beaks, by the aid of which we may write every thing in duplicate." Watt replied, "I hope to find a better solution of the problem." Next day the copying machine was invented. It has since received various modifications, but its present form as used in counting-houses is described and drawn in Watt's patent of 1780.

Warming houses by steam had been indicated as early as 1745 by Colonel Cooke, but the idea passed unheeded. Watt revived it; applied it; adopted it in his own house in 1783; and made calculations for halls of various sizes that served as guides in the beginning to many engineers.

To patient investigations, and an ardent love of justice on the part of his latest biographer, the celebrated Arago, we owe,—fifty years after the event,—the claim now established for Watt of being splendidly connected with the greatest and the most important discovery in modern chemistry; the discovery of the *components of water*.

After the experiments and discoveries of modern science had banished for ever the old idea that air was a purely simple element, water continued to preserve for itself that character, as handed down from the ancient philosophy. The year 1778 was at last signalized by an observation that went to the upsetting of this general belief.

Having placed a white porcelain saucer over a flame of hydrogen gas while burning tranquilly out of the mouth of a bottle, Macquer, a celebrated chemist, remarked that small drops of a fluid that was afterwards discovered to be pure water, covered that part of the saucer that was *licked* by the flame. He did not, however, dwell on the fact. He was touching a great discovery with his finger; but he did not perceive it.

In the commencement of the year 1781, Warltire, a name almost unknown but for this unsuggested idea, imagined that an electric spark in passing through certain gaseous mixtures must certainly produce decided changes on them, and fortunately foresaw that an explosion would accompany them. He therefore made the experiment in a metallic vase, having enclosed some air and some hydrogen in it.

In repeating Warltire's experiment, Cavendish, as cited by Priestley, some time anterior to April 1783, obtained water by the detonation of oxygen and hydrogen. In a memoir dated the 21st of that month, Priestley added to the results of the experiments of his predecessors the remarkable

circumstance, that the weight of the water deposited on the sides of the vase at the moment of the detonation is exactly the sum of that of the two gases. Priestley communicated this important result to Watt, who, with the penetration of a superior mind, immediately saw in it that water is not a simple body. "Are we not entitled to conclude from hence," writes he to Priestley on the 26th April, "that water is a union of *oxygen* and *hydrogen* gas?" We employ the more exact chemical language of the present day instead of the terms *phlogiston* and *dephlogisticated air* current at that time, and used by Watt. The letter containing this clear statement was immediately communicated by Priestley to several learned men in London, and amongst others to the president of the Royal Society to be read at an early meeting of that body, but an expressed diffidence on the part of Watt to "have it brought before the public until his thoughts had been brought to the test of his own experiments," came in aid of a scornful doubt on the part of the council as to the correctness of Priestley's experiments, and retarded the reading by a year. It is inserted in the seventy-fourth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, as quoted (under its true date) in a letter by Watt to De Luc, of the 28th November in that year.

Before Watt's paper was read, indeed only two months posterior to its being deposited in the archives of the Society, Lavoisier had detailed his experiments, in which he developed his views on the production of water by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen; and on the 15th of January 1784, the celebrated memoir of Cavendish on the same subject, entitled *Experiments on Air*, was read before the Royal Society of London. But it seems to be proved that on the occasion of his first experiments on 24th June 1783, Lavoisier was informed by the secretary of the Royal Society, then present, of those of Cavendish, and of the theory of the composition of water; and Cavendish, as one of the fellows of the Society, had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the conclusions of Watt for nearly two months before that time. Apart from all this, it seems to be beyond question that Watt was the first to present in a documentary shape the exposition of the components of water, and that there is not the hint of a suspicion that he had arrived at that exposition by means of any imparted information or suggestion. It is a circumstance not less remarkable,—and proof of the complacency of Watt's disposition,—that beyond securing the reading of his paper and its insertion in the volume of the Journal referred to,—confiding in the justice of posterity,—he took no steps to vindicate the originality of his announcement even although urged to do so, than that so many years should have elapsed during which the merit of it has generally been assigned to others, until a foreign biographer, invoking that justice, has secured for him its recognition.

Towards the end of 1786 Mr. Watt and his partner had gone to Paris to improve the mode of raising water at Marly. On this occasion, among other eminent Frenchmen, he met Berthollet, the chemist, who had just discovered the bleaching properties of chlorine. This discovery he frankly communicated to Watt, granted him permission to impart it to his father-in-law, Mr. MacGrigor,—who then carried on an extensive bleaching establishment near Glasgow,—and *declined* peremptorily and repeatedly to become a partner in its results, which were very lucrative. Watt not only gave directions for the construction of the proper vessels and machinery, but soon afterwards superintended the first trials, all of which were successful, and he had thus the merit of being the first to introduce this valuable improvement into Britain.

In 1800, on the expiration of his patent, he withdrew from the Soho establishment with an ample fortune, and was succeeded in the business by his two sons, the younger of whom, Gregory Watt, who had distinguished himself by his literary talents, and was the author of a paper on basalt in the Philosophical transactions, died in 1804, at the age of 27. A great portion of his leisure time continued still to be devoted to chemical science; and to the Treatise on Pneumatic Medicine by Dr. Beddoes, he contributed a paper on the medical qualities and application of factitious airs. In 1811 the Glasgow Water Company solicited his aid to enable them to convey water across the Clyde. After their great buildings and powerful works had been constructed, it was dis-

covered that on the opposite bank a bed of sand existed, affording a natural filter, and a spring whose admixture gave to the water greatly superior qualities. To change the site of their establishment was out of the question; they therefore thought of pumping the water of the river, after being filtered into a deep well on the one side, through a gigantic conduit pipe laid across it and along its bottom, into their reservoir on the other side; but the soft mud, changeableness, and inequality of its bed seemed to render an expensive under-support of woodwork necessary. Watt formed a flexible main, with ball and socket joints, susceptible of bending itself to all the present and future inflections of the river,—an idea he derived from the structure of a lobster's tail,—and the design was executed with complete success.

Towards the end of his life, Mr. Watt was engaged in the construction of a machine for taking copies of pieces of sculpture. Though he did not live to perfect this ingenious invention, it was so far advanced that several specimens were executed by it, which in joke he distributed among his friends as "the first essays of a young artist just entering his 83d year!" In private life he was universally beloved for his genius, esteemed for his benevolence, and courted for the vast range of his information. His conversation was pleasing, abounding with anecdote, and highly instructive. He had read much, and his memory was not only prodigious, but peculiar. It imbibed all that was of value, and repelled almost instinctively the superfluities that it would have been useless to preserve.

Mr. Watt died at his residence, on his estate at Heathfield, near Soho, August 25, 1819, at the age of eighty-three years and seven months, and was interred in the chancel of the adjoining parochial church of Handsworth, where a splendid Gothic monument was erected to his memory by his son, Mr. James Watt, with an admirable statue in marble by Chantrey, in the centre. A second statue by the same artist, also in marble, has been placed in one of the halls of Glasgow college. In his native town of Greenock homage has been paid to his name and genius by the erection of a statue and public library. In George's Square, Glasgow, is a colossal statue in bronze upon a granite pedestal; and in Westminster Abbey another, of Carrera marble, by Chantrey and bearing an eloquent inscription by Lord Brougham. A beautiful sandstone statue of Watt in a sitting posture, placed on a granite pedestal, adorns Adam Square, a small recess in the public thoroughfare, in close proximity to the university of Edinburgh.

In the year 1784 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the year following of that of London, and in 1787 he was chosen a corresponding member of the Batavian Society. In 1806 the university of Glasgow conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1808 he was elected a correspondent of the Institute of France, and in 1814 one of the eight foreign associates—the highest honour they could confer—of the Academy of Sciences of the same Institute.

The published works of James Watt are:

Description of a Pneumatic Apparatus; with Directions for procuring Factitious Airs.

Considerations on the Medicinal Use of Factitious Airs, and on the Manner of obtaining them; two parts. 1795, 8vo.

Thoughts on the Constituent Parts of Water and of Dephlogisticated Air; with an Account of some Experiments on that Subject. Phil. Trans. 1784, Abr. xv. 555. On the same. Ib. 569.

On a New Method of preparing a Test Liquor to show the presence of Acids and Alkalis in Chemical Mixtures. Ib. 605.

His son, James Watt, born 5th February 1769, inherited a large share of the powerful intellect of his father, and united to great talents and a vigorous understanding, the varied acquirements and literary tastes of a well-cultivated mind. He died 2d June 1848, at his seat, Aston Hall, Warwickshire, in his 80th year. For the last eight years of his life he had comparatively retired from active business, and had devoted much time and attention to the improvement of his extensive estates in the counties of Radnor and Brecon. M. Arago, in his Life of his father, mentions with high commendation the respectful veneration which the son cherished for everything that recalled his memory, or was likely to perpetuate his fame.

WATT, Robert, M.D., the compiler of the 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' and author of several medical treatises, was the son of a small farmer in the parish of Stewarton, Ayrshire, where he was

born in May 1774. His early life was mostly spent in the humble capacity of a ploughboy or farm servant, and at one period he joined his brother in the business of a country wright and cabinetmaker, but this employment not suiting him, he soon quitted it. Being anxious to obtain an academical education, he saved for the purpose as much of his earnings as he could spare, and at his leisure hours applied himself to the acquirement of the Latin and Greek languages. In 1793, at the age of eighteen, he matriculated in Glasgow college, and attended the successive classes in the university till the year 1797. During the summer recesses he supported himself by teaching, first as a private tutor; but, latterly, he took up a school in the parish of Symington, in Ayrshire. His views were at first directed towards the church, but after attending two sessions at the divinity hall, he preferred the medical profession, and in consequence removed to Edinburgh, where he passed through the usual course of medical study.

In 1799, after being licensed by the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow, Mr. Watt settled as a surgeon in Paisley, and soon attained great popularity in his profession. Finding his practice increasing, he assumed as partner and assistant Mr. James Muir, who had been his fellow-student in Edinburgh. While he resided at Paisley, he composed various works on medicine, but the only one he then published was entitled 'Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c.; with Observations on the History and Treatment of Disease in General,' which appeared in 1808. In 1810 he removed to Glasgow, previous to which he had received, from the university of Aberdeen, the degree of M.D., and had been elected a member of the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow. Besides practising as a physician, he commenced delivering lectures on the theory and practice of medicine in that city. His lecture-room was numerously attended, and, with a view to the benefit of his pupils, he formed a valuable library of medical books, comprising all the useful and popular works on medicine, with many scarce and high-priced volumes. Of this library he published a Catalogue in 1812, with 'An Address to Medical Students on the best Method of Prosecuting their Studies.' He also drew out an index of the various subjects which the volumes embraced, the great utility of which to himself and his students led him to commence the preparation of one upon a more comprehensive scale, intended to comprise all the medical works which had been printed in the British dominions. He subsequently extended the original plan, by including works on law, and latterly works on divinity and miscellaneous subjects, with all foreign publications of merit, and the various Continental editions of the classics; and this was the origin of his celebrated 'Bibliotheca Britannica.'

In 1813 he published a 'Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chincough,' to which was subjoined 'An Inquiry into the relative Mortality of the Principal Diseases of Children, and the numbers who have Died under Ten Years of Age in Glasgow, during the last Thirty Years.' In 1814 he issued, anonymously, a small volume, entitled 'Rules of Life, with Reflections on the Manners and Dispositions of Mankind;' being a number of apophthegms and short sentences, original and selected. He also contributed some interesting papers to the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, and other scientific publications. He was a member of various literary and medical societies, of several of which he was president, and was elected physician to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and president of the faculty of physicians and surgeons at Glasgow.

In 1817 Dr. Watt was obliged, from bad health, to discontinue altogether his professional pursuits. He had, by this time, brought his great work, 'The Bibliotheca Britannica,' to a very considerable state of forwardness; and being anxious for its completion, he retired with his family to a small country house about two miles from Glasgow, engaged several young men as assistants, among whom were William Motherwell the poet, and Mr. Alexander Whitelaw, editor of 'The Casquet,' the 'Republic of Letters,' and other works, and devoted himself exclusively to the compilation He was making great progress with the work, when a stomachic disorder, to which he had been long subject, gradually gained upon him, and compelled him to discontinue all personal labour. After an afflicting illness of several months' dura-

tion, he died, March 12, 1819, aged only 45, and was interred in the Glasgow High Church burying-ground.

Dr. Watt married, while in Paisley, Miss Burns, the daughter of a farmer in his father's neighbourhood, by whom he had nine children. At his death, the publication of the 'Bibliotheca' devolved upon his two eldest sons. John, the elder of the two, died in 1821, at the age of twenty; James, his brother, lived to see the work completed, but died in 1829. The printing of the 'Bibliotheca' was finished in 1824, in four large quarto volumes. Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. of Edinburgh entered into engagements for the work, having purchased it for £2,000, but owing to their failure, we are told, the author's family never derived any benefit from the publication.—Dr. Watt's works are:

Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c., with Observations on the History and Treatment of Diseases in general. Paisley, 1808, 8vo.

Catalogue of Medical Books, for the Use of Students attending Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine; with an Address to Medical Students on the best Method of prosecuting their Studies. Glasg. 1812, 8vo.

Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chincough; including a variety of Cases and Dissections. To which is subjoined, An Inquiry into the relative Mortality of the principal Diseases of Children, and the numbers who have died under ten years of age, in Glasgow, during the last thirty years. Glasg. 1813, 8vo.

Rules of Life; with Reflections on the Manners and Dispositions of Mankind. Edin. 1814, 12mo.

Cases of Periodical Jactitation or Chorea. Med. Chir. Trans. v. p. 1. 1814.

Observations on the Influence of Vaccination on other Diseases, and on Population in general. Edin. Med. and Surg. Journ. 1814.

On the Formation of the Rainbow. Thomson's Ann. Phil. February 1819, p. 131.

Bibliotheca Britannica. First published in 4to Parts. Glasgow and Edinburgh, 1819-24. Completed in 4 vols. large 4to. Glasgow, 1824; 2 vols. being devoted to authors and 2 to subjects.

WAUCHOPE, a surname derived from the lands of Wauchopedale, parish of Langholm, Dumfries-shire.

The ancient family of Wauchope of Wauchope were originally settled in that district, but since the 13th century their descendants have possessed the lands of Niddry Marischal, parish of Liberton, Mid Lothian, and are probably the oldest family in that county. The Wauchopes of Wauchope were proprietors also of the lands of Culter, Aberdeenshire, in the north of Scotland. Robert de Walyhop of Culter, with other barons of Scotland, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Soon afterwards, a daughter of Sir Adam Wauchope marrying Cumin of Inverallachie, a branch of the earls of Buchan of that name, Culter came into possession of her husband, from whom were the Cumins of Culter. By a charter dated 4th December 1389, it appears that Alexander Wauchope of Wauchope, failing his own male issue, resigned that estate to Sir Adam de Glendonwyn, knight, whose mother was a Wauchope.

The direct ancestors of the Wauchopes of Niddry were hereditary bailies in Mid Lothian, to the Keiths, Great Marischals of Scotland, from whom they got the lands of Niddry Marischal in that county. Robert Wauchope of Niddry Marischal inscribed his name upon a tomb which he built in 1387. It was probably this laird of Niddry who founded a chapel there in 1389, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Afterwards re-endowed by a descendant with a manse and glebe, at the Reformation both the chapelry and its revenues were attached to Liberton church.

Gilbert Wauchope had a charter of Niddry from King Robert III., and the names of Patrick Wauchope of Niddry and Isobel his spouse, occur in a deed, 6th November 1479. Archibald Wauchope of Niddry and Euphemia Scougal his spouse, granted two mortifications, of twelve merks yearly, out of Niddry Marischal, to a chaplain of Holyrood. Their son, Gilbert Wauchope of Niddry, appears repeatedly as deputy to the earl Marischal from 1527 to 1540. With a son, Gilbert, he had a daughter, Euphemia, who, in 1529, married Sir John Edmonstone of Edmonstone, knight. Robert Wauchope, who, according to Bishop Lesley, was primate of Ireland and doctor of the Sorbonne, and who died at Paris, 10th November 1551, is supposed to have been of this family.

Gilbert Wauchope of Niddry, the son, was a member of the celebrated Reformation parliament of 1560. He was succeeded in August 1571, by his eldest son, William Wauchope of Niddry, and he by his son, Robert Wauchope of Niddry. The latter married, first, in 1558, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Dundas of Dundas, whose widow was his stepmother, and had, Archibald his heir, and Mary, the wife of Gavin Sandilands of Lumfodder; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir J. Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the dukes of Queensberry, widow of William earl of Menteith, and of Edward Crighton of Sanquhar. This Robert Wauchope of Niddry, and Archibald, his son and heir apparent, were both forfeited in 1587, for aiding and abetting the turbulent earl of Bothwell in his treasonable and lawless proceedings. On the night of the 12th May 1589, Archibald Wauchope, while waiting in a house near the Borough Muir for the laird of Edmonstone, was beset by the latter, and the alarm being given, all Edinburgh was roused; the king came to the house and directed a herald to charge Wauchope to surrender under pain of treason. He obeyed the summons, and being conducted to Edinburgh, was consigned to the Tolbooth. Next day he and his accomplices were brought to trial, for the slaughter of the laird of Sheriffhall and his brother, John Gifford. The trial was continued till late the following night, some delay having been occasioned by his friends endeavouring to obtain a pardon from the king, and about eleven o'clock, when the candles were put forth, Wauchope and his fellow-prisoners escaped out at the windows of the Tolbooth, in the presence at least of a thousand persons, and the judge sitting on the bench. As Sir James Sandilands, the tutor of Calder, the principal person who assisted them in their escape, was soon after restored to the confidence of the king, it was thought that his majesty was not unwilling that the trial should have ended in such a way. On the 16th of the following January, young Wauchope killed a gentleman, a dependent on the abbot of Holyrood-house, for reproving him for striking an officer of arms. Immediately thereafter, he went to Edinburgh, and had a conference with Bothwell. He had married in 1584, Rachel, daughter of Sir James

M'Gill of Rankeillour, knight, and widow of George Stewart of Rosyth. He was a papist, and under attainder, when in 1592 his wife petitioned parliament for an aliment, that "she and her bairns were reduced to want from his orrie leving and heis being all consumit in his vane uses and ungodlie fantasies." The same year the laird of Niddry was engaged in the Raid of Falkland, and on the evening of the 1st July, he and two of his brethren, with the laird of Samuelston and his brother, Alexander Abercrombie, and two Hepburns, were found lying sleeping in the meadow of Lesmahago, and taken prisoners by Lord Hamilton. He confined them in the castle of Drephan, the captain whereof was his bastard son, Sir John Hamilton, who, on his father's departure, set them at liberty and fled himself. (*Calderwood*, vol. v. p. 169.) Archibald, the yound laird, came to an unhappy end, leaving a son, Francis, who succeeded before 1604, when he was served heir to his grandfather, and in 1609 an act was passed for restitution of the house of Niddry. Francis' son, Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, was knighted by Charles I. when he visited Scotland in 1633. He was a distinguished Covenanter, and a member of the General Assembly of 1648. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse, next brother of Thomas, earl of Haddington, and had by her two sons: 1. Andrew, his heir, and, 2. John, who married the heiress of Edmonstone; and, secondly, in 1653, Jean, widow of Sir John Ker of Lochtour, by whom he had a son, James, who appears to have joined Dundee, and fought at Killicrankie. He died before 1698. Sir John made a settlement of his estate on the heirs male of his eldest son in 1656. He died in Jan. 1682.

Andrew Wauchope, the eldest son, then younger of Niddry, married, in 1656, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, president of the court of session, and had 9 sons and 10 daughters. He made an entail on the heirs male of the family, Feb. 12, 1711, and died immediately thereafter.

His 7th but eldest surviving son, William Wauchope of Niddrie, succeeded, and died June 18, 1711. William's only son, Andrew, succeeded, and, it is said, was slain at Padua, in a duel, in 1726, in his 20th year.

Andrew Wauchope, son of James, a merchant in Edinburgh, and brother of William, succeeded his cousin. He married in June 1735, Helen, daughter of the Hon. Sir Andrew Home of Kimmerghame, and had three sons and two daughters. Captain Andrew Wauchope of Niddry, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married, in 1776, a sister of General Sir David Baird, and had, with four daughters, five sons. Andrew, the eldest, having been killed at the battle of the Pyrenees in command of the 20th foot, he was succeeded by William, the second son, a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Colonel Wauchope married in 1817, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Baird, Esq. of Newbyth and niece of the marchioness of Breadalbane, and had one son, and a daughter. He died in 1826, and was succeeded by his son, Andrew Wauchope, Esq. of Niddry, born in December 1818; married 26th March 1840, Frances Maria, daughter of Henry Lloyd, Esq. of Lloydsborough, county Tipperary, with issue, a son, William, born in September 1841, and 3 daughters.

The Wauchopes of Edmonstone, Mid Lothian, are a branch of the family of Niddry, John Wauchope, second son of Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, having acquired that estate by his wife, Anna, daughter of James Rait of Edmonstone. He got a charter of Edmonstone, dated 9th June 1671. At the baptism of this gentleman in 1633, Charles I., who was then in Scotland, and present, took from his own neck and put round that of the infant, a beautiful gold and enamel chain still in possession of his descendants. He was an advocate, and in 1682 was appointed a lord of session, when he took the judicial title of Lord Edmonstone. He appears to have been a man of a masculine mind and independent temperament, swayed neither by the desire of royal favour, nor by the bluster of the nobles. We find it recorded, that, in a case in which the celebrated Graham of Claverhouse was concerned, he severely reproved that formidable personage for having spoken rudely, and with warmth, to the chancellor when in court. Having disobliged King James VII. by the zealous part he took in the discussion "anent the taking away the laws and tests," in opposition to the designs of his majesty, and also by having voted against a scheme for educating the young marquis of Montrose in the Roman Catholic faith, he was removed from the bench in 1688, notwithstanding the great influence of his brother, the laird of Niddrie, who was a papist. After the Revolution, those in the administration were so thoroughly convinced of his integrity of character, and knowledge of the law, that they offered to reinstate him on the bench, but he declined the offer. He died in 1709. With seven daughters, he had two sons, John and Andrew, who both inherited Edmonstone, but neither of whom ever married. Their eldest sister, Anne, married, June 26, 1683, Patrick Don of Auldtounburn, 3d son of Sir Alexander Don of Newton, baronet, and had 2 sons and 4 daughters, one of whom married James Durham of Largo. The elder son, John Don, succeeded his uncle, Andrew Wauchope, in Edmonstone, and in consequence assumed the name of Wauchope. Dying unmarried in 1732, he was succeeded by his brother, James Don, who also assumed the name of Wauchope. This gentleman carried on the line of the family. John Wauchope of Edmonstone, his great-grandson, born July 10, 1816, succeeded his father in 1837.

On the death of Sir William Henry Don, 7th Bart., March 19, 1862, by the failure of male issue of the eldest and 2d sons of the first baronet, the title passed to the male issue of the 3d son, Patrick Don; and Mr. Wauchope of Edmonstone, Patrick's great-great-grandson, heir male of the body of Sir Alexander Don, the first bart., resumed his family surname of Don, and became 8th baronet, as Sir John Don Wauchope. He was *b.* July 10, 1816, and *m.* Bethia Hamilton, eldest *dr.* of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., 2d son of the deceased David Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, issue, 3 *drs.*, and 2 sons, 1. John Douglas, *b.* Sept. 1859, 19; 2. Andrew Ramsay, *b.* April 29, 1861.

WAUGH, Alexander, D.D., an eminent divine of the United Secession Church, the son of a small farmer, was born August 16, 1754, at East Gordon, Berwickshire. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and under the Rev. John Brown of Haddington; and, June 28, 1779, was licensed to preach the gospel by the Secession presbytery of Edinburgh at Dunse. Two months thereafter, he was selected by the presbytery to supply the Secession congregation of Well Street, London, which had become vacant by the death of the Rev. Archibald Hall. After performing this duty for about ten weeks, he returned to Scotland, and having received a unanimous call from the congregation of Newton, he was, August 30, 1780, for-

mally inducted to that charge. In the spring of the following year he received a call from the congregation in Wells Street, London, which he declined; and, in May 1781, the call was carried before the synod at Edinburgh, when it was decided that he should remain at Newton. Two other calls from the same congregation were subsequently brought under the consideration of the synod, the last of which was sustained, March 19, 1782; and he was admitted to his new charge by the Secession presbytery of Edinburgh on the 30th of the following May. In June he commenced his ministry in London, where he became exceedingly popular, both as a preacher, and on account of the active part which he took in promoting the interests of the London Missionary and Bible Societies, and of many of the religious and charitable institutions of the metropolis. In 1815 he received the degree of D.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen. He died December 14, 1827, in the 74th year of his age, and the 45th of his ministry in London. His congregation, besides defraying his funeral expenses, and securing an annuity to his widow, erected to his memory an elegant tablet of marble, with a suitable inscription, in their chapel in Wells Street. An interesting memoir of his life, with selections from his epistolary correspondence, pulpit recollections, &c. by the Rev. James Hay, Kinross, and the Rev. Dr. Belfrage, Falkirk, was published at London in 1830.

WEBSTER, a surname derived from the craft of a weaver or webber, being its feminine form, the several surnames terminating in *ster* being the regular Anglo-Saxon form of feminine nouns of action, as Spinster for Spinner, Tapster for Tapper, Baxter for Baker, Brewster for Brewer, &c., (see *Lower* on *English Surnames*, vol. i. p. 113).

WEBSTER, ALEXANDER, D.D., an eminent divine, was born in Edinburgh in 1707, being the son of the Rev. James Webster, who had suffered in the persecuting times of the Stuarts, and was afterwards minister of the Tolbooth church, Edinburgh, and author of a small volume of communion sermons published in 1705. He studied at the university of his native city, and discovered an early predilection for mathematical learning. After attending the divinity hall, he was licensed to preach, and, in 1733, was ordained minister of the parish of Culross, in Perthshire, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and piety, and by the faithful and laborious discharge of his pastoral duties. In June 1737 he was translated to the Tolbooth church, Edinburgh, and soon became one of the most popular men of his time in the metropolis. Eleven days after his settlement there, he married Mary Erskine, a young lady of fortune, daughter of Colonel John Erskine, and nearly related to the noble family of Dundonald.

With the assistance of Dr. Wallace, he prepared the scheme of a perpetual fund for the relief of the widows and children of the clergy of the Church of Scotland, which his singular powers of arithmetical calculation enabled him, by apportioning the rates, &c., to bring to a sure and practical bearing. The Calculations were published at Edinburgh in 1748, folio. After being submitted to the General Assembly, the scheme was finally established by act of parliament.

In 1745, when Edinburgh was taken possession of by the rebels, Dr. Webster remained in the city, and employed his great influence in retaining the minds of the people in their allegiance to the house of Hanover. In 1753 he published a Sermon preached at the opening of the General Assembly in that year, entitled 'Zeal for the Civil and Religious Interests of Mankind recommended.' In 1755 he drew up, for the information of government, an account of the number of people in Scotland. He died January 25, 1784, in his 76th year.

Dr. Webster was celebrated in his day for his wit and social qualities, and many amusing stories are told of his fondness for claret. He had some pretensions to the character of a poet; and Pinkerton, in the second volume of his Select Scottish Ballads, has printed an amatory piece of his, without his name, which, in elegance and warmth, has been said to rival even the effusions of Catullus. With a daughter he had six sons, one of whom, Colonel Webster, fell in the American war.

WEDDELL, a surname derived from the old parish of Wedale, "the vale of woe," now the parish of Stow, which is partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly in Mid Lothian. It anciently belonged to the bishops of St. Andrews, and a residence of theirs on the site of what is now the village of Stow originated the latter name, which in the Anglo-Saxon means "a choice place," "a select station," and is the well-known

designation of several localities in England. Wedale early possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and "the black priest of Wedale" was one of the three persons who enjoyed the privileged law of the clan Macduff. John Harding, when instructing the English king how to rule Scotland, advises him

> "To send an hoste of footmen in,
> At Lammesse next, through all Lauderdale,
> And Lammermore woods, and mosses over-rine,
> And eke therewith the Stow of Wedale."

WEDDERBURN, a surname assumed from lands of that name in Berwickshire. About the year 1400, James Wedderburn, of the family of Wedderburn of Wedderburn, settled in Forfarshire. A descendant of his, Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, was bred an advocate, and having been appointed a lord of session during the reign of Charles II., assumed the title of Lord Gosford. His eldest son was a privy councillor, and member in the Scots parliament for Haddingtonshire. His second son, Peter, married the heiress of Halkett of Pitfirran. His third son, Alexander, became a member of the faculty of advocates, and having exerted himself in favour of the Union, received by way of recompense an appointment as a commissioner of excise. Peter Wedderburn of Chesterhall, the son of this youngest brother, like most of his immediate ancestors, was bred to the law, and passed advocate, Feb. 1715. He was also secretary to the excise. In 1755 he was appointed a lord of session by George II., and took his seat on the bench as Lord Chesterhall. He died August 11, 1756. He was the father of the celebrated Alexander Wedderburn, first earl of Rosslyn, whose only sister, Janet Wedderburn, having married Sir Henry Erskine, 6th baronet of Alva, her son, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, baronet, succeeded in 1805 as second earl of Rosslyn (see that title).

A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was, Aug. 9, 1704, conferred on John Wedderburn, Esq. of Blackness, Forfarshire, advocate, son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, knight, one of the Scots commissioners to the treaty of Ripon in 1641, and one of the deputies to the king at Newcastle in 1646.

Sir John Wedderburn, the fifth baronet, joined in the rebellion of 1745, and having been taken at the battle of Culloden, was attainted and executed.

His son, Sir John Wedderburn, assumed the title, though forfeited, and was father of Sir David Wedderburn of Ballindean, Perthshire, *b.* Mar. 10, 1775, who, Aug. 18, 1803, was created a bart. of the United Kingdom, with remainder, in default of issue, to the heirs-male of his great-grandfather. Sir David was M.P. for the St. Andrews burghs from 1807 to 1818, and in 1823 was postmaster-general of Scotland. He *d.* April 7, 1858.

His son, Sir John Wedderburn, *b.* May 1, 1789, *s.* as 2d bart. of the new creation. He *d.* July 2, 1862, and was *s.* by his *s.*, Sir David of Ballindean, who was *b.* Dec. 20, 1835, and was M.P., 1868–1874.

WEDDERBURN, JAMES, a poet of the 16th century, and an early friend of the Reformation, was born in Dundee about 1500. The eldest son of James Wedderburn, merchant in that town, he was educated at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and on leaving college he went to France, where he was for a time a merchant. On his return to Scotland he was instructed in the doctrines of the Reformed religion by James Hewit, a Black friar at Dundee. For the purpose of exposing the abuses and superstitions of the times, he composed some plays in the Scottish language, which, with his poems and songs, had a good effect in stirring up the minds of many in favour of the new religion. Three of his poems are inserted with his name in the Bannatyne Manuscript, Calderwood, in his 'Historie of the Kirk of Scotland,' (vol. i. p. 142,) says that he wrote a Tragedy on the beheading of 'John the Baptist,' showing the corruptions of the Romish church, which was acted at the West Port of Dundee, as was also a comedy on the 'History of Dionysius the Tyrant,' in which he likewise attacked the Papists. He counterfeited so well "the conjuring of a ghaist," that the king, James V., was constrained to discharge his confessor, Friar Laing, who had practised the trick of conjuring up a ghost between Kinghorn and Kirkcaldy. Wedderburn was the principal author of the celebrated 'Buik of Godlie and Spiritual Sangs, collected out of sundrie parts of Scripture, with sundrie of uther Ballates, changed out of Profane Sangs for avoyding of Sinne and Harlotrie,' composed before 1549, in which it is supposed he was assisted by his two brothers, one of whom was vicar of Dundee.

In 1540 he was delated to the king for heresy, and letters of caption were ordered to be issued against him. In consequence he fled to France, and resided at Rouen or Dieppe till his death. While at the latter place, four Scottish merchants there, named John Meldrum, Henry Tod, John Mowat, and Gilbert Scott, accused him of heresy to the bishop of Rouen, but that prelate refused to interfere with him because they could prove nothing against him. They insisted that he had been declared a heretic in Scotland, but the bishop desired them to send for the process, and if it were the case he would not be allowed to continue his residence at Dieppe. He is supposed to have died in 1564 or 1565. On his deathbed he said to his son, "We have been acting our part in the theatre; you are to succeed; see that you act your part faithfully." In the Harleian Catalogue the authorship of 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' published at St. Andrews in 1548, is ascribed to Wedderburn. It has also been attributed to Sir James Inglis and Sir David Lindsay.

His brother, John Wedderburn, was also educated at St. Leonard's, and, against his will, was persuaded by his friends to take orders as a priest, but soon began to profess the reformed religion. Being summoned for heresy, he left Scotland for Germany, where he heard Luther and Melancthon preach, and he became very fervent and zealous in support of the reformed faith. He translated many of Luther's hymns into Scottish metre, and also the Psalms of David. After the death of James V., in December 1542, he ventured to return to Scotland, but being again persecuted by Cardinal Bethune, he fled to England. The youngest brother, Robert Wedderburn, already mentioned as vicar of Dundee, spent some time in Paris, where he chiefly frequented the company of those of his countrymen who professed the reformed religion, such as Alexander Hay, and young Sandilands, the son of the laird of Calder, whose father, the lord of St. John, and whole family were zealous reformers. On his return voyage to Scotland, the ship he was in was driven, by contrary winds, on the coast of Norway, and the passengers remained for some days at Ripperwick in that country. While there, on the Saturday before Whitsunday even, 1546, after continual disputing and reasoning among the passengers, some of whom were papists, he and the other Reformers on board, burnt Cardinal Bethune in effigy, "in a great fire of timber." It happened that that same day the cardinal was slain in his own castle of St. Andrews.

WEDDERBURN, David, a learned poet of the seventeenth century, is supposed to have been born about 1570. If not a native of Aberdeen, he appears to have been educated there, studying either at King's or Marischal college, which was founded in 1593. In 1602, he and Mr. Thomas Reid, afterwards Latin secretary to James VI., were appointed, after a strict and lengthened examination, conjunct masters of the Grammar school of Aberdeen, then vacant by the death of Thomas Cargill, author of a forgotten treatise on the Gowrie Conspiracy. Early in the following year, Wedderburn attended before the town council, and, after stating it to be his intention to enter on the ministry, requested permission to resign his office, which was granted; but he does not seem to have carried his design into execution, as he resumed his old situation in the Grammar school the same year. In 1614, on the death of Gilbert Gray, principal of Marischal college, Wedderburn was appointed to teach the high class in the university. In 1617 he published two Latin poems on the king's visit to Scotland that year; which, with five more of his pieces, were reprinted in the 'Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum.' For one of these, written at the request of the magistrates, he received a donation of fifty merks. In 1619, he was appointed to teach a lesson in Humanity once a-week to the students of Marischal college, and also to compose in Latin, both in prose and verse, an Essay on the common affairs of the city, for which he obtained a salary of eighty merks per annum. In 1625, a poem which he wrote on the death of James VI., was printed in 4to by Edward Raban at Aberdeen, and is now very rare. In 1630 he received from the magistrates a reward of £100 Scots for a new Grammar, which he had completed for the use of his pupils, and "ane hundredth pundis moe," to defray his expenses into Edinburgh, to obtain the license of the privy council for the printing of the same. In 1640, in consequence of his bodily infirmities, he was allowed to retire from the rectorship of the Grammar school, on a pension of two hundred merks annually. In 1641, on the death of his "old friend," Dr. Arthur Johnston, he published, at Aberdeen, six elegies, under the title of 'Sub Obitum Viri Clarissimi et Carissimi, D. Areturi Jonstoni, Medici Regii, Davidis Wedderburni Suspiria;" reprinted by the notorious Lauder, in 1731, in the 'Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ.' In 1643, Wedderburn published, at Aberdeen, 'Meditationum Campestrium, seu Epigrammatum Moralium, Centuriæ Duæ,' and, in 1644, 'Centuria Tertia.' He wrote also numerous commendatory poems and elegiac verses. The precise date of his death has not been ascertained. In 1664 his brother Alexander published, at Aberdeen, a posthumous work, being Commentaries on Persius. "Wedderburn," says Dr. Young, "is not so generally known as a commentator as one of the Latin poets; but his posthumous edition of Persius, which, by the care of his brother, Alexander, was published at Amsterdam, ought to

have secured him a respectable place among our philologers." It is probable that he died a few years before the publication of this work.

WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER, first earl of Rosslyn, a distinguished lawyer. See ROSSLYN, page 373 of this volume.

WELCH, JOHN, a distinguished divine of the seventeenth century, son of the proprietor of the estate of Collieston, in Nithsdale, was born about 1570. In early life, we are told, he indulged in the most profligate practices, and his conduct proved a source of grief to all his relations. Being of a bold and adventurous disposition, he would not submit to the restraints imposed on him at school, but, quitting his father's house, joined himself to a band of Border thieves, and lived for a while entirely by plunder. After some time, however, disgusted with that infamous mode of life, he resolved to abandon it; and, through the good offices of Mrs. Forsyth, an aunt of his own, residing in Dumfries, he was reconciled to his father, and restored to his home, thoroughly reformed from all his evil courses. Having directed his views towards the ministry, his father, at his own earnest request, sent him to college, where he acquired the high approbation of his teachers for his application and proficiency. After being licensed to preach the gospel, he was invited, before he had reached his twentieth year, to the town of Selkirk, where he was ordained minister; and his heart being in his work, he showed himself to be active and indefatigable in the discharge of his pastoral duties. He preached publicly once every day, besides devoting seven or eight hours to private prayer, and also spent much of his time in visiting and catechising his people. His fidelity and zeal, however, soon rendered him an object of jealousy and hatred to many under his charge, and caused him to be disliked even by the clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood. Finding himself uncomfortably situated at Selkirk, he accepted a call from Kirkcudbright, where, however, he did not remain long, but, in 1590, removed to Ayr, on an invitation from that town. At the commencement of his ministry there, the inhabitants were in such an irreligious state, and entertained such an aversion to the clerical character, that he had considerable difficulty, at first, in obtaining even a house to live in, and was obliged to avail himself of the kindness of a pious and respectable merchant of the town, of the name of Stewart, who hospitably offered him accommodation under his roof. At that period, the town of Ayr was the scene of almost constant tumult and contention between the different opposing factions into which the inhabitants were divided, so that it was often dangerous for any one to walk through the streets. Mr. Welch used his utmost exertions to put an end to the unseemly feuds that disgraced the town; and, on such occasions, protecting his head with a helmet or steel cap, he rushed boldly in between the combatants, and separated them as they fought. When he had succeeded in restoring order, he caused a table to be covered in the street, at which the parties were invited to exhibit a proof of their complete reconciliation by eating and drinking together. This interesting ceremony usually began with prayer, and ended with praise and thanksgiving. By means such as these, and by his pious admonitions and example, he soon restored peace and harmony to the inhabitants, and acquired for himself their love, attachment, and esteem. His success as minister of the town was most encouraging, so that many years after, Mr. Dickson of Irvine, himself an able and efficient minister, was accustomed to say, when congratulated on the success of his ministry, that "the grape-gleanings in Ayr, in Mr. Welch's time, were far above the vintage of Irvine in his own." He continued, with increased fervour, his private devotional exercises, and while he resided in Ayr, would often resort to the parish church, situated at some distance from the town, where he spent whole nights in prayer.

The arbitrary proceedings of James VI. in reference to the church, put an end to Mr. Welch's career of usefulness in Ayr, and, finally, led to his exile from the kingdom. The General Assembly, which convened at Holyrood-house in 1602, fixed their next meeting, with the king's consent, at Aberdeen, on the last Tuesday of July 1604. Resolving, however, to suppress that court, James, previous to the day appointed, issued a decree prohibiting the meeting of the Assembly for that year. In consequence of this prohibition, the moderator of the former Assembly, Mr. Patrick Gal-

loway, addressed a letter to the presbyteries, appointing the Assembly to meet at Aberdeen on the first Tuesday of July in the year following, viz. 1605. In spite of another decree from the king, again prohibiting the meeting of the Assembly, a number of faithful ministers, delegates from synods, assembled at Aberdeen on the day named, when they merely constituted the Assembly, and appointed a day for its next meeting. Being charged by Lauriston, the king's commissioner, to dissolve, they immediately obeyed; but the commissioner having antedated the charge, several of the leading members were, within a month after, thrown into prison. Although Mr. Welch was not one of those present on the precise day of the meeting, it was known that he had gone to Aberdeen, and had declared his concurrence in what his brethren had done, and he was therefore imprisoned with the rest, first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Blackness. He and five of his brethren, on being called before the privy council, declined that court as incompetent to judge in the case; and they were in consequence indicted to stand their trial for treason at Linlithgow, when, owing to the unjust and illegal proceedings of the crown officers, the jury, by a majority of three, returned a verdict against them of guilty, and they were condemned to death. Afraid, however, of carrying matters to this extremity, James commuted the sentence into banishment from the realm; and, November 7, 1606, Mr. Welch, accompanied by his wife, and the other condemned ministers, set sail from Leith. Although the hour of their embarkation was two o'clock in the morning, a great number of persons assembled to bid them farewell; and, before their departure, they engaged in prayer, and joined in singing the twenty-third Psalm.

On his arrival at Bordeaux, Mr. Welch applied himself without delay to learn the language, which, in fourteen weeks, he acquired such a knowledge of as to be able to preach in French, and not long after he obtained a call from a Protestant congregation at Nerac. This was followed, in a short time, by an invitation to St. Jean d'Angely, a fortified town of considerable size in Lower Charente, where he laboured with much acceptance for nearly sixteen years. During his residence there, his courage and strength of character were shown on a very remarkable occasion. Louis XIII. having gone to war with his Protestant subjects, laid siege to St. Jean d'Angely; the citizens of which were much encouraged in their defence of the town by Mr. Welch, who not only exhorted them to make a vigorous resistance, but took his place on the walls of the city, and assisted in serving the guns. The king was at last compelled to offer terms of peace, and, when the town capitulated, Mr. Welch continued to preach as usual. This coming to the ears of Louis, he sent the Duke d'Espernon to bring him into his presence. When the duke arrived with his guard at the church in which Mr. Welch was at the moment preaching, the latter called out from the pulpit for a seat to be brought for the duke, that he might hear the word of God. The duke, instead of interrupting him, sat down, and with the utmost gravity and attention heard the sermon to an end. He then intimated to Mr. Welch that he must accompany him to the king, a mandate which he willingly obeyed. On being brought into the presence of his majesty, he knelt down and silently prayed for wisdom and assistance. The king angrily demanded of him, how he had dared to preach where he was, since it was against the laws of France for any man to preach within the verge of the court. Mr. Welch answered, with his characteristic boldness, "Sir, if you did right, you would come and hear me preach, and make all France hear me likewise; for I preach not as those men you are accustomed to hear. First, I preach that you must be saved by the death and merits of Jesus Christ, and not your own; and I am sure your conscience tells you that your good works will never merit heaven. Next, I preach that, as you are king of France, there is no man on earth above you; but these men whom you hear subject you to the pope of Rome, which I will never do."—"Very well," replied Louis, gratified with this last remark, "you shall be my minister;" and dismissed him with an assurance of his protection.

On the renewal of the war in 1621, St. Jean d'Angely was again besieged by Louis, who issued express orders that the house of Mr. Welch should be protected; and, on the capture of the

town, horses and waggons were provided to transport him and his family to Rochelle, as a place of safety. Owing to declining health, Mr. Welch soon after solicited permission to return to England, which was granted, and he arrived in London in 1622. Anxious, however, to have the benefit of his native air, he applied to James, through his friends, to be allowed to revisit Scotland; but the king, dreading his influence, absolutely refused his consent; alleging that he would never be able to establish his favourite system of prelacy in Scotland, if Mr. Welch returned thither. He even refused him permission to preach in London, till he was informed that he was in the last stage of illness, and could not long survive, when he granted him liberty to do so. The dying preacher no sooner heard that all restriction was removed, than, enfeebled as he was, he embraced the opportunity, and, obtaining access to a pulpit, he preached with all his former fervour and animation. On the conclusion of his discourse he retired to his chamber, and within two hours expired, in the 53d year of his age, "and so endit his dayes," says Calderwood, "with the deserved name of an holie man, a painfull and powerfull preachour, and a constant sufferer for the trueth." His wife, Elizabeth Knox, 3d daughter of the Reformer, died at Ayr, in January, 1625.

WELSH, David, D.D., an eminent divine, was born 11th December 1793, at Braefoot, parish of Moffat, Dumfries-shire, where his father, like many of his progenitors, was an extensive sheep farmer. He was the youngest of twelve children, and early devoted to the ministry. He was educated at the High school and university of Edinburgh, and in May 1816 was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Lochmaben, within whose bounds the parish of Moffat is situated. On 22d March 1821, he was ordained minister of the church and parish of Crossmichael, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Here he spent six useful and happy years. From Crossmichael he was removed to St. David's church, Glasgow, where he continued four years, during all which time he was gradually acquiring an ascendency over his brethren in the ministry, and rose daily in public estimation.

In the month of October 1831 he was appointed to the chair of church history in the university of Edinburgh. It was not without a severe struggle that he demitted the pastoral office, but in his case the effort of preaching was always most exhausting, and he seldom recovered from the labours of the Sabbath till the succeeding Wednesday. Even at Crossmichael he suffered severely from this cause; and, after his removal to Edinburgh he expressed the conviction that a continuance in his ministerial charge would certainly have shortened his days. Besides this, he was in every way admirably qualified for a theological chair, and such a situation afforded him opportunities of gratifying his ardent desire for knowledge, and indulging his literary tastes, which he could not otherwise have enjoyed. In the welfare of his students he took great interest, and he was singularly successful as their instructor. In 1844 he published a volume of his labours in this department entitled 'The Elements of Church History,' purposing afterwards to extend the work to five or six volumes. On the occasion of his leaving Glasgow, he received from the university the degree of doctor in divinity.

From the time of his becoming a professor he sat regularly in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, although from a want of fluency and a tendency to become nervous when speaking in public, he rarely took part in the discussion, even of those questions in which he was deeply interested. In the debate on patronage in 1833, his strong sense of duty led him, on one of the members characterizing the motion as an "extravagant proposal," and an "extraordinary demand," to stand up and exclaim, "Extravagant proposal! extraordinary demand! Why! we are doing nothing more than making an approach to asking for what was enjoyed—and I state this without the fear of contradiction—by the whole Christian church for six hundred years, and what the Church of Scotland has always expressed its wish to enjoy, as often as it has given utterance to its feelings on the subject." In the course of his speech he quoted, among other authorities, a passage from Gibbon, very clear and decisive as to the people, in the early ages of Christianity, enjoying the privilege of electing their own pastors, but concluding with the remark that, in the exer-

cise of this privilege, they "sometimes silenced, by their tumultuous acclamations, the voice of reason and the laws of discipline." On hearing this quotation the friends of patronage in the Assembly, seizing on it as a testimony against the fitness of the Christian people to choose their pastors, received it with cheers of triumph, but they were instantly put to silence by the retort of Dr. Welsh: "You are welcome to the *sneer* of this arch-infidel and truckling politician; I take the benefit of his *fact*."

In the great ecclesiastical controversy which arose as to the independence of the church, he took a decided part. In the private consultations of the evangelical party his views were fully expressed, and the utmost confidence was placed in his integrity and judgment. So highly was his character estimated that at the meeting of the General Assembly of 1842, he was chosen moderator of the Assembly which adopted the Claim of Right. He was thus made to occupy the most conspicuous position in the Church of Scotland on the day of the disruption, and his sanction to the proceedings which led to that event, in the eyes of many went farther to redeem the act from the charge of precipitate rashness than that perhaps of any other individual in the church.

On the morning of the memorable 18th of May 1843, Edinburgh was all excitement in expectation of the great ecclesiastical event which was to take place that day, and which was to prove the zeal and the sincerity of those who had adopted for their fundamental principle the sacred truth, that "the Lord Jesus Christ is the only head and King of the church." All business was suspended in the city, and the streets were filled with serious and anxious crowds collected from every part of Scotland; many came from England, and even some from foreign lands. The customary levee of the lord-high-commissioner at Holyrood was more numerously attended that day than on previous occasions. The friends of the government thronged there in large numbers to give an imposing aspect to their cause, while the ministers and elders of the church about to separate from it flocked to the levee to testify their abiding loyalty. When the commissioner had proceeded in state to St. Giles' church, Dr. Welsh, in presence of a densely crowded and excited audience, preached his sermon on the text, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." On the conclusion of the service, the commissioner, the most noble the marquis of Bute, and his train, attended by a brilliant military escort, proceeded to St. Andrew's church, in George Street, and assumed the throne, which was surrounded by the chief officers of state in Scotland, and a distinguished circle of landed proprietors.

The crowning act is thus narrated. Dr. Welsh took the moderator's chair. Nothing but the highest mental energy, aided by strength from above, could have sustained him—feeble in body through previous illness and anxiety, and exhausted by the labour he had already that day gone through. But he was firm and collected; very pale, but full of dignity, as one about to do a great deed, and of elevation, from the consciousness that he was doing it for Christ. His opening prayer being ended, the Assembly became still as death. In a voice not strong, but clear and distinct, and heard in every corner of the building, he said, "According to the usual form of procedure, this is the time for making up the roll; but, in consequence of certain proceedings respecting our rights and privileges,—proceedings which have been sanctioned by her majesty's government, and by the legislature of the country, and more especially that there has been an infringement on the liberties of our constitution, so that we could not now constitute this court without a violation of the terms of the union between church and state in this land, as now authoritatively declared—I must protest against our proceeding farther. The reasons that have led to this conclusion are fully set forth in the document which I hold in my hand, and which, with the permission of the house, I shall now proceed to read." Having read the protest, which was signed by 120 ministers and 73 lay elders, Dr. Welsh laid it on the table, and bowing to the commissioner, left the chair. Followed by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gordon, and a host of others, he proceeded out of the church, and in long procession, headed by him, marched, through the crowds assembled, to Tanfield Hall, Canonmills. On arriving there, he again assumed the chair, and in a most spirit-

ual and sublime prayer, opened the proceedings. His whole appearance at this time, we are told, was in the highest degree impressive. A celebrated historical painter, who was present on the occasion, remarked that his countenance wore an aspect of intelligence and moral elevation such as he had never witnessed nor conceived. Those present proceeded to form themselves into the "General Assembly of the Free Protesting Church of Scotland," with the illustrious Thomas Chalmers, D.D., as its first moderator.

In 1839 Dr. Welsh had been appointed secretary to the Bible board for Scotland, with a salary of £500 per annum; an office to which, by an express arrangement, a dissenter was equally eligible with a churchman, and in which he had given unbounded satisfaction. He held it, however, at the pleasure of the crown, and having, on quitting the established church, deemed it incumbent on him to resign the chair of church history in the university, his appointment as secretary to the Bible board was, without reason assigned, cancelled, and the office conferred on another. Even at this oppressive act he did not complain, but the feeling of indignation among his friends and the public in Scotland at such an unjust proceeding was very great. His confidence, however, in the cause for which he thus individually suffered never for one instant abated, and so great was the influence which he possessed among the friends of the Free church, that in the course of two months he collected the large sum of £21,000, in subscriptions of £1,000 each, for building the New College at Edinburgh. In the Assembly of 1844, he was appointed principal librarian of the college, and in connection with it he instituted a theological library, which at the time of his death contained about thirteen thousand volumes, many of them very rare, and comprising all that is valuable in theological science. In the New College, as in the old university, he of course held the appointment of professor of church history.

In early life the bent of his mind had induced him to devote much of his time to metaphysical pursuits. He attended the class of Dr. Thomas Brown, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, allowed to be the first metaphysician of his age, and was admitted to close intimacy with him. He afterwards published 'An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Thomas Brown.' He was also originator and editor of the North British Review.

Dr. Welsh died suddenly, in the prime of life, April 24, 1845. He left a widow and four children. In 1834 he published a volume of 'Sermons on Practical Subjects,' and in 1846 appeared a volume of Posthumous Sermons, with a memoir prefixed, by Alexander Dunlop, Esq., Advocate.

WELWOOD, or WELLWOOD, a surname said to be derived from the Danish Velvod, or Velvud, the name of a Danish noble who came to Scotland with the Princess Anne of Denmark, consort of James VI.

The family of Welwood, Wellwood, or Walwood, have, however, been provosts and officers of the regality of Dunfermline beyond record. They are mentioned several times in the chartulary of the abbey as bailies, *anno* 1437 and 1439, and in the burgh register *anno* 1488, being designated De Walwood, or Walwode. In 1566, John Welwood was senior officer of the regality of Dunfermline. He and his brother, William, portioners of Touch, and of Forrester Leys, and John, proprietor of the 7th part of the Grange, or East Barnes of Dunfermline, 1566, and Lawrence and Thomas, are also noticed in the Burgh Register, 1567. In it also are the entries of John Wellwood and Helen Wardlaw, one-half of Touch; Abraham Wellwood, one-third part of Nether Lessodie; and Laurence Wellwood, one-half of Touch and Wester Baldrig.

William Wellwood of Touch married, in 1635, Margaret, youngest daughter of Nichol Wardlaw, of Wester Luscar, Carnock parish, a branch of the Wardlaws of Torrie.

Their son, Robert, of Touch, married Jean, daughter of a gentleman of the name of Livingstone. The same who was fined in the case of Archbishop Sharp in 1670.

Robert's son, Sir James Wellwood, an eminent physician and historian, born in 1652, studied at Glasgow, whence he removed to Holland in 1679. He completed his education at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D., and returned to Britain with King William at the Revolution. Appointed one of the Royal physicians for Scotland, he settled at Edinburgh, where he attained high eminence in his profession, and acquired a considerable fortune. He died in 1716. He was the author of—Vindication of the Revolution in England anno 1688. Lond. 1689, 4to.—Memoirs of the most material Transactions in England for the last hundred years preceding the Revolution in 1688. Lond. 1792, 8vo. —An Answer to the late King James' Last Declaration to all his pretended Subjects in the Kingdom of England, dated at Dublin Castle, May 8, 1689.

Sir James's son, Robert Wellwood of Touch, acquired the estate of Garvock, Fifeshire, from which the family afterwards took their title, and married, about 1690, Catherine, 6th daughter of John Denham of Muirhouse and West Shields.

His son, Henry Wellwood of Garvock and Pitliver, purchased Tulliebole, Kinross-shire, in 1749, and about 1752 conveyed it to Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieffe, bart., son of his niece and of Rev. Sir William Moncrieffe, bart. He died January 16, 1758.

His brother, Robert Wellwood, succeeded him in Garvock. He married Susanna, daughter of Campbell of Monzie, and

died April 13, 1767. He had one son, Robert, and four daughters. 1. Catherine, born May 23, 1722, married Rev. Sir William Moncrieffe, minister of Blackford, who became, in 1744, 7th baronet of Tippermalach, (see MONCRIEFFE, p. 176 of this volume.) 2. Isobel, married James Robertson Barclay of Keavil, Sept. 24, 1744. 3. Margaret, married in 1754, Dr. John Stedman, born in 1710, died 1791, one of the professors in the university of Edinburgh. 4. Susan.

The son, Robert Wellwood of Garvock and Pitliver, advocate, born Dec. 22, 1720, married, in 1744, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Preston, 4th baronet of Valleyfield, Robert Wellwood executed an entail of his property, dated May 29, 1790, and died January 12, 1791. He had two sons, Robert and Andrew, and 4 daughters. 1. Anne, born in 1745, married Robert Scott Moncrieffe of Coates and Newhall; issue one son, Robert Scott Wellwood, who died in 1854 without issue. 2. Susan, born in 1751, died unmarried. 3. Elizabeth, born Nov. 21, 1752, married Allan Maconochie, Lord Meadowbank, (see MACONOCHIE, p. 60 of this volume). 4. Catherine, born May 12, 1754, died unmarried.

The elder son, Robert Wellwood of Garvock, born Feb. 7, 1747, married, 1st, Lilias, 2d daughter of James Robertson Barclay of Keavil, and 2dly, Eliza M'Neil. He died July 7, 1820, leaving 2 daughters by first marriage. 1. Isabella, married Robert Clarke of Comrie Castle, Perthshire. She died in 1826, leaving, with other issue, a son, Rev. William Colin Clarke, born in 1810, married in 1856, Anne, eldest daughter of William D. Pigot, late of Dysart, Queen's county, Ireland, with issue. He is heir of entail to Valleyfield. 2. Mary, married Lawrence Johnston of Sands, with issue.

Robert Wellwood was succeeded by his brother, Andrew Moffat Wellwood of Garvock, born in 1764, died Feb. 25, 1847. He had one daughter, Anna Mary, who married, 1st, John James Boswell, advocate, with issue; and, 2dly, Ralph Clarke, Edinburgh. On the death of Robert Scott Wellwood, nephew of Andrew Moffat Wellwood, in 1854, Alexander Maconochie, 2d Lord Meadowbank, son of the first judge of that name, succeeded to Garvock, (see page 60 of this vol.)

WEMYSS, a surname derived from the Gaelic word *Uamh*, a cave, and the name of a parish in Fifeshire, on the shore of the Forth, from the number of caves in the rocks there.

WEMYSS, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633, on Sir John Wemyss, Lord Wemyss of Elcho, descended from a family of the origin of which there are more accounts than one. All agree, however, as to their being derived from the family of Macduff, maormor of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The family of Wemyss, therefore, is, it is believed, the only ancient family in the lowlands having a really Celtic origin, and one of the few great families in Scotland which, through the male line, can claim kindred with Celtic blood. The lands now forming the parish of Wemyss are said to have been part of the estate of Macduff, Shakspere's well-known thane of Fife. According to Sibbald, Gillimichael, the third in descent from Macduff, had a second son named Hugo, who obtained the lands from his father, with lands in Lochoreshire, and in the parish of Kennoway, and the patronage of the church of Markinch. He is mentioned in the chartulary of Dunfermline, as Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, during the reign of Malcolm IV. According to a manuscript account of the family in the possession of the earl of Wemyss, the first of his house is said to have been Michael Wemyss, second son of Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, who died in 1165, but Sibbald's account seems sanctioned by ancient charters.

Hugo, the son of Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, confirmed to the canons of St. Andrews, the church of Markinch, with a toft and the teinds. John, his son, designed in charters John of Methkil, miles, assumed the name of, or was styled, *Ian mhor nan Uamh*, or great John of the cave, in the reign of Alexander II. His son, Michael de Wemyss, was the father of Sir John de Wemyss, mentioned by Fordun as having had a dream of the victory obtained by the Scots over the Norwegians at Largs in 1263. In 1290, Sir Michael de Wemyss, the son of Sir John, with his brother Sir David, according to Wynton and Fordun, were sent with the great Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, to Norway, to bring to Scotland the young Queen Margaret, the grand-daughter of Alexander III. Among other reliques of the olden time preserved in the castle of Wemyss, the residence of the family, is a silver bowl, said to have been presented to Sir Michael Wemyss by Eric, king of Norway, on this occasion. Sir Michael de Wemyss was present when Baliol did homage to Edward I. in 1292, and in 1296 he swore fealty to Edward I. In 1315 he witnessed the act of settlement of the Scottish crown by Robert the Bruce at Ayr. His son, Sir David de Wemyss, was one of the patriotic nobles who subscribed the famous letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland; and his son, Sir Michael, confirmed all the grants of his predecessors to the churches of St. Andrews and Soltray. The latter had three sons, Sir David, his heir; Sir John, who obtained from his father the lands of Rires, and part of Lochoreshire, and from Sir Alexander Abernethy a grant of the barony of Kincaldrum; and Sir Michael. Sir John, the second son, died in 1358, leaving a son, Sir David Wemyss, of Rires and Kincaldrum, who died before 1373. The son of the latter, Sir John Wemyss of Rires and Kincaldrum, in virtue of a settlement by his uncle, Sir David de Wemyss, sheriff of Fife, succeeded to the family estate in 1375.

This Sir David Wemyss, the elder son of Sir Michael, had a son, Sir David Wemyss, who was one of the guarantees for the release of David II., and this baron's son, also named Sir David, was one of the hostages for that monarch's ransom. The latter left a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Patrick de Inchmartine, and by him had a daughter, Isabel de Inchmartine, heiress of that barony. This last married Sir Alan Erskine, and had two daughters, his co-heiresses, Margaret, wife of Sir John Glen, and Isabel, married to Sir John Wemyss of Rires and Kincaldrum, the heir male of the family. Besides the lands he held from his father, and those disponed to him by his father-in-law, he had extensive grants of lands in Fife and elsewhere, from Robert II. and Robert III. He had three sons, the second of whom, Duncan, was one of the hostages on the liberation of James I., and the third, Alexander, was ancestor of the family of Wemyss of Lathocar.

The eldest son, Sir David Wemyss, designed Davy of the Wemyss, died in 1461, leaving a son, Sir John de Wemyss, who was one of the conservators of the treaty with the English in 1484. He died in 1502, leaving a son, Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, whose fourth son, Thomas Wemyss, was ancestor of the family of Wemyss of Winthank or Wemyss Hall. Sir David Wemyss, the eldest son of Sir John, was killed at Flodden in 1513, and Sir David's eldest son, also Sir David Wemyss, died in 1544. Sir John Wemyss, the eldest surviving son, repulsed the English who landed in Fife in 1547, and in 1556, when the queen regent proposed that the landed property of the country should be taxed for the pay of a standing force, about 300 of the barons assembled in Edinburgh, and sent the lairds of Wemyss and Calder to remonstrate against

her design, which she was forced to abandon. In 1559 he was constituted lieutenant of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan. He entered into the association in support of Queen Mary at Hamilton, 8th May 1568, and died in January 1572. His eldest son, Sir David Wemyss, was ancestor of the families of Bogie, baronets, and of some families of the name in Ireland. Sir John Wemyss, the eldest son, was concerned in the Raid of Ruthven, but received a pardon. He had a charter of his lands of Wemyss, Elcho, &c., uniting them into the barony of Wemyss, 10th May 1589, and obtained from the duke of Lennox a grant of the admiralty betwixt the water of Leven and Dysart in 1610. He died in 1616.

Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, his eldest surviving son, the eighteenth in direct descent from Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 29th May 1625, and had a charter of the barony of New Wemyss in that province. On 1st April 1628 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Wemyss of Elcho, and 25th June 1633, when Charles I. was in Scotland, he was advanced to the title of earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho and Methil, by patent to him and his heirs male for ever. His lordship was high-commissioner to the General Assembly that met at Edinburgh, 23d July 1641, and the same year was constituted a privy councillor by parliament, and one of the committee of estates, also in 1644. He died 22d November 1649. He had one son and five daughters.

The son, David, second earl of Wemyss, had a son, David, Lord Elcho, and four daughters, but his children having all died except the youngest daughter, Lady Margaret, he made a resignation of his titles, and obtained a new patent of them, 3d August 1672, in her favour and the heirs male of her body; which failing, to the heirs of entail contained in her contract of marriage, with the former precedency. Besides building a commodious harbour at Methlic, he greatly improved his fine seat of Wemyss, and died in June 1679.

His only surviving daughter, Margaret, countess of Wemyss, married, first, Sir James Wemyss of Caskieberry, who was created Lord Burntisland for his life only, 15th April 1672, to whom she had, with two daughters, Anne, countess of Leven and Melville, and Margaret, countess of Northesk, one son, David, third earl of Wemyss. She married, secondly, George, first earl of Cromarty, without issue. She died in 1705, and Lord Cromarty erected a bronze statue to her memory.

David, third earl of Wemyss, took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 28th June 1705. The same year he was sworn a privy councillor, and nominated one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union. The following year he was appointed high-admiral of Scotland, an office which was abolished by the Union, which he steadily supported in parliament. He was chosen one of the first sixteen representative Scots peers, 13th February 1707, and was constituted vice-admiral of Scotland, by commission from Prince George of Denmark, high-admiral of Great Britain. He was also nominated one of his royal highness' council. At the general election of 1708, the earl of Wemyss was rechosen one of the sixteen representative peers. He died 15th March 1720. He married, first, in 1697, Lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of William first duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons, David, Lord Elcho, who died of a malignant fever, 16th December 1715, before he had completed his 17th year, and James, fourth earl of Wemyss. The countess' fate was a very melancholy one. On 18th February 1700, she was engaged in secret prayer, when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and she was so severely scorched that she expired on the 23d of the same month. His lordship married, secondly, Mary, the elder of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir John Robinson of Farningwood, county of Northampton, baronet, without issue; and, thirdly, in July 1716, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the seventh Lord Sinclair, and by her he had two daughters, Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland, and Margaret, countess of Moray.

James, fourth earl, born in 1699, is described as having been "a man of merit, universal benevolence and hospitality, the delight both of small and great." He married Janet, only daughter and heiress of the well-known Colonel Charteris of Amisfield, and died 21st March 1756. He had three sons and four daughters.

David, Lord Elcho, the eldest son, when a young man of 24 years of age, engaged in the rebellion of 1745. He was colonel of the first troop of horse-guards of Prince Charles, and after the battle of Culloden, made his escape to the continent. He was attainted by act of parliament, and of course could not succeed to the titles of his family on his father's death. These consequently became dormant till he himself died in 1787, when they became vested in his next brother, Francis, fifth earl of Wemyss. This nobleman succeeded to the great property and extensive estates of his maternal grandfather, Colonel Charteris of Amisfield, who, by settlement dated 5th June 1729, granted and disponed his whole estate, real and personal, both in England and Scotland, in his favour and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the Hon. James Wemyss, his immediate younger brother, and the heirs of his body, those succeeding assuming the name and arms of Charteris. In 1771 the Hon. Francis Wemyss obtained an act of parliament authorising him to do so, notwithstanding the descent to him or his heirs of the honour and title of earl of Wemyss, or any other.

The Hon. James Wemyss, the younger brother and third son of the fourth earl of Wemyss, entered the royal navy at an early age, and in 1745 was appointed a lieutenant. On the death of his father in 1756, he, by a family arrangement, succeeded to the estate of Wemyss, which previously had descended to the eldest son. He was elected M.P. for the county of Fife in 1762, and for the county of Sutherland in 1768, in 1774, and 1780. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William Wemyss of Wemyss. This gentleman obtained an ensign's commission in the Coldstream guards in June 1777, and in 1779, being a nephew of the last earl of Sutherland, he raised the Sutherland fencible regiment of 1,000 rank and file in twelve days, and had the temporary rank of colonel in the army conferred upon him. When that regiment was reduced in 1783, he obtained the rank of captain in the army. At the general election in 1784, he was chosen M.P. for the county of Sutherland, and in 1786 appointed deputy-adjutant-general in Scotland, with the rank of major in the army. In 1787 he resigned his seat for Sutherland, and was elected for the county of Fife, also in 1790 and 1807. By commission dated in May 1798, he had the appointment of deputy-admiral from Pettycur and Kinghorn, including both sides of the Tay as far as the water of Alla, the island of May, and the whole islands within these bounds. In 1791 he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the commencement of the war with France in 1793, he again raised the Sutherland fencible regiment, of which he was constituted colonel, and in 1795 he had the rank of colonel in the army. In 1798 the regiment volunteered their services to assist in quelling the Irish rebellion, and in June of that year Colonel Wemyss was promoted to the rank of major-general commanding at Drogheda. In the following month he defeated the rebels near Ardee, and in August he was placed on the Irish staff

In 1800 he raised the 93d foot, and of that regiment he was made colonel in 1800. In May 1803 he was appointed major-general on the North British staff, and in Nov. 1805, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He married the daughter of Sir William Erskine of Torrie, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, born in 1789, the 25th proprietor of the estate of Wemyss, in direct descent from Hugo the son of Gillimichael, 4th earl of Fife. He entered the navy, and rose to the rank of rear-admiral, and was M.P. for Fifeshire from 1820 to 1830, and from 1832 to 1847. He married in 1829, Lady Emma Hay, daughter of the 16th earl of Errol. On his death, in 1854, he was succeeded by his son, James Hay Wemyss, Esq., born in 1829, married in 1855, Millicent, 2d daughter of Hon. John Kennedy Erskine and Lady Augusta Fitzclarence. He entered the navy in 1841, and retired in 1848. Elected M.P. for Fifeshire in 1859.

Francis, 5th earl of Wemyss, born Oct. 21, 1723, after being educated at Eton college, travelled on the continent, and returned to Scotland in 1744. He purchased several estates in East Lothian, where he built Amisfield House, and the magnificent seat of Gosford. He died at Gosford, Aug. 24, 1808, in his 85th year. By his countess, Lady Catherine Gordon, 6th daughter of the 2d duke of Gordon, he had one son and five daughters. Francis, Lord Elcho, the son, born at Edinburgh Jan. 31, 1749, was chosen M.P. for the Haddington burghs at the general election in 1780, and re-chosen in 1784. In his later years he devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. He predeceased his father, at Amisfield House, Jan. 20, 1808, in his 59th year. He married, July 18, 1771, Miss Susan Tracy Keck, then one of the maids of honour to Queen Charlotte, and second daughter of Anthony Tracy Keck, of Great Tew, in the county of Oxford, and by her he had one son and four daughters.

Francis, sixth earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho's only son, born April 15, 1772, was an officer in the army and aide-de-camp to his grand-uncle, Lord Adam Gordon, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, from 1793 to 1797. In 1808 he succeeded his grandfather as earl of Wemyss, and on the death of the fourth duke of Queensberry in December 1810, he also became earl of March, viscount of Peebles, and Lord Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Munard, inheriting the barony of Niedpath, and the extensive property belonging to his grace in the county of Peebles. He was lord-lieutenant of Peebles-shire and a deputy-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, and in 1821 he was created Baron Wemyss of Wemyss in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He died 28th June, 1853. He married 31st May 1794, Margaret, fourth daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, and had 2 sons and 8 daughters.

The elder son, Francis Wemyss Charteris Douglas, 7th earl of Wemyss and 2d earl of Wemyss and March, born in 1796, was in August 1853 appointed lord-lieutenant of Peebles-shire. He married in 1817 Lady Louisa Bingham, 4th daughter of Richard, 2d earl of Lucan, by whom he has had 5 sons and 2 daughters. The eldest son, the Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris, M.P., 1875, Lord Elcho, was born Aug. 4, 1818, and married Aug. 29, 1843, Lady Anne Frederica Anson, 2d daughter of the 1st earl of Lichfield, by whom he has issue.

A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was, in 1703, conferred by Queen Anne on Sir James Wemyss of Bogie, Fifeshire, descended from the 2d son of Sir David de Wemyss, progenitor of the earls of Wemyss, by patent, to him and his heirs male whomsoever. On the death of Sir James, 3d baronet, without issue, the representation in the male line devolved on the descendant of the 1st baronet's next brother, Henry, Sir James Wemyss, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, son of the Rev James Wemyss, minister of Burntisland, who died in 1821 On the death of this gentleman, 4th baronet, unmarried, Dec. 31, 1849, the title devolved on his kinsman, Sir John Wemyss, born Aug. 1, 1830, a merchant of Berhampore, Bengal, eldest son of John Wemyss, Esq., writer in Kirkcaldy, cousin-german of Sir James Wemyss, 4th baronet. Sir John, 5th baronet, was served heir to the baronetcy in the court of the sheriff of chancery at Edinburgh, Oct. 1, 1858.

WHITEFOORD, Caleb, an eminent wit and satirical poet, was born at Edinburgh in 1734. He was the only son of Colonel Charles Whitefoord, 5th regiment of foot, third son of Sir Adam Whitefoord, an Ayrshire baronet. He completed his education at the university of his native city. His father intended him for the church, but to the clerical profession he entertained such strong objections, that the colonel was obliged to relinquish his design. He was in consequence sent to London, and placed in the counting-house of Mr. Archibald Stewart, a wine merchant in York Buildings, where he remained about four years. While in this situation his father died in Galway in Ireland, leaving the principal part of his fortune to him and his sister, Mrs. Smith. Shortly after, Mr. Whitefoord went to France, where he resided about two years, until he came of age. On his return to England he commenced business in the wine trade, in Craven Street, Strand, in partnership with a gentleman of the name of Brown. Possessing strong natural talents, with wit, learning, and taste, he was well fitted to shine as an author, but he had no ambition for literary distinction. All he seemed anxious about was to be admitted to the intercourse of such men as Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, Garrick, Foote, and other choice spirits of that day. Having accidentally formed an acquaintance with Mr. Woodfall the printer, at the solicitation of that gentleman he became a frequent contributor of short satirical pieces, both in prose and verse, to the 'Public Advertiser,' which attracted considerable notice for their humour and singularity. So careless, however, was he about the reputation which they brought him, that, as soon as dismissed from his pen, he took no farther concern about them, but left them exposed and deserted, till Almond and Debrett sought after, and gave them a place in that appropriate asylum, 'The Foundling Asylum for Wit.' He was the originator of that

numerous class of whimsical conceits and pleasantries, at one time so much in vogue, under the titles of Ship News Extraordinary, Cross Readings, Errors of the Press, &c., and of course had many imitators. The shafts of his ridicule were so happily directed against the petitions, remonstrances, and grievances of Wilkes, and the other levellers of the day, that they attracted the notice of the ministry, and he was requested by a person high in office to write a pamphlet on the subject of the misunderstanding which then subsisted betwixt Great Britain and Spain, relative to the Falkland Islands. He declined the task himself, but recommended Dr. Johnson as the ablest person for the purpose. The latter was accordingly employed, and soon after produced his celebrated publication, entitled 'Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland Islands.' Adam Smith used to say, that though the wits and authors heartily hated each other, they all had a regard for Mr. Whitefoord. Garrick and Foote had long been at variance, but Mr. Whitefoord contrived to bring them together to a dinner at his house, and so complete was the reconciliation between them, that Garrick actually lent Foote £500 to repair his theatre in the Haymarket.

When commissioners were appointed to meet at Paris to treat of a general peace with America, after the separation of the colonies from the mother country, Mr. Whitefoord's intimacy with Mr. Oswald and Dr. Franklin led to his being selected for the post of secretary to the British commission. After the signature on November 30, 1782, of the preliminary articles declaratory of the independence of the United States, Mr. Oswald returned to London, but Mr. Whitefoord remained at Paris several months longer as secretary to Mr. Fitzherbert, afterwards Lord St. Helen's, the minister charged to negotiate the definitive treaties of peace. Three of these treaties are in the handwriting of Mr. Whitefoord. His services on this occasion entitled him to some recompense from government; but Lord Shelburne having resigned before his return from the continent, his claim was rejected by the Coalition administration; nor was it till seven years after that a small pension was granted to him by his majesty. So high was the opinion generally entertained of his literary and scientific acquirements, that the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, the Society of Antiquaries, the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the Arcadian Society of Rome, admitted him a member of their respective bodies. He died in 1809, aged 75. He married rather late in life, and left four children. He was a member of the Literary Club founded by Dr. Johnson, and his character is faithfully delineated by Goldsmith in his well-known poem entitled 'The Retaliation.'

WHYTE-MELVILLE, the name of an old family in Fifeshire, proprietors of the estate of Bennochy, parish of Kirkcaldy.

Matthew Whyte of Maw, living *temp.* James III. and James IV., had a charter under the great seal, dated June 22, 1492, "terrarum de Kilmaron."

John Whyte, younger son of David Whyte of Maw, had a son, also named John Whyte, a merchant in Kirkcaldy, whose son, Robert Whyte, also a merchant in Kirkcaldy, and the first provost of that royal burgh, purchased Bennochy. Robert's son, John Whyte, Esq. of Bennochy, married, for his first wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Melville, Esq. of Murdocairny, and died in 1695.

His elder son, Robert Whyte, Esq. of Bennochy, advocate, died in 1714, having had 2 sons, George and Robert, and 2 daughters, Jean, married to Ramsay of Balmain, and Helen, wife of Andrew Melville, Esq., of the family of Carnbee, and the mother of General Robert Melville of Strathkinnes.

The elder son, George Whyte, Esq. of Bennochy, died in 1728.

He was succeeded by his brother, Robert Whyte, of Bennochy, M.D., an eminent physician, born at Edinburgh, September 6, 1714, six months after his father's death. He studied at the university of St. Andrews, and having taken his degree of M.A., commenced the study of medicine at Edinburgh, and completed it at London, Paris, and Leyden. In 1736 he had the degree of doctor of medicine conferred on him by the university of Rheims, and also received the same honour, on his return, from the university of St. Andrews. In 1737 he was admitted a licentiate of medicine by the Royal College of physicians in Edinburgh, when he settled in practice in that city, and the year following he became a fellow of the same college. In 1747 he was appointed professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the university of Edinburgh. In 1752 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of London; in 1761 he was nominated first physician to the king in Scotland, an office which was created for him; and in 1764 was chosen president of the Royal College of physicians at Edinburgh. Dr. Whyte died of a complication of chronical ailments, April 15, 1766. He was twice married. His first wife was sister of General Robertson, governor of New York. By her he had two children, both of whom died in infancy. His 2d wife was sister of James Balfour, Esq. of Pilrig, and by her, who died in 1764, he had 14 children, six of whom only survived him, three sons and three daughters.—His works are: An Essay on the Vital and other involuntary Motions of Animals. Edin. 1751, 8vo.—An Essay on the Virtues of Lime-Water and Soap in the Cure of Stone. Edin. 1752, 12mo.—Physiological Essays on the Causes which promote the circulation of the Fluids in the very small Vessels of Animals. On the Sensibility and Irritability of the Parts of Men and other Animals; occasioned by Dr. Haller's Treatise on these Subjects. Edin. 1755, 12mo.—

Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of Nervous, Hypochondriac, or Hysteric Disorders; to which are prefixed some Remarks on the Sympathy of the Nerves. Edin. 1765, 8vo.—Observations on the Dropsy of the Brain. Edin. 1768. This work did not appear till two years after his death, when all his other works were collected and published in one volume, 4to, under the direction of his son and his intimate friend, Sir John Pringle.—Besides the works mentioned, he wrote many valuable papers, particularly in the Philosophical Transactions, the Medical Essays, the Medical Observations, and the Physical and Literary Essays.

Dr. Whyte's eldest son, Robert Whyte, Esq. of Bennochy, died at Naples, unmarried, soon after his father. He was succeeded by his brother, John Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bennochy and Strathkinnes, born Feb. 27, 1755. Mr. Whyte Melville married in 1781, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Archibald M'Gilchrist, Esq. of North Bar, Renfrewshire, and had 2 sons, Robert and John, and 4 daughters. He died in May, 1813.

His eldest son, Robert Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bennochy and Strathkinnes, born Aug. 12, 1794, died, unmarried, Feb. 26, 1818.

He was succeeded by his brother, John Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bennochy and Strathkinnes, born in 1797; educated at Eton, and Trinity college, Cambridge; formerly in the 12th Lancers, and afterwards major in the Royal Fifeshire yeomanry cavalry; a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Fifeshire; married in 1819 Lady Catharine Anne Sarah Osborne, youngest daughter of the 5th duke of Leeds; issue, with 2 daughters, a son, George John, born in 1821, at one time lieutenant and captain Coldstream guards, married Charlotte, daughter of first Lord Bateman.

Wigton, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, (dormant since 1747,) conferred 19th March 1606, on John, sixth Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld (see vol. ii. page 221). He died in April 1619, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, second earl of Wigton, who, in 1640, was one of the committee of estates, and in 1641 was appointed a privy councillor by parliament. Nevertheless, he entered heartily into the association to support the cause of Charles I., framed at his house of Cumbernauld, Lanarkshire, in January of the latter year. He died 7th May, 1650. By his countess, Lady Margaret Livingstone, second daughter of the first earl of Linlithgow, he had, with three daughters, two sons, John, third earl of Wigton, and the Hon. Sir William Fleming. The latter, in September 1640, was by the Scotch army sent to King Charles I., with the conditions whereon they would agree to a pacification, which led to the treaty of Ripon; and in 1648 he was dispatched to invite Prince Charles to come to Scotland. He was gentleman usher to Charles I., and chamberlain of the household to Charles II.

John, third earl of Wigton, when Lord Fleming, joined the marquis of Montrose. He was at the battle of Philiphaugh in 1645, and escaped with the marquis to the highlands, where he was concealed for some time. He died in February 1665.

His eldest son, John, fourth earl of Wigton, died April 1668, leaving only a daughter, Lady Jean, countess of Panmure, and was succeeded by his brother William, fifth earl of Wigton. This nobleman was a privy councillor to Charles II., sheriff of the county and governor of the castle of Dumbarton. He died in April 1681. He married Lady Henriet Seton, eldest daughter of the second earl of Dunfermline, and by her had two sons and one daughter, Lady Mary, wife of the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, and mother of William, earl of Panmure.

The elder son, John, sixth earl of Wigton, after the Revolution, attended James VII. at St. Germains. He opposed the treaty of union in the parliament of 1706, voting against every article; and, on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, by warrant of Major-general Williams. The court of justiciary ordained the governor of the castle to set him at liberty 24th June 1716. In 1736 he was appointed king's chamberlain of Fife. He died at Edinburgh 10th February 1744, in his 71st year, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, seventh earl of Wigton. The latter died, unmarried, 26th May 1747, when the title became dormant, and the family estates devolved on his niece, Lady Clementina, second daughter of the sixth earl, and wife of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinston. Her grandson, Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinston Fleming, M.P. for Stirlingshire, and governor of Greenwich Hospital, who died in 1840, inherited the family estates of Cumbernauld and Biggar.

The title of earl of Wigton was assumed by Charles Ross Fleming, M.D. of Dublin, claiming to be nearest male heir, and after his death, 18th October 1769, by his son, Hamilton Fleming, an officer in the 13th regiment of foot, but the House of Lords, on petitions to the king being referred to them, resolved that they had no right to it, and it is still in abeyance.

WILKIE, William, D.D., author of an epic poem, now only known by name, entitled 'The Epigoniad,' the son of a respectable farmer, was born at Echlin, in the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, October 5, 1721. He received his elementary education at the parish school, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the university of Edinburgh. During his attendance at college his father died, and left him, with the charge of his mother and three sisters, the stock and unexpired lease of a small farm, at Fisher's Tryst, a few miles west from Edinburgh, the management of which he was in consequence obliged to undertake. He continued, however, to prosecute his studies in divinity till he was licensed to preach the gospel. In May 1753 he was appointed assistant minister of the parish of Ratho; and became so great a favourite with the earl of Lauderdale, the patron of the parish, that, on the death of the incumbent, three years afterwards, his lordship conferred on him the living.

While yet a mere youth, he is said to have evinced strong indications of poetical talent. In the Statistical Account of the parish of Dalmeny, there is a copy of some indifferent verses 'On a Storm,' alleged to have been written by him when in his tenth year; but with more probability the period of their composition may be referred to his

sixteenth or seventeenth year. In 1757 he published at Edinburgh his celebrated epic, entitled 'The Epigoniad, a Poem in Nine Books,' the fruit of many years' study and application. This learned poem, which is founded on a subject in the fourth Iliad of Homer, relative to the sacking of Thebes, met with much temporary success in Scotland, but in England it had few readers, and was very severely handled by the critical and monthly reviewers. Nevertheless, the first impression being soon exhausted, a second edition, corrected and improved, was published in 1759, to which was added 'A Dream, in the Manner of Spenser.' In spite of this lively and elegant apology for his Epigoniad, for such it really was, and of a letter by Hume in its favour, addressed to the editors of the 'Critical Review,' appended to its tail, as it were, as boys affix bits of paper to a kite to make it mount, the work was too cumbrous, and had too much of a gravitating tendency ever to keep itself before the public, and is now consigned to undisturbed silence and neglect.

In 1759 Mr. Wilkie was elected professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, and, on removing thither, he took his sisters to reside with him. With about £200, which at this period was all he possessed, he purchased a few acres of almost waste land in the neighbourhood, and resumed his farming occupations, by which, and his frugal habits, he was enabled to leave, at his death, property to the amount of £3,000. In 1766 the university of St. Andrews conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1768 he published a series of sixteen 'Moral Fables, in Verse,' dedicated to his early patron the earl of Lauderdale; but, though these pieces possessed much propriety of sentiment and ease of expression, they did not add to his reputation as a poet. Dr. Wilkie died at St. Andrews, after a lingering illness, October 10, 1772, in the 51st year of his age. Several amusing stories are told of his eccentricities. He suffered so much from ague, that, to keep up a perspiration, he used to lie in bed with no less than two dozen pairs of blankets upon him; and, to avoid all chance of the cold damp, he never slept in clean sheets, either at home or in a friend's house! His street dress usually consisted of several flannel jackets, waistcoats, and topcoat, and over all a greatcoat and gown, which gave him a very grotesque appearance. Although of parsimonious habits, he had a benevolent disposition, and in his latter years was in the habit of giving away £20 annually in charity. He was at times so very absent, that he would even forget when in the pulpit to take off his hat; once he forgot to pronounce the blessing after public service, and at another time he dispensed the Sacrament, without consecrating the elements! Added to these peculiarities, he indulged in the use of tobacco to an immoderate excess.

WILKIE, Sir David, a distinguished painter, styled by Haydon "the Raffaele of domestic art," was the son of the Rev. David Wilkie, minister of Cults, near Cupar Fife, where he was born in 1785. At fifteen years of age he entered the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, then under the direction of Mr. John Graham, where he remained for four years, and during that period he had for his fellow-students Sir William Allan, the celebrated painter, and John Burnet, who became the first engraver in Europe. At nineteen years of age Wilkie painted his wonderful picture of the 'Fair,' without having ever seen a picture by Teniers. While he remained at Edinburgh, he also finished a small picture of the 'Village Politicians,' for an engraver; and, on repairing to London in 1805, with a letter to Mr. Greville, he was introduced to the earl of Mansfield, who gave him a commission for a picture, when he repeated the 'Politicians' for his lordship, and in the following year it was exhibited at the Royal Academy. Wilkie, in the meantime, supported himself chiefly by the produce of some of his small pictures exposed in a window at Charing-Cross. In 1807 he exhibited his 'Blind Fiddler,' painted for Sir George Beaumont, now in the National Gallery, the surpassing excellence of which at once placed him at the head of his own style. In 1808 he exhibited 'the Card Players;' and in 1809 'the Cut Finger' and 'the Rent Day;' and in November of the latter year he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. In February 1811 he was made a Royal Academician, and gave for his diploma-picture 'Boys Digging for Rats.' From this time until 1825 he regularly

produced and sold at increasing prices, year by year, his well-known and most celebrated works, most of which have been engraved. The following is a brief enumeration of them:—In 1811, 'A Gamekeeper' and 'A Humorous Scene;' in 1812, 'Blind Man's Buff,' a Sketch, and 'The Village Festival,' now in the National Gallery; in 1813, the finished picture of 'Blind Man's Buff;' in 1814, 'The Letter of Introduction,' and 'Duncan Gray;' in 1815, 'Distraining for Rent;' in 1816, 'The Rabbit on the Wall;' in 1817, 'The Breakfast;' in 1818, 'The Errand Boy' and 'The Abbotsford Family;' in 1819, 'The Penny Wedding;' in 1820, 'The Reading of the Will;' in 1821, 'Guess my Name' and 'Newsmongers;' in 1822, 'Chelsea Pensioners Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo;' in 1823, 'The Parish Beadle;' in 1824, 'Smugglers offering Run Goods for Sale or Concealment,' and 'The Cottage Toilet;' and, in 1825, 'The Highland Family.'

In the latter year Wilkie lost a considerable sum in a speculation in which he had engaged, a circumstance that had a visible effect upon his constitution, and for the recovery of his health his medical attendants advised a tour on the Continent. On this occasion he visited Rome and Madrid, and was absent for about three years. During this period he was not idle; besides making a great number of studies, he nearly completed some pictures both in Italy and Spain. Soon after his return in 1828, he began to display a total change in the style of his execution, the choice of his subject, and the principle of his light and shades. In his earlier paintings he adopted the principle of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The mingled beauties of Teniers, Wouvremans, and Ostade, were present, without the grossness of their subjects, or the coarseness of their incidents. He was no imitator, however, of any of them. He saw nature through the same medium through which those great artists had contemplated her, and, his judgment assuring him that the course they pursued was correct, he adopted it as his own. In the same manner, on arriving amidst the accumulated treasures of the Spanish school at Madrid, he was struck with admiration at the powerful effects its artists had produced; and he resolved on the hazardous experiment of resting his future fame on a style utterly opposed to that in which he then stood unrivalled amidst European artists. Instead of a general breadth of light, he adopted powerful contrasts, in place of rendering his darks valuable by the great prevalence of light, he made his brilliancy of light to depend upon the predominance of the dark. The following are the principal pictures painted by him in his second style:—'The Spanish Posada;' 'The Maid of Saragossa;' 'The Guerilla's Departure;' 'The Guerilla's Return;' 'John Knox Preaching before Mary Queen of Scots,' exhibited in 1832; 'Spanish Monks,' exhibited in 1833; 'Not at Home,' and 'Spanish Mother and Child,' in 1834; 'Columbus,' in 1835; 'Peep-o'-day Boys' Cabin,' in 1836; 'Mary Queen of Scots escaping from Lochleven Castle,' 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' 'The Empress Josephine,' and 'The Fortune-teller,' in 1837; 'Queen Victoria's First Council,' in 1838; 'The Discovery of the Body of Tippoo Saib,' and 'Grace before Meat,' in 1839; and 'Benvenuto Cellini and the Pope,' and 'The Irish Whisky Still,' in 1840. Besides these, he left an unfinished picture of 'John Knox Administering the Sacrament,' one of his principal pictures. 'The Preaching of John Knox,' which is a most magnificent and truly national picture, was purchased by Sir Robert Peel at a considerable sum.

Mr. R. B. Haydon, himself a painter of great eminence, thus speaks of Wilkie's change of style: "He first startled the British artists from their absurd excess in imitating Reynolds, by the power and beauty of his 'Village Politicians,' and founded our unrivalled domestic school. Had he persevered in the path which Nature had carved out for him, had he wisely gone on adding perfection to perfection, there is no calculating on the extent of excellence to which he must have carried his works, for his invention was flowing and continual, his eye for the quantities of composition exquisite, his taste simple, his eagerness for improvement great, and, at that time, his industry incessant; but, alas! he soon observed that power and competence were seldom obtained in England by inventive art, and having a great relish for society, where a man can hardly keep to a great and solitary principle, he listened to the flatteries of those who wished to have their heads immor-

talized by the hand of him who was so celebrated in Europe for his own peculiar department. This was the origin of that singular and unfortunate change in his progress, and he soon began to prefer the more profitable ease and lazy luxury of portrait to the energy of invention, the industry of selecting models, and the inadequate reward for his earlier and more beautiful works. From portrait, the full size, the transition seemed to Wilkie easy into 'high art;' but here, again, his ignorance of the naked form, his want of poetry of mind, proved him to be more unqualified than for elevated portrait; and, with the single exception of Knox, his attempts in that style were painful."

On the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, January 7, 1830, Wilkie, through the influence of the late Sir William Knighton, was appointed principal painter in ordinary to his majesty, and sergeant-painter to the king. At this time he was busily employed upon his portrait of George IV. in the Highland costume, and on his picture of the Reception of his Majesty at Holyrood-house. On the accession of William IV., who had a great regard for him, his appointments were continued, and in 1836 he was knighted. When Queen Victoria came to the throne, Sir David was honoured by sittings from her majesty for his elaborate picture of her first council, and also with a few for a portrait of herself. But he was not commanded to execute any of the numerous likenesses of the monarch which are usually called for at the commencement of a new reign, and the performance of which is generally held to be the privilege of the painter to the court. This apparent neglect wounded the sensitive mind of Sir David, but the impression was soon effaced by the amiable consideration of his royal mistress, who sent him on a mission to Constantinople, to paint the portrait of the sultan for the royal collection. After visiting Syria and Egypt, he arrived at Malta on board the Oriental steamer, on his return to England, in perfect health and high spirits, having everywhere been received with the honours due to his genius. During his absence from England he had been busily employed, and his portfolio was filled with materials for future pictures. One of his last works was a portrait of Mehemet Ali. At Malta he was induced by the climate to partake too incautiously of fruit, and he increased the feverish disposition which ensued by resorting to the cooling effects of ice. After leaving the island, his illness increased so much that he was for two days confined to his cabin. On the night of the 31st of May the Oriental entered Gibraltar Bay, and, having received the mail on board, made sail for England, no one having been permitted to go on shore. Shortly after the ship had got under weigh, at six o'clock on the morning of June 1, his companion, Mr. Woodburne, went into Sir David's berth, to request him to come up and breakfast with the company. Sir David replied that he would probably do so, but would like first to see the doctor. Mr. Gattie, a medical gentleman, was called for the purpose, but he was so much alarmed by Sir David's appearance, that he sought the assistance of the medical attendant of Sir James Carnac from Bombay, who was one of the passengers. The latter accordingly visited the patient, and he agreed with Mr. Gattie that he was in great danger. All the remedies within their reach were applied by the medical gentlemen, and every exertion was used to save the illustrious sufferer, but without avail. Sir David gradually sunk; he became unconscious about half-past seven, and at eight o'clock he died, June 1, 1841, in the 55th year of his age. At the request of the passengers the vessel put back to Gibraltar, but, owing to the strictness of the quarantine laws, and the dread of the plague, the body was not allowed to be sent on shore for interment, and it was judged best to commit the remains of the great painter to the deep, which was done in the most solemn and impressive manner, as the Oriental stood out of the bay on her way to England.

Sir David Wilkie was never married. He resided of late years in the neighbourhood of Kensington, his establishment being superintended by a most amiable, affectionate, and devoted sister. He had also a brother, Mr. Thomas Wilkie, a merchant in the city. "In private life," says Mr. Haydon, "his character was simple, honourable, prudent, and decorous; a tender heart was concealed by a timid manner, which to strangers more than bordered on apparent coldness. He had been a dutiful son, an affectionate brother,

and was an attached friend. His address was reserved, as if he feared to offend more than he wished to please. His early struggles had taught him submission and docility, which he never lost even in the society of his equals. His education had been imperfect, but his great capacity, sound common sense, and shrewd observation, made him a delightful companion with an intimate friend. Though in private life he was always consistent in the practice of his art, he betrayed a perpetual appetite for new modes. He was not only at the mercy of his own whims, but of those of infinitely inferior men, and, like Reynolds, believed every night he had hit the right thing, which the first ray of the morning sun dispelled like a vapour." A writer in the *Times*, after giving a short sketch of his life, says:—"He was fond of amusing himself occasionally, when in the society of his literary and artistic friends, in the representation of *tableaux vivans*, an amusement extremely characteristic of his long and unvarying habit of observation, which appears to have been one of the qualities for which he was most remarkable. At such periods he would propose a subject, and by the use of costumes and draperies, of which he possessed a large store, and the judicious application and management of light, impress an effect upon the eye similar to that produced by the pictures of many of the great masters. A close and careful observation of every variety of composition or of form always preceded the production of his greater works, more especially those which he painted in what may be termed his first style. Every article of furniture depicted, or of accessory, however minute or humble, introduced into his composition, was modelled or carved for the purpose, and each was transferred to the canvass from the thing itself. Nor was the perspective less accurately considered, for the interiors we see in his pictures, conveying to the eyes such exactness of delineation, were the faithful transcripts of the models he had already planned and procured to be executed for him. Early habits of care in pecuniary matters led him, as he advanced in life, to a rigidness of expenditure bordering on parsimony, but his warmth of heart and affection for his family prompted his aid to them, when wanted, with unsparing liberality. In his intercourse with society he would freely state his opinions, and though he was careful not to offend the prejudices of others, he never shrank from a plain and straightforward assertion of his views. He who sought his professional advice was sure to have a courteous reception, and could never leave him without benefiting by his judgment. No petty feeling of jealousy induced him to withhold his stores of knowledge, nor could his profound intimacy with the principles of his art ever render him impatient of the task of giving to his less gifted brethren the results of his study, or the fruits of his experience. His strong natural sense, his shrewdness of remark, and his quiet vein of humour, rendered his conversation as instructive as it was agreeable; so much so, indeed, that George Colman, on one occasion, observed to a mutual friend, that "That Scotchman's conversation was worth a guinea an hour, for his sly wit and acute observation." His portrait is subjoined.

Sir David Wilkie's unfinished works and original sketches were exposed to sale in May 1842, and brought the sum of £6,663 14s. 6d. The sale lasted six days. A memoir of his life was published in 1844 by Allan Cunningham.

WILLIAM I., KING OF SCOTS, styled William the Lion, from being the first Scottish monarch who assumed the figure of a lion rampant on his shield, grandson of David I., and brother of Malcolm IV., was born in 1143. He succeeded to the throne in 1165, and soon after he repaired to the English court, to endeavour to obtain from Henry II. of England the restoration of the territory of Northumberland, which had been relinquished by Malcolm. Henry put him off with fair promises, and, at length, finding all his solicitations fruitless, William sent ambassadors to France, in 1168, and concluded a treaty with the French king against England. In 1172 he joined with Richard, *Cœur de Lion*, in a confederacy against the English monarch, father of that prince, who promised to restore to him the earldom of Northumberland, and to give to his brother, David, the earldom of Cambridge. In accordance with this agreement, William invaded England. He divided his army into three columns; the first of which laid siege to Carlisle, the second he himself led into Northumberland, and his brother, David, advanced with the third into Leicestershire. After reducing the castles of Burgh, Appleby, and Warkworth, William joined that division of his army which was besieging Carlisle. The place was already so much weakened, that the governor had agreed to surrender it by a certain day, provided it was not previously relieved; on which the king, leaving some troops to continue the siege, invested the castle with part of the forces under his command, at the same time sending a strong reinforcement to his brother David. At this juncture, when his army was so much reduced, he received intelligence that a strong body of English were on their march to surprise him. Retiring to Alnwick, he laid siege to that place; but was unexpectedly attacked by 400 Yorkshire horsemen, who, disguising themselves in Scottish habits, had approached his camp unobserved. William mistook them for a party of his own stragglers returning loaded with spoil; but the display of the English banners soon undeceived him. On perceiving his error, he gallantly charged the enemy at the head of sixty horse; but being overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond castle. He was then carried in chains before Henry, at Northampton, and ordered to be sent to the castle of Falaise in Normandy, where he was confined with other state prisoners. Towards the close of the year he regained his liberty, but only by consenting to do homage to Henry for Scotland and all his other possessions; and, as a security, he was obliged to deliver into the hands of the English monarch the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling. David, the king's brother, with twenty barons, who were present at the signing of this convention, were given to Henry as hostages on the occasion. This took place in 1174, and in the succeeding year, William, with the clergy and barons, did homage to Henry at York.

In 1188 the bishop of Durham was sent by Henry into Scotland to levy a contribution for the Holy War; and the restitution of the castles of Roxburgh and Berwick were offered to William, to induce him to give the tenths of his kingdom for the purpose; but the Scottish clergy and barons assembled in parliament, indignantly refused their consent, declaring that "they would not pay, although both kings should have sworn to levy them." On the death of Henry in 1189, Richard, his successor, having resolved on an expedition into the Holy Land, that he might secure the quiet of his dominions in his absence, determined upon making the Scots his friends, and restored to William all the rights and territories which had been wrested from him during the reign of his father. For this William agreed to pay ten thousand merks sterling. The treaty entered into between the two monarchs on this occasion is still extant. In it Richard acknowledges that "all the conventions and acts of submission from William to the crown of England had been extorted from him by unprecedented writings and duresse;" and thus was Scotland restored to her independence, of which she had been temporarily deprived, by measures, on the part of Henry, which even the English themselves considered as forced and unjust. William continued a faithful ally of Richard, and when the latter was imprisoned by the emperor of Germany, on his return from Palestine, the king of Scotland sent an army to assist his regency against his brother John, who had usurped

the throne of England. After the death of Richard, William demanded restitution from King John of the three northern counties of England, which the latter refused to deliver up. In 1209 both monarchs assembled their forces on the borders; but the barons of both countries interfered, and succeeded in adjusting, without bloodshed, the differences between them. William died at Stirling, December 2, 1214, and was interred in the Abbey of Arbroath. He married, in 1186, Ermingarde, daughter of Richard, viscount de Beaumont, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

WILLISON, JOHN, an eminent divine and religious writer, was born in 1680, and from an early age was intended by his parents for the church. After completing his regular course of academical education, he entered on the study of divinity, and having been duly licensed, he became, in 1703, minister of Brechin, in consequence of a unanimous call which he received from that town. Shortly after, the popularity he had acquired by his abilities as a preacher, with the simplicity and purity of his manners, and the gentleness and benevolence of his disposition, caused him to be invited to supply a vacancy at Dundee, where he spent the remainder of his life. He now took a prominent part in all public discussions regarding ecclesiastical affairs, and showed himself, in particular, opposed to the exercise of patronage in the church. Distinguished above many of his contemporaries by his superior attainments, activity, and zeal, he was considered in his day the leader of the popular or Evangelical party; and, in 1735, when the General Assembly resolved to apply to Parliament for the repeal of the oppressive act of 1712, he and Messrs. Gordon and Mackintosh were sent to London to attend to this important matter. All their efforts, however, to procure a repeal of the act proved fruitless, as have those of many other good men since their time.

Mr. Willison was the author of several works of a religious nature, which have been long held in high estimation, a list of which is subjoined. He died at Dundee, in the bosom of his family, May 3, 1750, in the seventieth year of his age, and forty-seventh of his ministry.

His works are·

Example of Plain Catechising upon the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Edin. 1737, 8vo.

Afflicted Man's Companion; or a Directory for Families and Persons afflicted with Sickness or any other Distress. Edin. 1755, 8vo.

Sacramental Meditations and Advices, grounded upon Scripture-texts, proper for Communicants to prepare their hearts, excite their affections, quicken their graces, and enliven their devotion on sacramental occasions; together with a short Christian Directory, consisting of forty Scripture directions proper for all Christians intending Heaven, and a variety of Scripture Songs for Zion's travellers on their way thither, to which are added, by way of appendix, Three Sermons. Edin. 1769, 12mo.

The Balm of Gilead.

In 1793 two Sermons, preached by Mr. Willison some time before his death, 'On the Increase of Christ's Kingdom,' containing an allusion to the demoralized state of France, were published at London, under the title of 'A Prophecy of the French Revolution and the Downfall of Antichrist.'

WILLOCK, JOHN, one of the first and most active of the Scottish Reformers, and principal coadjutor of Knox, was a native of Ayrshire, and is supposed to have been educated at the university of Glasgow. According to Bishop Lesly, he was originally a Dominican friar in the town of Ayr, but Spottiswood says he belonged to the Franciscan order. He had become a convert to the Reformed doctrines before 1541, and, having thrown off the monastic habit, he retired into England; but, during the persecution for the Six Articles, the same year he was for some time confined in the prison of the Fleet. During the reign of Edward VI. he preached the gospel freely, and was appointed one of the chaplains of the duke of Suffolk, father of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Queen Mary in 1553, Willock, with many other Protestants, took refuge on the continent, and, proceeding to the city of Embden, in East Friesland, he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he had previously studied, for a subsistence.

His talents, medical skill, and integrity, introduced him to the notice of Anne, duchess of Friesland, who then governed the country, and who was induced, in the summer of 1555, to send him to Scotland on a mission to congratulate the queen regent on her accession to the regency, and to make some arrangements respecting the trade between the two countries. "The public character," says M'Crie, in his Life of Knox, "with which he was invested, gave him an opportunity of cultivating acquaintance with the leading Protestants

and, while he resided in Edinburgh, they met with him in private, and listened to his religious exhortations." So high did he stand in the estimation of Knox, that, in his History, the latter never mentions him without expressions of affection and esteem. In the end of the year he returned to Embden, but in the summer of 1558 he received a new commission from the duchess, and again came to Scotland, where his presence was much required by the Protestant party. Soon after his arrival he was seized with a severe illness, but this did not prevent him from preaching, from his bed, the Reformed doctrines, to great numbers of the nobility, gentry, and others who came to hear him.

After his recovery, wishing to remain in Scotland, he resigned his commission from the duchess, and resolved to devote himself entirely to the advancement of the Protestant cause in his native country. With Mr. William Harlowe, he began to preach openly in Edinburgh and Leith, while Mr. Paul Methven, Mr. John Douglas, Erskine of Dun, and others, proclaimed the doctrines of the Reformation in various parts of Scotland. Till the arrival of Knox from Geneva in May 1559, the great burden of affairs lay chiefly on the shoulders of Willock, who, having retired to the town of Ayr, preached regularly in St. John's church of that town, being protected by the earl of Glencairn and a numerous band of the nobility and gentry of Ayrshire. While occupied in this duty, he had a long controversial correspondence with Quentin Kennedy, the famous abbot of Crossraguel. He also seems to have had a controversy with Black, a Dominican friar, and Robert Maxwell, a schoolmaster in Glasgow.

With the view of intimidating the Protestant party, the queen regent summoned their preachers, mentioning particularly Knox, Willock, Douglas, and Methven, to appear before her and her council at Stirling, May 10, 1559, to answer for their reputed heresy and schismatical conduct. Finding, however, that, previous to the day appointed, the Reformers had assembled in vast numbers at Perth, she persuaded Erskine of Dun to prevail on his brethren to disperse, promising that their preachers should be unmolested, and all their grievances redressed. On this assurance, the greater part of the Protestants returned to their homes. But when the day of trial came, the summons was called by orders of the queen, and the preachers outlawed for not answering the citation. The perfidy of the regent on this occasion led to the destruction of the monasteries, first at Perth, and then in various other towns in the kingdom, to the interdiction of the popish worship in Scotland, and finally to the overthrow of her own authority.

In the end of June the lords of the congregation arrived in the capital, with Knox and Willock in their company. The former was straightway elected minister of Edinburgh, and Protestant ministers preached freely in all the churches. In virtue of a truce agreed to between the queen regent, then with her party at Dunbar, and the Protestant lords, dated July 24, the latter with their adherents left Edinburgh, taking Knox with them. Willock, who was less obnoxious to the Papists, was appointed to officiate in his stead, and preached regularly in St. Giles'. In this difficult situation he displayed a firmness and prudence which eminently qualified him for the high office to which he had been called in the absence of Knox. The regent made several pressing attempts to have the Roman Catholic service re-established in the church of St. Giles, but Mr. Willock and the citizens declared that they could not relinquish the right which was secured to them by the late treaty, nor allow idolatry to be again set up in the High Church of the city. Although the French mercenaries in the service of the regent paraded the city in an insolent and supercilious manner, and often disturbed, by their loud talking and noise, the Protestant worship, Willock maintained his place, and in the month of August administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after the reformed manner, for the first time in Edinburgh, in St. Giles' church.

The queen regent having broken the treaty, and retired to Leith, which she fortified and defended with French troops, a convention of the nobility, barons, and burgesses, was held at Edinburgh, October 21, to deliberate as to her deposition from the government, to which the two principal ministers, Willock and Knox, were called for their opinion and advice. By this assembly, she was

suspended from her authority as regent of the kingdom until a meeting of the free parliament, and a council was elected for the management of public affairs during the interval. When treating of religious matters, four of the ministers, namely, Knox, Willock, Christopher Goodman, and Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway, who had embraced the Reformation, were appointed to assist in the deliberations of the council. During the last illness of the queen regent, who died in Edinburgh castle, June 10, 1560, she was attended by Mr. Willock, at her own request.

After the establishment of the Reformed religion, the committee of parliament, in July 1560, nominated Mr. Willock superintendent of Glasgow and of the western provinces. Having been absent in England, he was not ordained till September 14, 1561. At the meeting of the General Assembly at Perth, June 25, 1563, he was chosen moderator, and during the proceedings before the court, he was desired to withdraw, when "it was complained that he did not his endeavour for the extirpation of popery." Being told, on his return to the meeting, of what he had been accused, "he desired to be disburthened of the great charge laid upon him, which he had undertaken only for a time." In June 1565 he was again chosen moderator. Shortly after he returned into England, where he continued about three years. His wife, being an Englishwoman, is supposed to be the reason why he went so often to that country. In December 1567 the Assembly addressed an affectionate and energetic letter to him, soliciting his return, in consequence of which he came again into Scotland before the beginning of July 1568, at which time the Assembly met, and again made choice of him as their moderator. After this date no further mention is made of Mr. Willock in any of the histories of the period. He is supposed to have returned into England, and to have died there.

WILSON, Florence, known among contemporary scholars by his Latin name of Florentius Volusenus, a learned writer of the sixteenth century, was born on the banks of the Lossie, near Elgin, about 1500. He was educated in his native place, and prosecuted his academical studies in the university of King's college, Aberdeen. Repairing afterwards to England, his talents recommended him to the notice of Cardinal Wolsey, who appointed him preceptor to his nephew, and he accompanied the latter to Paris, where he went for his education. On Wolsey's death, in 1530, Wilson lost his pupil, but he soon after found another patron in the learned Cardinal du Bellai, archbishop of Paris. Intending to proceed to Rome with this prelate, he travelled with him as far as Avignon, where he was seized with an illness, which caused him to be left behind, and prevented his farther journey.

Having neither money nor friends, he resolved to apply to the celebrated Cardinal Sadolet, bishop of Carpentras; and, arriving at his house at night, was readily admitted into his library, where the bishop was then engaged at his studies. Wilson's skill in the learned languages strongly prepossessed the cardinal in his favour, and he procured for him the appointment of teacher of Greek and Latin in the public school of Carpentras. During the time that he held this situation, he composed his excellent dialogue, 'De Animi Tranquillitate,' first printed at Leyden, by Gryphius, in 1543. In this work, which displays throughout a vast compass of learning, and an intimate acquaintance with all the Greek and Latin classics, there are interspersed several little pieces of Latin poetry of his own composition, which in elegance are little inferior to the productions of his contemporary Buchanan.

About 1546, After residing at Carpentras for ten years, Wilson felt a strong desire to revisit Scotland, and accordingly set out on his return home; but was taken ill on the road, and died at Vienne in Dauphiny about 1547. He maintained a high character for learning in the age in which he lived, and Buchanan paid a tribute to his genius and virtues in an epigram which he wrote upon his death.—His works are:

Commentatio Theologica in Aphorismos dissecta per Sebast. Gryphæum. Leyden, 1539, 8vo.

Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ Synopsis, Lib. iv. Of these works there are no copies extant, and it is doubtful whether the last was ever printed.

De Tranquillitate Animi. Leyden, 1543, 4to. Reprinted at Edinburgh 1571, 8vo. Edin. 1707, 8vo. Corrected by Ruddiman, in 1751, 12mo, with a Preface by Dr. John Ward.

He is said to have written a book of Latin Poems, printed in London in 1619, 4to.

Two Letters by Wilson, the one in Latin, the other in English, the latter addressed to Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Lord Cromwell, earl of Essex, are inserted in the Bannatyne Miscellany.

WILSON, Alexander, M.D., the father of Scottish letter-founders, was born at St. Andrews in 1714. He was educated for the medical profession; and, in 1737, repaired to London to seek for employment. Soon after his arrival, he was engaged as assistant to a surgeon and apothecary in respectable practice, who was a native of France. About a year afterwards he was introduced by Mr. David Gregory, professor of mathematics at St. Andrews, to Dr. Charles Stewart, physician to Archibald Lord Isla, afterwards duke of Argyle; and by that gentleman he was made known to his lordship, who received him with great kindness, and bestowed on him several marks of his attention and favour. Being of an ingenious mechanical turn, he constructed for his lordship and some of his friends thermometers of different kinds, with more perfection and elegance than was at that time common in London. Shortly after, a circumstance accidentally occurred which gave a new direction to his genius, and eventually led to an entire change of his profession. He had by chance one day visited a letter-foundry with a friend, who wanted to purchase some types; and his attention being particularly directed to the implements used by the workmen in prosecuting that art, the idea struck him of being able to introduce a certain important improvement into the process. He imparted his scheme to a friend named Bain, also from St. Andrews, who, like himself, possessed a considerable share of ingenuity, perseverance, and enterprise, and the two young adventurers resolved to relinquish all other pursuits, for the purpose of following the business of letter-founding, according to the improved plan proposed by Mr. Wilson. Having waited on Lord Isla, and communicated to him his views on the subject, his lordship expressed his entire approbation of the undertaking. Messrs. Wilson and Bain then entered into partnership, and, having taken convenient apartments, applied with great assiduity to the different preparatory steps of the project. "But although," says Mr. Hansard, in his Typographia, "they found their task grow more and more arduous as their experience improved, it may yet be mentioned as a fact which bespeaks singular probity of mind, that they never once attempted to gain any insight whatever, through the means of workmen employed in any of the London foundries, some of whom they understood could have proved of considerable service to them."

In consequence of the expense attending their residence in London, they returned about 1739 to St. Andrews, where they continued to prosecute their experiments, but were unsuccessful in carrying out their scheme of improvement. Having, however, acquired some knowledge of the art of letter-founding, they determined upon pursuing the ordinary mode of preparing the types, and by their own unassisted efforts and mechanical ability, they were at length enabled to cast a few founts of Roman and Italic characters. They subsequently hired some workmen, whom they instructed in the necessary operations, and at last opened their infant letter-foundry at St. Andrews in 1742. The printers of Scotland at that period were supplied by the London foundries, which put them to much inconvenience, and they were, therefore, glad to encourage the manufacturing of types so near their own home. Their liberal orders enabled Messrs. Wilson and Bain to add to the number of their founts, and being now engaged in a regular business, the increasing demand for their types, and the prospect of extending their sales to Ireland and North America, induced them, in 1744, to remove their letter-foundry to Camlachie, in the immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow. In the autumn of 1747, with the view of extending their connections in Ireland, Mr. Bain settled at Dublin, and, two years after, the partnership was totally dissolved.

During his residence at Camlachie, Dr. Wilson had become acquainted with most of the eminent and learned men of the city of Glasgow. When the professors of the college formed the design, with Messrs. Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers to the university, of printing splendid editions of the Greek classics, Dr. Wilson executed new types for these works after an improved model of his own, accomplishing his task at an expense of time and labour which could not be compensated by any profits arising from the sale of the types

themselves. In consequence of his disinterested conduct on this occasion, his name was mentioned in the preface to the folio Homer, in terms of highly deserved commendation. In 1760 he was appointed professor of practical astronomy in the university of Glasgow. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and, in 1774 and 1783, he contributed two interesting papers on the Solar Spots, to the London Philosophical Transactions. He died October 16, 1786.

About two years after he had been appointed to his professorship, the foundry was removed to the more immediate vicinity of the college, and its further enlargement and improvement devolved on his two sons, under whose management it attained, before their father's death, to the highest reputation. The types manufactured there were highly esteemed all over Europe for their elegance and durability. Those in the Greek character, especially, were held to be unrivalled. In 1832 a branch from the Glasgow establishment was commenced at Edinburgh. In 1834 the business of the Glasgow establishment was removed to London. A branch was afterwards established in Dublin.

WILSON, JOHN, author of 'The Clyde,' a poem, the son of a small farmer, in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, was born there June 30, 1720. He received his education at the grammar-school of Lanark; but when only in his fourteenth year, his father died, and his mother's poverty obliged her to withdraw him from school. He had made such rapid progress in learning, however, that even at this early age, he was able to begin instructing others, and from this period, till he arrived at manhood, he maintained himself chiefly by private teaching. In 1746 he was appointed parish schoolmaster of his native parish, and in this situation he continued for many years. His first production as an author was a 'Dramatic Essay,' which he afterwards expanded into the 'Earl Douglas,' a tragedy. This he published at Glasgow in 1764, with his poem of 'The Clyde,' the former dedicated to Archibald duke of Douglas, and the latter inscribed to the duchess. In the course of the same year he removed to Rutherglen, on the invitation of some gentlemen who wished him to teach their sons the classics. In 1767, on a vacancy occurring in the grammar-school of Greenock, he was offered the situation of master on the singular condition that he should abandon "the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making." With this Gothic proposition, having a wife and family to support, poor Wilson was obliged to comply, and accordingly burnt the greater part of his unfinished manuscripts. He died, June 2, 1789, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. A few poetic fragments, that had escaped the flames, were found among his papers. These seem chiefly to have been hurried effusions on temporary subjects, or juvenile paraphrases of passages of Scripture.

An improved edition of his 'Clyde,' which he had prepared for the press before being appointed master of the Greenock grammar-school, was published by the late Dr. Leyden, in the first volume of 'Scottish Descriptive Poems,' with a biographical sketch of the author prefixed.

Wilson had two sons, both of whom gave great promise of poetical talents. "James, the eldest," says Dr. Leyden's Memoir, "a young man of more than ordinary abilities, displayed a fine taste for both poetry and drawing, and, like his father, possessed an uncommon share of humour. He went to sea, and after distinguishing himself in several naval engagements, was killed, October 11, 1776, in an action on Lake Champlain, in which his conduct received such approbation from his commanding officer, that a small pension was granted by government to his father. George, who died at the age of twenty-one years, was distinguished for his taste and classical erudition, as well as his poetical talents." Wilson had a brother, a blacksmith, who also possessed a poetical turn, and published some elegies.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Greenock magistrates, in placing an embargo on the muse of Wilson, did so in contravention of one of the acts of the General Assembly; that venerable body having, in 1645, enacted that, "for the remedy of the great decay of poesy, no schoolmaster be permitted to teach a grammar-school in burghs, or other considerable parishes, but such as, after examination, shall be found skilful in the Latin tongue, not only for prose, but also for verse."

Of this law, however, the enlightened bailies and skippers of Greenock were, of course, ignorant, when they issued their sapient interdict against the cultivation of poetry.

WILSON, James, an eminent American lawyer, and one of the subscribers of the Declaration of Independence, the son of a respectable farmer, was born in Scotland about 1742. After studying successively at Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh, he emigrated, in 1776, to Philadelphia, and was, for a few months, employed as a tutor in the college and academy of that place, in which capacity he acquired a high reputation for his classical learning. On relinquishing that situation, he commenced the study of the law, and at the end of two years was admitted to the bar. He began to practise, first at Reading, and then at Carlisle, and from the latter place he removed to Annapolis. In 1778 he returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In 1775 he was elected a member of Congress, and uniformly spoke and acted in favour of independence. In 1777 he was superseded in Congress through the influence of party spirit, but resumed his seat in 1782. In 1779 he received the arduous and delicate appointment of advocate-general for the French government in the United States, an office which he resigned in 1781, in consequence of difficulties respecting the mode of remuneration. He continued, however, to give his advice in such cases as were laid before him by the ministers and consuls of France until 1783, when the French transmitted to him a present of ten thousand livres.

In 1787 he was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and was one of the committee who reported the draught of the same. In the State Convention of Pennsylvania his exertions were of essential service in securing the adoption of the Constitution. He was subsequently a member of the Convention which changed the constitution of Pennsylvania, to render it conformable to that of the United States; and, being one of the committee appointed to prepare the draught, was intrusted with the duty of drawing it out in the proper form. In 1789 he was appointed, by General Washington, a judge of the supreme court of the United States, and, whilst on a circuit in North Carolina, in the discharge of his functions, he died at Edenton, August 28, 1798. His political and legal disquisitions, which are highly esteemed in America, have been published in three volumes.

WILSON, Alexander, the celebrated American ornithologist, also distinguished as a writer of Scottish poetry, was born at Paisley, July 6, 1766. His father was a distiller in a small way, and, being in poor circumstances, was not able to give him more than an ordinary education. In his thirteenth year he was bound apprentice for three years to his brother-in-law, William Duncan, a weaver, and, after completing his indenture, he worked for four years as a journeyman, at first in Paisley, afterwards in Lochwinnoch, where his father was then residing, and latterly at Queensferry with his old master and relative Duncan, who had removed to that place. An American biographer tells us, that he acquired the nickname of "the lazy weaver," from his love of reading, and attachment to the quiet and sequestered beauties of nature. He derived from his mother, who died when he was ten years of age, a taste for music, and he gave early indications of possessing poetical talent of a high order. Disgusted with the confined and monotonous nature of his employment, he resolved to abandon the shuttle, and betake himself to the wandering trade of a pedlar; and accordingly he carried a pack for a period of about three years. In 1789 he printed, at Paisley, a volume, entitled 'Poems, Humorous, Satirical, and Serious,' and offered for sale his chapman's wares and his book at the same time; but finding few customers for either, he returned to Lochwinnoch, and resumed his former occupation at the loom. In 1791 he hastily composed a poem on the question—'Whether the exertions of Allan Ramsay or Robert Ferguson had done most honour to Scottish poetry?' which he recited before the members of the debating society, called "The Forum," at Edinburgh, giving the preference to Ferguson, and soon after published it under the title of 'The Laurel Disputed.' At this time he wrote and recited in public two other poetical essays, and also contributed some pieces to Dr. Anderson's 'Bee.' In 1792 appeared his admirable narrative poem, 'Watty and Meg,' which, in

humour and truth of description, is not surpassed by any production of the Scottish muse. Being published without his name, it was universally ascribed to Burns. A violent dispute having some time after this broken out between the Paisley master weavers and the journeymen, Wilson took part with the latter, and published anonymously several bitter satires, the authorship of which was easily traced to him. For one of these, a severe and undeserved libel upon a respectable individual, he was tried, and, being convicted, was sentenced to a short imprisonment, and compelled to burn the obnoxious poem with his own hands at the public cross of Paisley. He was likewise looked upon with suspicion as a person who advocated the dangerous principles which the French Revolution had spread among the people, and especially among the weavers, who at that period of excitement were generally accounted levellers and democrats. These circumstances weighed heavily on his spirits, and led to his determination of emigrating to the United States.

To raise funds for this purpose he became industrious and economical, working indefatigably at the loom, and living upon a shilling a week, so that, in about four months, he had saved the amount of his passage money. He then bade farewell to his friends and relatives, and walked to Portpatrick, whence he passed over to Belfast, and embarked on board a ship bound for Newcastle, in the state of Delaware. Her complement of passengers being filled, Wilson and his nephew, William Duncan, who accompanied him, consented to sleep on deck during the voyage. With no better accommodation he crossed the Atlantic, and landed at his place of destination, July 14, 1794, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. To enable him to reach Philadelphia, he borrowed a small sum from a fellow-passenger, named Oliver, and, with his fowling-piece on his shoulder, he walked thirty-three miles to the capital of Pennsylvania. It is noticed by his biographers, that the first bird he saw in the western world was a red-headed woodpecker, which he shot and carried along with him. In Philadelphia he was employed for some weeks by an emigrant countryman as a copperplate printer. He then resumed his former trade of weaving, at which he worked for about a year, both in Philadelphia and at Shepherdstown, in Virginia. In 1795 he travelled through the north part of New Jersey as a pedlar, keeping a journal, which he had commenced at an early period in Scotland, and which he enriched with interesting observations and characteristic remarks on men and manners. On his return, he opened a school at Frankford, in Pennsylvania, and for several years he followed the profession of a teacher, having removed first to Milestown, and afterwards to Bloomfield, New Jersey. During all this time he assiduously studied those branches of learning in which he was deficient, and having successfully cultivated a knowledge of mathematics, to the business of a schoolmaster he added that of a surveyor. His sister, Mrs. Duncan, being left a widow, followed him and her son, with a family of small children, to the United States, and, by means of a loan, Wilson was enabled to purchase and stock a small farm for them in Ovid, Cayuga county, New York.

In 1802 he was appointed schoolmaster of a seminary in Kingsessing, on the banks of the Schuylkill, within four miles of Philadelphia, and at a short distance from the residence of William Bartram, the celebrated American naturalist. With this gentleman he soon became intimately acquainted, and also with Mr. Alexander Lawson, an engraver, who instructed him in drawing, colouring, and etching, though he made no progress until he attempted the delineation of birds. His success in this department of art led him to the study of ornithology, in which he engaged so enthusiastically as to form the project of publishing an account, with drawings, of all the birds of the middle states, and even of the Union; and he undertook several long pedestrian excursions into the woods, for the purpose of increasing his collection of birds, as well as of obtaining a knowledge of their history and habits. In the meantime, with the view of being relieved from the drudgery of a school, he contributed some essays to 'The Literary Magazine,' then conducted by Mr. Brockden Brown, and to Denny's Portfolio; but these efforts produced no change in his situation.

In October 1804, accompanied by his nephew and another individual, he made a pedestrian tour

to the Falls of the Niagara, and, on his return, he wrote his poem of 'The Foresters,' published in the Portfolio. From this time till 1806 he was busily employed on his great ornithological work, and his friend Lawson having declined to join with him in the undertaking, he proceeded with it alone, drawing, etching, and colouring all the plates himself. In the latter year he had the good fortune to be engaged, at a liberal salary, by Mr. Samuel F. Bradford, bookseller in Philadelphia, as assistant editor of the American edition of Rees' Cyclopædia. He now relinquished the office of a schoolmaster, and Mr. Bradford having agreed to take all the risk of publishing the Ornithology, he applied himself to preparing it for the press. In September 1808 the first volume of this great national work made its appearance, and its splendour and ability equally surprised and delighted the American public. Immediately on its publication, Wilson set out on a journey through the Eastern states, for the purpose of showing his book and soliciting subscriptions. He went as far as Maine, and returned through Vermont to Albany and Philadelphia. He afterwards undertook an expedition on the same errand to the South, passing through Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. When at Charleston he had procured only a hundred and twenty-five subscribers; at Savannah they had amounted to two hundred and fifty, "obtained," he says, "at a price worth five times their amount."

The second volume of the Ornithology was published in January 1810, and in the following month the author proceeded to Pittsburg. From thence, in a small boat or skiff, he descended the Ohio for about six hundred miles. He visited the numerous towns that had even then sprung up in the wilderness, and explored various parts of the country for the purpose of extending his observations, collecting specimens, and watching the habits of birds in their native haunts. "Since February 1810," he says, in a letter to his brother, David, a year or two afterwards, "I have slept for several weeks in the wilderness alone, in an Indian country, with my gun and my pistols in my bosom; and have found myself so much reduced by sickness as to be scarcely able to stand, when not within three hundred miles of a white settlement." Near Louisville he sold his skiff. and performed the journey to Natchez partly on foot and partly on horseback. In his diary he says: "This journey, four hundred and seventy-five miles from Nashville, I have performed alone, through difficulties which those who never passed the road could not have a conception of." He proceeded to New Orleans, and thence to New York, and home to Philadelphia.

Six volumes of the Ornithology were published previous to 1813, and the seventh appeared in that year. In 1812 Wilson was chosen a member of the Society of Artists of the United States, also of the American Philosophical Society, and of other learned bodies. In 1813 he had completed the letterpress of the eighth volume of the Ornithology; but from want of proper assistants to colour the plates, he was obliged to undertake the whole of this department himself, in addition to his other duties. After a few days' illness, he died, of dysentery, August 23, 1813, in his 48th year. The letterpress of the ninth volume of the Ornithology was supplied by his friend and companion in several excursions, Mr. George Ord, who prefixed an interesting memoir of the deceased naturalist. Three supplementary volumes, containing American birds not described by Wilson, have been published in folio by Charles Lucien Bonaparte. In 1832 an edition of the American Ornithology, with illustrative Notes and a Life of Wilson, by Sir William Jardine, baronet, was published at London in three volumes.

WILSON, William Rae, of Kelvinbank, LL.D., an eminent traveller, was born in Paisley, 7th June, 1772. He was the eldest son of a gentleman of the name of Rae at Haddington, of which town his grandfather was provost, and the nephew and heir of John Wilson, one of the town clerks of Glasgow. He was bred to the law, and practised for some years as a solicitor before the supreme courts in Scotland. On Mr. Wilson's death, in 1806, without issue, Mr. Rae succeeded to his fortune, and, by letters patent, assumed the additional surname of Wilson. In 1811, he married Frances, 4th daughter of John Phillips, Esq. of Stobcross, merchant in Glasgow, but she died, without issue, about 18 months after the marriage.

After his wife's death, he was induced to visit

foreign parts, and he spent a large portion of the remainder of his life in travelling in the east, and throughout the continent of Europe. The antiquities of the Holy Land were the chief objects of his study and research, and he gave to the world the fruits of his travels in sundry works of considerable interest, such as 'Travels in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark;' 'Travels in Russia;' and 'Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land,' published in 1823. The last, in particular, went through several editions, and was for a long time very popular. From the university of Glasgow he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He entered into a second marriage with Miss Cates, an English lady of good family, who was his devoted companion through all the latter period of his life, and in all his sojournings in many lands.

Dr. Wilson died at London in June 1849, aged 76, without issue, leaving an ample fortune, the bulk of which was divided among several nephews and nieces. Among his other charitable bequests was a sum to afford an annual prize, to be awarded by the university of Glasgow, to a student of divinity, for the best essay on 'The life of our adorable Redeemer, Jesus Christ; His righteousness, atoning death, and that everlasting benefit arising from these blessings to a lost and miserable world.' His body was, by his own desire, brought to Glasgow, where it was temporarily interred in one of the Egyptian vaults in the Necropolis, but shortly afterwards removed and permanently deposited in a tomb erected under the superintendence of his trustees. This is a beautiful and stately structure, and forms a leading object of interest in the Necropolis of Glasgow. The architect was Mr. J. A. Bell of Edinburgh, and the sculptor, Mr. M'Lean. The design is, very appropriately, of an Eastern character, the type being to be found in the numerous sepulchral monuments still existing in and around the city of Jerusalem. A central tablet bears the following inscription: "In memory of William Rae Wilson, LL.D., late of Kelvinbank, who died 2d June, 1849, aged 76, author of 'Travels in the Holy Land,' and editor of works written on that and other countries during many years. 'Thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof.' This tablet is inscribed by his affectionate wife." A friend who knew him well thus writes of him "In private life Dr. Rae Wilson was eminently social. Gifted with a most active mind, and having had his talent for conversation sharpened by much exercise in the course of his travels, he was a most interesting and instructive companion. It was no ordinary treat to listen to his animated descriptions of the remarkable places and persons he had visited; and to the very close of his long life, he continued to take the greatest pleasure in retracing his steps, particularly over the Holy Land; happy in the idea of communicating some portion of his own knowledge and zeal to his friends. He was ever ready to do good, in the best sense, as he had opportunity. He was not only a distributor of religious tracts, but a writer of some that are highly esteemed."

WILSON, JOHN, a distinguished poet and critic, the son of a prosperous manufacturer in Paisley, was born 19th May 1785. His mother, whose maiden name was Sym, was of a wealthy Glasgow family. After receiving the early part of his education at the manse of the Mearns, Renfrewshire, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr George M'Latchie, at the age of 13 he commenced his studies at the university of Glasgow, where he remained four years. In 1804 he entered Magdalen college, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner, and continued there also four years. While at Oxford, he won the Newdegate prize of fifty guineas for an English poem of fifty lines.

Remarkable in his youth for that fine physical development on which, even till a short time before his death, years produced but little effect, among his college friends he at once acquired a pre-eminence in all the athletic exercises and out-of-door amusements engaged in by the young Oxonians, and manifold were the reports which in after years were rife of the eccentricities and romantic incidents which marked this period of his life. To use the language of the author of 'A Memorial and Estimate' of him, by one of his students, published in Edinburgh in 1854: "The number of his friends and associates 'was immense,' ranging, curiously enough, through every degree of the social scale, from 'groom, cobbler, stable-boy, barber's apprentice, with every kind of blackguardism and ruffianism,' up to the ordi-

nary under-graduate, the fashionable gentleman-commoner, the very dean, proctor, and fellow, nor even stopping short of 'unlimited favour with the learned president of Magdalen College, editor of parts of Plato and of some theology.' He could have been no common young man, so far as personal interest and the power of ingratiating go, who thus stood. Still his favourite companions were 'people who had talents for thumping and being thumped.' In some one of the recesses, between university term-times, must have taken place, if at all, the reported extravagance of his joining himself to a party of strolling players, enjoying the disguise with its accompaniments of hardship or joviality, and taking the leading parts, both in tragedy and comedy, at country fairs throughout England, no doubt under grotesque vicissitudes of popular acceptation; now called before the threepenny curtain to address an audience of half-drunken rustics; now hissed off the stage in the full height of the 'Cambyses vein.' He was said to have become temporary waiter at an inn for the sake of some fair stranger there resident, and to have been so great a favourite with all and sundry, as the humorous and eccentric young 'John,' that the establishment would scarce part with him. These histories are really traceable to very slight occasion in fact. A still odder tale used to be circulated of him, apparently dependent on impulses of a more serious kind; how having been smitten with the outlandish charms of a beautiful young jet-eyed gipsy daughter of the king of that mysterious tribe, he followed the gang in secret, and preferring his suit, succeeded in it,—was allowed to assume the gipsy garb,—to marry the dark maiden, or at least settle for some time in their encampment, a sort of adopted heir to the Egyptian princedom, till discovered and reclaimed to civilized life by his friends. Frequent is his own allusion, at all events, to some decisive encounter with one of their champions in the ring, where victory declared itself for him."

On the death of his father he succeeded to a fortune estimated as high as £30,000, and having purchased the estate of Elleray, beautifully situated on the lake of Windermere, Westmoreland, on quitting Oxford he went to reside there. This was in 1808, and for some years he remained in a district, the picturesque beauty of which furnished materials for ministering to his naturally high poetic temperament, and enjoying the society of Wordsworth, Southey, De Quincey (a fellow-student at Oxford), and the other distinguished men of letters who then resided near the lakes. Here he showed himself particularly partial to all sorts of athletic exercises and wild field-sports, and out-of-door activity of unusual kinds, and is described by an American writer, who was introduced to him at Wordsworth's house, as a young man 'in a sailor's dress, about twenty-one, tall and lightly built, of florid complexion, and hair of a hue unsuited to that colour," and as one who seemed "to have an intense enjoyment of life, to feel happy and pleased with himself as with others, being young, rich, healthy, and full of intellectual activity." The following is a description of one of the extraordinary recreations in which he was fond of indulging. "About this time," continues the same American writer, "a young man, name not given, had taken up his abode in the vale of Grasmere, anxious for an introduction to Mr. Wilson, and strolled out early one fine summer morning—three o'clock—to that rocky and moorish common (called the White Moss), which overhangs the vale of Rydal, dividing it from Grasmere. Looking southward in the direction of Rydal, he suddenly became aware of a huge beast advancing at a long trot, with the heavy and thundering tread of a hippopotamus, along the public road. The creature soon arrived within half-a-mile of him, in the grey light of morning,—a bull, apparently flying from unseen danger in the rear. As yet, all was mystery; till suddenly three horsemen emerged round a turn in the road, hurrying after it in full speed, in evident pursuit. The bull made heavily for the moor, which he reached, then paused, panting, blowing out smoke, and looking back. The animal was not safe, however; the horsemen, scarcely relaxing their speed, charged up hill, gained the rear of the bull, and drove him at full gallop, over the worst part of this impracticable ground, to that below; while the stranger perceived, by the increasing light, that the three were armed with immense spears, fourteen feet long. By these, the fugitive beast

was soon dislodged, scouring down to the plain, his hunters at his tail, towards the marsh, and into it, till, after plunging together for a quarter of an hour, all suddenly regained *terra firma*, the bull making again for the rocks. Till then, there had been the silence of phantasmagoria, amidst which it was doubtful whether the spectacle were a pageant of aerial spectres, ghostly huntsmen, imaginary lances, and unreal bull; but, just at that crisis, a voice shouted aloud, 'Turn the villain—turn that villain, or he will take to Cumberland.' It was the voice of 'Elleray,' for whom the young stranger succeeded in performing the required service, the 'villain' being turned to flee southwards; the hunters, lance in rest, rushed after him, all bowing their thanks as they fled past, except of course the frantic object of chase. The singular cavalcade swiftly took the high road, doubled the cape, and disappeared, leaving the quiet valley to its original silence."

At Elleray he wrote the first poem which made his name known beyond college circles, an 'Elegy on the Death of James Grahame,' the amiable author of 'The Sabbath.' It was followed in 1812 by the 'Isle of Palms,' which at once gave him a high place amongst the literati of the day.

In 1815, Mr. Wilson, at that time residing with his widowed mother in Castle Street, Edinburgh, passed advocate at the Scottish bar, but does not appear ever to have practised. In 1816 he published 'The City of the Plague,' a poem which, like all his poetical pieces, is remarkable for delicacy of feeling and beauty of expression, though a more elaborate production than any of his former compositions. The following year he commenced that connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, then newly started, which for years after identified him with all the brilliant fancy and exquisite taste and humour with which its pages were adorned. From the seventh number that periodical continued "to draw more memorable support from him than ever journal did from the pen of any individual." He was the principal if not the only writer of the celebrated *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, in which he took the designation of *Christopher North*.

In 1820 he was appointed to the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, then vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Brown, and it is remarkable that, even thus early, Sir Walter Scott had recognised in him talents which only wanted proper direction to make him "the first man of the age." The fervid energy of his character and the impassioned eloquence with which his lectures were characterized added new lustre to the university, while he endeared himself to his students by being the never-failing friend of every youth who sought his aid, and the counsel which he was ever ready to impart attested not less the kindness of his heart than the sagacity of his judgment. His expenditure at Elleray is understood to have been always profuse. He had replaced the original cottage by a new mansion, and his establishment there included some characteristic prodigalities, such as keeping a yacht and boat on Windermere, where in his capacity of admiral of the lake, he led the aquatic honours to Sir Walter Scott and Canning, on their reception in Westmoreland in 1825. He had married, in 1810, an English lady, with whom, it is said, he got a fortune of £10,000; and a rising family of two sons and three daughters, with some serious reverses which he is understood to have sustained, induced him to come forward as a candidate for the moral philosophy chair. He was strongly opposed in the town council, but his friends succeeded in carrying his election.

The first of his prose compositions appeared in 1822, under the name of 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life; a Selection from the Papers of the late Arthur Austen,' in one volume, containing twenty-four short tales, illustrative of Scottish rural and pastoral life. Three of these, 'The Elder's Funeral,' 'The Snow-storm,' and 'The Forgers,' had previously been published in Blackwood's Magazine. His next prose work, entitled 'The Trials of Margaret Lindsay,' appeared in one volume in 1823, and in 1824 he published another story, called 'The Foresters,' inferior to the others, and not so well known. A selection from his contributions to Blackwood's Magazine was published by himself in 1842, in 3 vols. 8vo, bearing the title of 'Recreations of Christopher North,' but these conveyed but an inadequate idea of his vast and diversified genius.

In 1849, when the Philosophical Institution

was formed in Edinburgh, Professor Wilson was elected its first president, and delivered an opening address. In 1851 an honorary pension of £300 a-year was conferred on him by the government, and the following spring he gave in his resignation to the college patrons, without any claim to a retiring allowance. His health did not seem then in a precarious state, but shortly afterwards it began to give way. Partial loss of power in the lower limbs was succeeded by nervous weakness, and after having had three shocks of paralysis, he died at Edinburgh on the morning of the 3d April 1854, and was buried in the Dean cemetery of that city. His portrait is subjoined.

One of his daughters married William Edmonstone Ayton, Esq., professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh, and author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' and other poems; and another, John Thomson Gordon, Esq., sheriff of Mid Lothian. One of his sisters was the mother of Professor Ferrier of St. Andrews, who married his cousin, a daughter of Professor Wilson. Another sister was the wife of Sir John Macneill, formerly British envoy to the court of Persia, and brother of the Right Hon. Duncan Macneill, lord-justice-general of Scotland.

Professor Wilson's fame rests on the great contributions he has made to the literature of Scotland as a poet, a critic, and a philosopher, and particularly on his writings in Blackwood's Magazine. After his death, his works, edited by his son-in-law, Professor Ferrier, were published by Messrs. Blackwood, in the following order: 1. The Noctes Ambrosianæ. 2. Essays, Critical and Imaginative, contributed to Blackwood's Magazine. 3. The Recreations of Christopher North. 4. Poems, a new and complete edition. 5. Tales. In 1862, a memoir of Professor Wilson, under the title of 'Christopher North,' compiled from family papers and other sources, by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon, with portrait and graphic illustrations, was published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. crown 8vo.

His youngest brother, Mr. James Wilson of Woodville, born in Paisley in 1795, distinguished himself as a naturalist. He was educated in Edinburgh, where his mother then resided, and attended the university in that city. The love of natural history displayed itself in him in early boyhood, and while yet very young he formed a considerable collection of birds and insects. In 1816 he made a tour on the continent, visiting Holland, part of Germany, and Switzerland. Soon after he repaired to Paris, and acquired the friendship of several eminent scientific men there. On this occasion he was intrusted with the purchase of a collection of birds for the Museum in the university of Edinburgh, known as the Dufresne collection. It was afterwards arranged by him, and now constitutes one of the most attractive series of objects in the university museum. In 1819 he visited Sweden, and soon after his return, symptoms of pulmonary complaint, which ultimately proved fatal, began to show themselves. In consequence, he went to Italy, where he resided during the winter of 1820-21. In 1824 he married and settled down to a life of scientific and literary labour. He was the author of a work called 'The Rod and the Gun,' and of 'A Tour Round the North of Scotland;' as well as of some pleasant papers in Blackwood's Magazine, and the North British Review. He was also an occasional contributor to the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews. On the death of Professor Edward Forbes in 1855, the chair of natural history in the university of

Edinburgh was offered to him, but he declined it. For the last few months of his life he suffered greatly from pulmonary disease, followed by rheumatic gout, and died 18th May 1856.

WILSON, JOHN, an eminent vocalist, was born in Edinburgh in 1800, and at ten years of age was apprenticed to a printer. After working as a compositor, he was engaged as a reader, or corrector of the press, in the establishment of James Ballantyne, the printer of the Waverley novels, and it is said was one of the few who were in the secret of Sir Walter Scott being the author. At this time he devoted his evenings to the acquirement of the French and Latin languages, and after becoming versed in these, with other two friends he turned his attention to the study of Italian. He was always fond of singing, and having improved his voice by attending the classes of a musical association called the Edinburgh Institution, which met in the High church aisle, he obtained the office of precentor in one of the dissenting chapels of Edinburgh. He now seriously set about cultivating the musical powers with which he was so richly endowed. With a voice of the finest quality, he possessed the most exquisite natural taste, and he improved both by the most assiduous and earnest study.

In 1827 he left the printing business, and became a teacher of singing, appearing occasionally at private concerts in Edinburgh. In June of that year he went to London, and for three months took lessons from Signor Lanza, an Italian master of the vocal art. He also acquired a knowledge of elocution, as it was his intention to go upon the stage. When he began to prepare himself for this step, several of his friends endeavoured to dissuade him from it. His mother, a pious old lady, and Mr. Grey, his pastor, who was much attached to him, remonstrated in vain. He resigned his precentorship, and in March 1830 he made his first appearance on the stage of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, as Henry Bertram in the opera of 'Guy Mannering.' The following night he sung in the opera of Rosina, and during the same week he appeared as Massaniello. His success was complete, and after singing for three weeks at the Edinburgh theatre, he went to Perth, where he performed during the summer. He was soon called to London, and on the 30th October appeared at Covent Garden theatre for the first time, as Don Carlos in the Duenna. Having thus laid the foundation of that high fame which he afterwards so fully acquired, he continued to sing as principal tenor, alternately at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, until the summer of 1837. In the following winter he was engaged at the English Opera House, where, among other successful performances, he played Donald, the leading character in the Mountain Sylph, an opera which was performed upwards of one hundred nights in succession. For this theatre he translated from the Italian, and adapted for the English stage, the opera of 'La Somnambula.' Soon after this he commenced a new species of musical entertainments, for which he became celebrated. They consisted entirely of Scotch songs, varied with descriptive remarks and appropriate anecdotes illustrative of the various pieces introduced. He was the first who originated this class of monological musical entertainments, which became very popular. The names he gave them, such as 'A Nicht wi' Burns,' and 'Adventures of Prince Charlie,' were eminently attractive. Mr. Wilson was the most accomplished singer of Scottish ballads of modern times. For pathos and expression in singing the beautiful melodies of his native land he was never surpassed. He particularly excelled in the plaintive and unadorned lays of Scotland, and in airs of a humorous cast he equally maintained the national character.

The idea of these original and novel entertain ments appears to have been accidental. In the spring of 1838, he was solicited by the Mechanics' Institute of London, of which Dr. Birkbeck was president, to give three lectures on Scottish music. This task he accomplished successfully. He attracted crowded audiences, and was asked by six or seven similar institutions to repeat his lectures. This, nowever, he declined to do at the time, as he had resolved to visit the United States.

In September 1838 he sailed from Bristol on a professional tour to America. He remained in the United States for nearly two years, and gave several of his Scottish entertainments at New York. During his stay in America he translated and

adapted Adam's Opera of the 'Postilion of Lonjumeau.'

On his return, in the winter of 1840-1, with Messrs. Philips and Balfe and Miss Romer, he took a lease of the English Opera house, London, a speculation which proved unsuccessful. He now resumed his lectures on Scottish music, and in May 1841 delivered them at the Westminster and other Institutions, at that time accompanying himself on the piano-forte. In the following winter he opened the Store Street Rooms, London, where he gave his entertainments on his own account. In 1842 he was invited by the marquis of Breadalbane to Taymouth castle, to sing before the Queen, when her majesty visited that noble residence. He wrote both prose and verse with great facility. He also composed and adapted a number of beautiful melodies. In his entertainment of 'Mary Queen of Scots,' the finest of the melodies were his own composition.

Mr. Wilson died at Quebec, 8th July 1849, of cholera, after only three hours' illness, brought on by wet or fatigue while on a fishing excursion. His wish to be buried in Scotland was not accomplished, as his grave is in Canada. He left a widow, two sons and three daughters. His widow suddenly expired while bathing at Portobello, near Edinburgh, on the evening of July 31st, 1852.

WILSON, George, a scientific lecturer and the first professor of technology in the university of Edinburgh, the son of Mr. Archibald Wilson, a wine merchant in that city, and brother of Dr. Daniel Wilson, professor of History and English Literature, University College, Toronto, Canada, was born in Edinburgh, Feb. 21, 1818. He had a twin brother, who died young. He was educated at the High School of his native place, and at fifteen years of age began the study of medicine. In Sept. 1837 he passed Surgeon's Hall, and having devoted himself more particularly to chemistry, he was appointed laboratory assistant to Dr. Christison in the university of Edinburgh. In 1838 he became unsalaried assistant in the laboratory of Dr. Thomas Graham, then professor of chemistry in University College, London; appointed, in 1855, master of the Mint, as successor to Sir John Herschel. In 1839 he took the degree of M.D In 1840 he received a license as a lecturer on chemistry from the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and acquired much popularity as an extra-academical lecturer on chemistry in that city. His health, however, was generally feeble, and a disease in the ancle-joint required, towards the close of 1842, amputation of the foot.

In 1855 he was appointed to the then newly constituted professorship of technology in the university of Edinburgh, with the curatorship of the Industrial Museum. He was the author of one or two biographies, and some scientific pamphlets in his own peculiar department. He died November 22, 1859. His works are:

Life of Cavendish. Written for the Cavendish Society. 1851.

Life of Dr. John Reid, late Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St. Andrews. Edin. 1852, 8vo.

The Grievance of the University Tests, as applied to Professors of Physical Science in the Colleges of Scotland; a letter addressed to the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole. Edin. 1852, 8vo.

The Five Gateways of Knowledge. Cambridge, 1856, 8vo.

What is Technology; an Inaugural Lecture delivered in the University of Edinburgh on Nov. 7, 1855. Edin. 1855, 8vo.

Electricity and the Electric Telegraph; together with the Chemistry of the Stars: an argument touching the stars and their inhabitants. Lond. 1852, 8vo. 1859.

Chemistry (Chambers' Educational Course). Edin. 1850, 8vo. 1860.

Researches on Colour Blindness. With a Supplement on the Danger attending the present System of Railway and Marine Coloured Signals. Edin. 1855, 8vo.

The Relation of Ornamental and Industrial Art; a Lecture delivered in the National Galleries at the request of the Art-Manufacture Association, on Christmas Eve, 1856. Edin. 12mo. 1857.

Memoir of Edward Forbes, F.R.S., late Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. By George Wilson, M.D., and Archibald Geikie, F.R.S.E., F.G.S. Camb. and Lond. 1861, 8vo.

He also contributed papers to the 'British Quarterly,' and the 'North British Review.' To the first number of MacMillan's Magazine he furnished an interesting article on 'Paper, Pens, and Ink.'

A Memoir of him by his sister, Jessie Aitken Wilson, was published at Edinburgh in 1860.

WINRAM, John, one of the early Reformers, was descended from the Fifeshire family of the Winrams or Winrahams of Kirkness, or Ratho. He is supposed to have commenced his studies at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, in 1513, where, two years afterwards, he took the degree of B.A. He subsequently entered into the order of the monks of St. Augustine, and after having been a canon-regular for some years, was elected, about

1534, third prior, and in 1536 sub-prior, of their abbey or monastery at St. Andrews. The prior, Lord James Stewart, afterwards the regent Moray, was then in his minority, and, consequently, much of the common business of the abbey devolved on the sub-prior. Although he held such a prominent situation in the popish church, Winram secretly favoured the doctrines of the Reformation; and while he carefully avoided uttering in public anything that might subject him to persecution, he did not fail to enlighten the minds of many, particularly among the monks and novitiates of the abbey, in the knowledge of the truth.

At the trial of George Wishart, the martyr, at St. Andrews, February 28, 1546, Winram was desired by Cardinal Bethune to open the proceedings with a suitable sermon. This was evidently done to test his principles; but the wary sub-prior was on his guard, and, although in preaching on the parable of the wheat and tares, he entered upon a definition of heresy, he took care not to commit himself, and concluded by declaring that heretics ought to be put down, "even in this present world." After the condemnation of Wishart, the sub-prior ventured to speak to the bishops on his behalf, whereupon the cardinal upbraided him, saying, "Well, Sir, and you, we know what a man you are, seven years ago."

A short time after the death of the cardinal, Winram, who, during the vacancy, was vicar-general of the diocese, was called to account by Hamilton, the archbishop-elect, for allowing Knox to preach his "heretical and schismatical doctrines," unreproved. He, therefore, held a convention of the friars of the abbey and learned men of the university, before which he summoned Knox and Rough, another Protestant preacher. At this meeting, Knox, aware of the report concerning the private sentiments of Winram, demanded from him a public acknowledgment of his opinion, whether the doctrines taught by him and his colleague were scriptural or unscriptural; for, if he believed them to be true, it was his duty to give them the sanction of his authority. Winram cautiously replied that he did not come there as a judge, and would neither affirm nor condemn the points in question; but, if Knox pleased, he would reason with him a little. After maintaining the argument for a short time, the sub-prior devolved it on an old Greyfriar, named Arbuckle, who seemed to be in his dotage. The latter was soon forced to yield in disgrace, Winram himself being the first to condemn his extravagant assertions. Although he disapproved of many of the proceedings of the Popish clergy, Winram, whose conduct was sometimes extremely ambiguous, continued till a late period to act with them, and, in April 1558, he was present at the trial and condemnation of Walter Mill, the martyr, at St. Andrews. Being a member of the provincial council of the Popish clergy which met in 1549, he was employed by his brethren to draw up the canon intended to settle the ridiculous dispute, then warmly agitated amongst the clergy, whether the *Pater Noster* should be said to the saints, or to God alone. In the council which sat in 1559, he was nominated one of the six persons to whose examination and admonition the archbishops of Glasgow and St. Andrews submitted their private conduct.

He appears soon after to have openly joined the Reformers, and, in April 1560, was one of the ministers to whom was committed the important trust of compiling the Old Confession of Faith, and the First Book of Discipline, one of his co-adjutors being John Knox, with whom he had formerly disputed at St. Andrews. In April 1561 he was elected one of the five ecclesiastical superintendents of provinces, his district being Fife, Forthrick, and Strathern. After this he was a constant attendant on the meetings of the General Assembly, and was employed in their committees on the most important affairs; but, like the other superintendents, he was frequently accused of negligence in visiting the district committed to his charge. In 1571 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, convened at Leith, to proceed to the castle, then held by Kirkcaldy of Grange, for the queen, to endeavour to bring about an agreement between the two contending parties, when he began the conference, which was principally conducted, on Kirkcaldy's part, by the laird of Lethington. In January 1572 he attended the convention at Leith called by the regent Morton, at which the Tulchan bishops were authorised, and the former ec-

clesiastical titles ordered to be retained; and, on the 10th of the following month, he was employed as superintendent of the bounds to inaugurate Mr. John Douglas as archbishop of St. Andrews. On this occasion, Winram was appointed archdeacon of that diocese, but, having resigned the county of Fife to the new archbishop, he was usually designated superintendent of Strathern during the next two years. On Mr. Douglas' death, in 1574, Winram resumed the whole of his former province, when he was sometimes called superintendent of Fife, and sometimes superintendent of Strathern. In 1757 he was also designated prior of Portmoak, &c. He died in September 1582. He is supposed to have been the author of the Catechism, commonly called Archbishop Hamilton's, regarding which there are some curious notices in the notes to Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox.

WINTOUN, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by charter, dated 16th November 1600, on Robert, sixth Lord Seton, (see page 439 of this volume,) to him, and his heirs male. This nobleman was a great favourite of King James VI., who, with his queen, was often at Seton house, Haddingtonshire, which was built in that reign, and considered at the time the most magnificently constructed house in Scotland. His lordship's father had left the estate much involved, but by his own and his wife's prudent management, he cleared it of all encumbrances. He died in 1603, and on the 5th April, his funeral procession was met in the highway by King James, then on his journey to take possession of the English crown. Halting his retinue, the king seated himself, till it passed, on a small part of the building, which still remains entire, at the south-west corner of the orchard of Seton, declaring that he had lost a good, faithful, and loyal subject. The earl married Lady Margaret Montgomery, eldest daughter of the third earl of Eglintoun, heiress of her nephew, the fifth earl of Eglintoun, and by her had, with one daughter, five sons, viz. 1. Robert, second earl of Wintoun. 2. George, third earl of Wintoun. 3. Alexander, sixth earl of Eglintoun. 4. Hon. Sir Thomas Seton, ancestor of the Setons of Olivestob. 5. Hon. Sir John Seton. The daughter, Lady Isabel, married, 1st, James, first earl of Perth, and 2dly, Francis Stewart, eldest son of Francis, earl of Bothwell, and had issue to both.

Robert, second earl of Wintoun, resigned in 1607, the titles and estates to his next brother, George, who had a charter of the same, 12th May that year, to him and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his younger brothers and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, whom failing to his nearest male heir, they bearing the name and arms of Seton. He thus got the earldom in the lifetime of his elder brother, and became third earl of Wintoun. On James VI. revisiting Scotland in 1617, he spent his second night, after crossing the Tweed, at Seton house, and King Charles I. was twice entertained there, with all his retinue, in 1633. This earl built Wintoun house, in the parish of Pencaitland, in 1619, and about 1630, through his patronage or bounty, the fishing village of Port Seton, in the parish of Tranent, which has its name from the family, had twelve saltpans, some of which still exist. He was one of those who waited on the king after the pacification of Berwick in 1639, and on the 'Engagement' being entered into for the rescue of his majesty in 1648, he gave to the duke of Hamilton, the commander-in-chief, £1,000 sterling, in free gift for his equipage. When Charles II. came to Scotland in June 1650, the earl waited upon him, and continued with his majesty till November. He then went home to prepare for his attendance at the coronation, but died 17th December that year, aged 65. He was twice married. By his first wife he had four sons and two daughters, and by his second, four sons and five daughters.

George, Lord Seton, the eldest son, was, in May 1645, imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for his loyalty, fined £40,000 Scots, and in July following ordered to sell as much of the baronies of Winchburgh and Niddrie, Linlithgowshire, belonging to the family, as would discharge the fine. He joined the marquis of Montrose after the battle of Kilsyth in August the same year, and was made prisoner at the defeat of the royalists at Philiphaugh the following month. He was confined first at St. Andrews, and afterwards in the castle of Edinburgh, but was liberated on his father giving a bond of £100,000 Scots for his appearance when called. He died at Seton, 4th June 1648, aged thirty-five. By his wife, Lady Henriet Gordon, second daughter of the second marquis of Huntly, and afterwards countess of Traquair, he had George, fourth earl of Wintoun, and three other sons. Two of his half-brothers, Christopher and William, were drowned on the coast of Holland in July 1648; another, the Hon. Sir John Seton, Garletoun, was created a baronet 9th December 1664, and died in February 1686. His grandson, Sir John Seton of Garletoun, engaging in the rebellion of 1715, was taken at Preston 13th October that year, and died at Versailles, 9th March 1769. This family still subsists in the male line, though dispossessed of the estate. Lord Seton, youngest brother of the Hon. Robert Seton of Windygoul, was created a baronet 24th January 1671, but died without issue before 26th February 1672.

George, fourth earl of Wintoun, succeeded his grandfather in 1650, being then about ten years of age. Notwithstanding his youth, a fine of £2,000 was imposed on him by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654. He afterwards travelled into France, and was in the French army at the siege of Besançon. On his return home by England, he was sworn a privy councillor to Charles II. In 1666 he commanded the East Lothian regiment at the defeat of the Covenanters at Pentland, and also in 1679 at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. He afterwards entertained the duke of Monmouth and his officers at Seton. In 1682 he was appointed sheriff of Haddingtonshire, and in May of the same year he accompanied the duke of York from London to Scotland, when the ship was lost. In 1685 he went with his regiment against the earl of Argyle. A charter was granted to him 31st July 1686 of the earldom of Wintoun, to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to whichever person he might nominate and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to his heirs male, and failing these to his nearest heirs and assigns whatsoever, the eldest daughter or heir female succeeding without division, and marrying a gentleman of the name of Seton, or who should assume the name and carry the arms of the family of Wintoun. He died 6th March 1704.

His son, George, fifth earl, was abroad at the time of his father's death, and it was not known where he resided, as he corresponded with no person in Scotland. Having been born several years before the marriage of his parents, and the vis-

count of Kingston, the next heir, doubting his legitimacy, the earl in 1710 took the proper steps for serving himself heir to his father. At the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, his lordship, on the evening of the 11th October, with fourteen attendants, joined the viscount Kenmure at Moffat, where the latter had that day proclaimed the Chevalier St. George as James VIII. The force under Kenmure formed a junction with the English insurgents under General Forster near Kelso on the 19th October. A council of war was there held to deliberate on the course to be pursued, at which the earl of Wintoun strongly urged that they should march into the west of Scotland, to reduce Dumfries and Glasgow, and thereafter to form a junction with the western clans under General Gordon, to open a communication with the earl of Mar, and threaten the duke of Argyle's rear. It was, however, agreed, on the urgent representations of the Northumberland gentlemen, that they should cross the borders and march through Cumberland and Westmoreland into Lancashire, where the Jacobite interest was very powerful, and where they expected to be joined by great numbers of the people. The Highlanders at first refused to march into England, and separating themselves, took up a position on Hawick moor, on which the English officers threatened to surround them with what cavalry they had, and compel them to march. Exasperated at this menace, the Highlanders cocked their pistols, and told them that if they were to be made a sacrifice, they would prefer being destroyed in their own country. By the interposition of the earl of Wintoun a reconciliation was effected, and the insurgents resumed their march. Rather, however, than advance into England, about 500 of the Highlanders set off in a body to the north. The earl of Wintoun, who was quite opposed to crossing the borders, also went off, with his adherents; but being overtaken by a messenger, who was despatched after him to remonstrate with him for abandoning his friends, he consented to return, and immediately rejoined the army. When overtaken, he drew up his horse, and after a momentary pause, as if reflecting on the judgment which posterity would form of his conduct, observed, with chivalrous feeling, that history should not have to relate of him that he deserted King James' interest or his country's good; but, with a deep presentiment of the danger of the course his associates were about to pursue, he added, "You," addressing the messenger, "or any man, shall have liberty to cut these (laying hold of his own ears as he spoke) out of my head if we do not all repent it." At the battle of Preston he had the command of a party of gentlemen volunteers who were drawn up in the churchyard; but on the surrender of the insurgents he was taken prisoner, 14th November. On the meeting of parliament on the 9th January 1716, he and Lords Derwentwater, Nithsdale, Carnwath, and Kenmure were impeached of high treason, and on their being brought from the Tower on the 19th, they all pleaded guilty except the earl of Wintoun, who petitioned for a longer time to give in his answers. On various pretences he got his trial postponed till the 15th March, when, after a trial which occupied two days, he was found guilty, and received sentence of death. He found means to escape out of the Tower of London, 4th August following, and immediately fled to France. He died, unmarried, at Rome, 19th December 1749, aged upwards of 70.

In 1840 the earl of Eglinton was served "nearest and lawful heir male general, and also nearest and lawful heir male of provision to George, fourth earl of Wintoun," the eleventh Lord Seton, and also Lord Tranent. This service took place before the sheriff of Edinburgh, and a distinguished jury, composed of members of the peerage, several of the judges of the court of session, and of baronets and gentlemen eminently qualified for legal and genealogical investigation.

The evidence laid before the jury was prepared in the same strict and elaborately comprehensive manner as if it had been necessary to submit it to the scrutiny of a Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords. Lord Eglinton produced the most ample and satisfactory proof, not only of his own propinquity, and of the extinction of all who were entitled to succeed before him, but also of the extinction of every collateral male descendant, remote as well as immediate, of any of the parties who could in any way have laid claim to the honours preferably to his lordship. A printed abstract of the whole of the documentary evidence, which was of great length, was, along with a detailed genealogical table, laid before the jury, who thus judicially ascertained his right to the male representation of the house of Wintoun, and consequently to the dignities of earl of Wintoun, Lord Seton and Tranent, and the other honours which were so long held by that noble family.

Although Lord Eglinton derives his descent in the Montgomerie line from ancestors of Norman origin, and through names distinguished in the battles of Hastings and of Otterburn, and by virtue of that descent enjoys the Eglinton honours and estates,—in lineal male descent from a period equally remote, and through a line of loyal and patriotic ancestors, his family name is also that of Seton, and he is the head of the numerous noble and eminent families who claim to be descended from the Setons in the male line.

The Wintoun honours, destined in the first instance to heirs male, were forfeited by the fifth earl, in consequence of being engaged in the rebellion of 1715. This attainder had the effect of forfeiting absolutely the estates to the crown. But, as settled by the judgment of the House of Lords, in the case of Gordon of Park, adjudged by Lord Hardwicke, and recognised in many subsequent cases, the right to the honours was only in abeyance during the existence of the attainted earl, and the heirs entitled to succeed under the same substitution with himself. Accordingly, the right to the honours, which was merely suspended for a time, revived in the collateral branch of Eglinton, in consequence of the failure of all the prior branches in the direct Wintoun line.

The representation of the family of Wintoun devolved upon the earl of Eglinton in consequence of the marriage in 1582 of Robert the first earl of Wintoun with Lady Margaret Montgomerie, eldest daughter of Hugh third earl of Eglinton. Of that marriage the third son, Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstrouther, was adopted into the family,—became sixth earl of Eglinton, and in 1615 obtained royal grants and confirmations of the estates and honours of Montgomerie. The present earl of Eglinton is the heir male of the body of this Sir Alexander Seton, afterwards earl of Eglinton, and in consequence of the failure of the direct Wintoun line by the death of Robert the eldest brother without issue, and of all the male descendants of George the next or immediate elder brother of Sir Alexander, Lord Eglinton is also the lineal male representative of the family of Seton. (See SETON, Lord.)

WISHART. Of this surname we have the following account in *Nisbet's Heraldry*, (vol. i. p. 204): "Jacob Van Basson, a Dane, in his manuscript says, that one Robert, a natural son of David earl of Huntingtoun, being in the wars in the Holy Land, was to-named *Guishart*, from the slaughter he made on the Saracens: and from him were descended the families of the name of Wishart. Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, says, that he has seen a charter granted by Gilbert Umfravile, earl of Angus, to Adam Wishart of Logie,

anno 1272. Sir George Mackenzie, in his MS. says, the chief of this name was Lord Brichen, whose succession failed, in a daughter married with the old earl of Angus; for which the Douglases, earls of Angus, still quarter those arms with their own; and the other families of the name, were Wisharts of Logie and Pittarro. Both these families are extinct. Doctor George Wishart, sometime bishop of Edinburgh, was descended of Logie. Mr. George Wishart, who was martyred for the Protestant religion, was of Pittarro. The barony of Logie was again purchased by Mr. John Wishart, one of the commissioners of Edinburgh, nephew to the bishop, and great-grandson to Sir John Wishart of Logie." The name, however, is Norman, originally Guiscard.

WISHART, GEORGE, one of the first martyrs for the Protestant religion in Scotland, is supposed to have been the son of James Wishart of Pitarrow, in the Mearns, justice-clerk to James V., and was born in the early part of the sixteenth century. His brother, Sir John Wishart of Pitarrow, also took an active part in promoting the Reformation, and in 1562, was appointed comptroller of the ministers' money. Buchanan, erroneously imagining the surname to be Wiseheart, has given him the classical name of Sophocardius, while Knox calls him Wischard, which is more akin to the original. In the early part of his life he was sent to the university of Aberdeen, then recently founded, and, after completing his academical education, as was customary with youths of family in those days, he went to travel on the continent, and passed some time in France and Germany. It is supposed that he imbibed the doctrines of the Reformation from some of the Reformers themselves in the latter country. On his return home, he obtained a knowledge of the Greek language at Montrose, which was the first town in Scotland where the Greek was taught. He afterwards succeeded his master as teacher there, but having put into the hands of his scholars the Greek New Testament, the bishop of Brechin summoned him to appear before him on a charge of heresy, which induced him to retire into England for safety in 1538. Repairing to the university of Cambridge, he entered himself a student of Bene't or Corpus Christi college, where he resided for nearly six years, devoting himself to study, and diligently preparing himself for the work of the ministry. An interesting description of him during his residence in that university, written by Emery Tylney, one of his pupils, is inserted in Fox's Martyrology, and in most accounts of his life. He returned to Scotland in July 1543, in the train of the commissioners who had gone to England to negotiate a treaty with Henry VIII. Immediately after his arrival he began to preach publicly at Montrose, and his great acquirements, his persuasive eloquence, his talents and devoted piety, drew large audiences to hear him both there and at Dundee, whither he afterwards proceeded. In the latter town the multitudes that followed him alarmed the Popish clergy so much, that Cardinal Bethune prevailed on one of the magistrates, named Robert Mill, to serve him with a mandate to leave the town, and trouble the people no longer. On hearing it read, Wishart exclaimed, "God is my witness that I never sought your trouble, but your comfort; yea, your trouble is more dolorous to me than to yourselves. But I am assured that to refuse God's word, and to chase from you his messenger, shall nothing preserve you from trouble, but shall bring you into it; for God shall send you messengers who will not be afraid of burning, nor yet of banishment. Should trouble unlooked for come upon you, acknowledge the cause, and turn to God, for he is merciful." He then removed to the west of Scotland, and resumed his labours in the town of Ayr, where he preached for some time with great freedom and faithfulness. Shortly after his arrival, the archbishop of Glasgow, instigated by Bethune, hastened to Ayr, and seized upon the church in which the Reformer was about to preach. Apprehensive of Wishart's danger, the earl of Glencairn, and some other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, hurried to the town for his protection, and would straightway have proceeded to eject the intruders by force, had not Wishart himself interfered to prevent bloodshed. "Let him alone," he said to the earl, referring to the archbishop, "his sermon will not much hurt; let us go to the market-cross." This was accordingly done, and there he preached to a numerous auditory.

Continuing his labours in Kyle, Wishart frequently preached in the parishes of Galston and Barr. He was also invited to preach at Mauchline, and had repaired thither for the purpose, when he found that the sheriff of Ayr, with a band of soldiers, had taken possession of the church. Some of Wishart's friends urged him to

enter the church at all hazards, and showed themselves eager for an encounter with those who were within, but he mildly remarked, that "Christ Jesus is as potent in the fields as in the kirk, and I find that himself oftener preached in the desert, at the sea-side, and other places judged profane, than he did in the temple at Jerusalem. It is the word of peace which God sends by me: the blood of no man shall be shed this day on account of preaching it." They then repaired without the village to the edge of a muir, where Wishart, with a dyke for his pulpit, preached for more than three hours to a most attentive audience. By this sermon a gentleman was converted, who, for his bold depravity, was commonly known by the title of "the wicked laird of Shiel." While thus employed in Ayrshire, the Reformer received intelligence that a contagious distemper raged with great violence in Dundee, and that the inhabitants, calling to mind his awful prediction, with its speedy accomplishment, were anxious for his return. In spite of the remonstrances of his friends, he resolved without delay to share in their calamity and danger, and, as soon as he reached Dundee, he collected the people together, and preached to them at the East Port, the healthy sitting within the gate, while the infected took their station without. Besides the laborious work of frequent preaching, he toiled incessantly for their recovery, exposing himself fearlessly every hour to the hazard of contagion, by visiting the sick, providing necessaries for such as were in want, and carrying spiritual consolation to the dying.

No sooner had Bethune been informed that Wishart was again in Dundee, than he resolved upon taking him off by assassination, and a priest named Sir John Wighton, or Wightman, was selected for the purpose. The latter accordingly repaired to Dundee, entered the church where Wishart was preaching, and, with a drawn dagger in his hand which he concealed within his frock, stationed himself at the foot of the pulpit stairs until the Reformer should descend. At the conclusion of the service, when Wishart was in the act of coming down, his quick eye fell upon the purposed assassin, and at a glance he detected the suspiciousness of his attitude. Seizing the arm of the priest, he drew his hand forth from its concealment, and secured the weapon, while the villain, overcome by the suddenness of the detection, fell down on his knees at his feet, and confessed his guilty intention. An uproar of alarm burst forth from the congregation, and the people, rushing upon Wighton, would have torn him in pieces had not the Reformer himself interposed. Clasping the priest in his arms, he exclaimed, "Let him alone; he hath hurt me in nothing, but has given us to understand what we may fear. For the time to come we will watch better." The trembling culprit was then allowed to depart unharmed. Thenceforth a two-handed sword was generally carried before him; and the office of bearing it, during his visit to Lothian in the latter part of his life, was conferred upon John Knox, who, at that period, was a constant attendant upon him.

When the pestilence had subsided in Dundee, Wishart removed to Montrose, where he not only preached publicly, but administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the adherents of the Reformation. At this time his caution, and a providential presentiment of impending danger, enabled him to escape being assassinated by a party of armed men which Bethune had placed in ambuscade in the neighbourhood of the town. "I know," he said on this occasion to his friends, "that I shall end my life by that bloodthirsty man's hands, but it shall not be in this manner." Frequently after this he intimated, both in his sermons and in conversation, that he would soon be summoned to seal his testimony by a death of martyrdom. At the same time he cheered his friends with the prospect of glorious days that were yet to come, assuring them that, though all was then so dark and unpromising, Scotland would be illuminated throughout with the light of Christ's gospel, as no country had ever been before. While at Montrose, he received a letter from the friends of the Reformation in Ayrshire, desiring him to meet them at Edinburgh in December, that he might appear before a convocation of the clergy, and be publicly heard in defence of the doctrines which he taught. They promised to him to demand a free conference from the bishops on matters of religion, and assured him of their protec-

tion. He accordingly proceeded through Fife, and arrived at Leith early in December 1545. To his great mortification, he found that his friends from the west had not come forward, nor was there any appearance of their being on the way. After waiting a few days, he ventured to preach in Leith, and among the auditory were Knox, and the lairds of Languiddry, Ormiston, and Brunston, and other gentlemen from East Lothian, Deeming it advisable for his safety that he should remove from Leith, accompanied by his friends, he repaired to Inveresk, near Musselburgh, where he preached twice to large audiences. The two following Sabbaths he preached at Tranent, and gave distinct intimation that his ministry was drawing near a close. He next went to Haddington, where he preached to a somewhat numerous audience. On the following day he again preached, but through the influence of the earl of Bothwell, sheriff of East Lothian, who had been commissioned by Cardinal Bethune to apprehend him, the numbers present on the second day did not exceed a hundred. The third day, when he was about to preach, a boy came to him with a letter from friends in the west, explaining their inability to keep the appointment they had made with him. He handed the letter to Knox, now his constant attendant, remarking that he was weary of the world. It was so unusual for him to speak of anything else in the prospect of preaching, that Knox was surprised, and after reminding him that the hour of worship was at hand, he withdrew. Wishart paced up and down behind the high altar for nearly half-an-hour, in great anguish of spirit. On ascending the pulpit he exclaimed, "O Lord, how long shall it be that thy holy Word shall be despised, and men shall not regard their own salvation!" And turning to the people he added—"I have heard of thee, Haddington, that in thee there would have been at a vain play two or three thousand people, and now to hear God's messenger one hundred persons cannot be brought together. Sore and fearful shall thy plagues be because of thy contempt for the gospel. Fire and sword shall reach thee—strangers shall possess thee, and thine own inhabitants shall be driven forth, or made to serve in bondage." And thus he continued, says Knox, for nearly an hour and a half describing what afterwards occurred. At last he said—"I have forgotten myself, but let these my last words, as regards preaching, remain with you till God send you comfort," and so he proceeded with his sermon. This fearful prediction was fulfilled in 1548, two years afterwards, when the English took possession of the town, and ravaged all the neighbouring country.

There is no authentic portrait of George Wishart. The description of him by Emery Tilney, "sometime his scholar," referred to on page 661, commences thus: "About the year of our Lord 1543, there was in the university of Cambridge one Mr. George Wishart, commonly called Mr George of Bennet's College, who was a man of tall stature, polde-headed, and on the same a round Frenche cappe of the best; judged of melancholic complexion by his physiognomy; black-haired, long-bearded, comely of personage, well spoken after his country of Scotland, courteous, lowlie, lovelie, glad to teach, desirous to learn, and was well travelled; having upon him for his habit or clothing, never but a mantle friese gown to the shoes, a black Milan fustian doublet, and plain black hosen, coarse new canvas for his shirts, and white falling bands, and cuffs at the hands. All the which apparel he gave to the poor, some weekly, some monthly, some quarterly, as he liked, saving his French cap, which he kept the whole year of my being with him. He was a man modest, temperate, fearing God, and hating covetousness."

On departing from Haddington for the house of Cockburn of Ormiston, where he was to spend the night, John Knox, his devoted scholar and sword-bearer, earnestly entreated leave to accompany him, but this Wishart refused. "Nay, return to your bairns," he said, meaning his pupils, "and God bless you; ane is sufficient for a sacrifice." He then took from him the two-handed sword, as if his office were at an end, and dismissed him. The frost at this time was severe, and therefore he and his friends, namely the laird of Ormiston, young Sandilands of Calder, and the laird of Brunston, with their servants, had to proceed to Ormiston on foot. After supper he spoke for a little of the death of the righteous; but getting sleepy, he sung with them the 51st Psalm

according to the old Scottish version, beginning "Have mercy on me now, good Lord. After thy great mercy;" and retired saying, "God grant quiet rest." After the family had gone to sleep, at midnight they were aroused with a violent knocking, and on looking out they found that the house was surrounded with a powerful force, commanded by the earl of Bothwell. Cockburn and his friends refused at first to deliver Wishart up, but Bothwell solemnly assured them that no harm was intended, and that, should any violence be offered to Wishart, he would himself interpose for his safety. Anxious to avoid bloodshed, Wishart commanded the gates to be opened, adding, "the will of God be done!" He was borne away a prisoner, and conveyed to Elphinston Hall, the ruins of which may still be seen about a mile and a half from Ormiston. Here the cardinal was in waiting, and Bothwell treacherously forfeited his plighted troth, by surrendering him into his hands. "From that time forth," says Pitscottie, with honest indignation, "the Earl Bothwell prospered never, neither any of his affairs."

After having been confined for more than a month in irons in the sea-tower of St. Andrews, Wishart was brought to trial before a convocation of the prelates and clergy, assembled for the purpose in the Cathedral. On this occasion every form of law, justice, and decency, was disregarded. The prisoner was not allowed a patient hearing, but was treated with every species of contumely and reproach. He was condemned to death as an obstinate heretic, and next day, March 1, 1546, he was burnt at the stake on the Castle Green. His hands were tied behind him —there was a chain round his middle, and a rope about his neck, and he was surrounded by military guards. On approaching the fire he knelt down, and, after rising, he repeated the following words three times:—"O thou Saviour of the world, have mercy upon me. Father of heaven, I commend my spirit into thy holy hands." And turning to the people he said—"Brethren and sisters, I beseech you that ye take not offence at the Word on account of the torments which ye see prepared for me. Love the Word of God. Suffer patiently for the Word's sake, and it will prove your everlasting comfort. Exhort also brethren and sisters who have often heard me elsewhere, that they fall not away because of persecution. Show them that my doctrine was not of men. Had it been of men, I should have had their thanks. It is because it was the true gospel given me by the grace of God, that I this day suffer, not sorrowfully, but with a glad heart. It was for this cause I was sent among you. It was to suffer this fire for Christ's sake. Look at me, and ye shall not find my countenance to change. This grim fire I fear not. And so I pray you also not to fear them that can slay the body, but have no power to slay the soul. Some have alleged that I taught concerning the soul that it shall sleep till the last day. On the contrary, I know most surely that my soul shall sup with my Saviour this night, even with him for whom I am now to suffer." He then prayed for his accusers thus: "I beseech thee, Father of heaven, to forgive such as have ignorantly, or even of evil mind, forged lies against me. I forgive them with all my heart. I beseech Christ also to forgive such as have this day ignorantly condemned me to death." And turning again to the people, he added—"I beseech you, brethren and sisters, to exhort your prelates to learn God's word, that they may at least be ashamed to do evil, and learn to do well. And if they turn not, the wrath of God will come upon them suddenly. They shall not escape." The executioner now craved his forgiveness. "Come hither, my heart," said he, and kissing his cheek, added, "take this as a token that I forgive thee. Do thine office." He was then suspended from the gibbet over the fire, by the chain round his middle; and after he had been also strangled by the rope round his neck, his body was burned to ashes, amidst the sighs and groans of the spectators. Apprehensive lest a rescue should be attempted, Bethune had commanded all the artillery of the castle to be pointed towards the place of execution, and the gunners also were stationed by their guns with their matches ready, so that immediate execution might be done against any who should attempt a rescue, while himself, with the other prelates, reclining in luxurious pomp, witnessed the melancholy spectacle with exultation. In most accounts of Wishart's martyrdom, it is men-

tioned, that, looking towards the cardinal, he predicted "that he who from yonder place (pointing to the tower where Bethune sat) beholdeth us with such undaunted pride, shall, within a few days, lie in the same as ignominiously as now he is seen proudly to rest," a prediction which was literally fulfilled within three months after, by the violent death of his persecutor.

WISHART, GEORGE, a learned prelate of the family of Logy in Forfarshire, was born in East Lothian in 1609. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degrees. Entering into holy orders, he became one of the ministers of St. Andrews, or, according to Keith, of North Leith. For his refusal to take the Covenant he was deposed in 1638; and having been subsequently detected in a correspondence with the Royalists, he was plundered of all his goods, which happened oftener than once, and imprisoned in the "Thieves' Hole" of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Wishart himself tells us that for his attachment to Royalty and Episcopacy he three times suffered imprisonment and exile. At the surrender, in October 1644, of the town of Newcastle, where he had been officiating in his clerical character, he was taken prisoner by the Scottish army, and in the following January, when again confined in Edinburgh Tolbooth, he petitioned the Estates for maintenance to himself, his wife, and five children. A few months thereafter, when the marquis of Montrose arrived at Edinburgh with his victorious army, Wishart obtained his liberty. He afterwards became chaplain to Montrose, in which capacity he accompanied him to the continent. He wrote, in Latin, an Account of the Exploits of Montrose, published at Paris in 1647. This was the book which was hung round the latter's neck at his execution. He subsequently wrote a continuation, bringing down Montrose's History till his death, a translation of which was published, with the first part, in 1720. A superior version of the whole, with a strong Jacobite preface, was published at Edinburgh by the Ruddimans in 1756, reprinted by Constable in 1819.

After the death of Montrose, Wishart was appointed chaplain to Elizabeth, the Electress-palatine, sister to Charles I., whom he accompanied to England in 1660, when she came to visit her royal nephew. Soon after he had the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne conferred upon him; and on the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland, was consecrated bishop of Edinburgh, June 1, 1662. He died in 1671, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey, under a magnificent tomb, with a long Latin inscription. Bishop Keith speaks of him as "a person of great religion." "He published somewhat in divinity," says Wodrow, (though he does not cite his authority,) "but then I find it remarked, by a very good hand, his lascivious poems, compared with which the most luscious parts of Ovid *de Arte Amandi* are modest, gave scandal to all the world." It is recorded to Wishart's honour, that he exerted himself to obtain a pardon for some of the persecuted Covenanters; and that, remembering his own dismal case in prison, he was always careful to send from his own table the first share of his dinner to the Presbyterian prisoners.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, D.D., and LL.D., an eminent divine and theological writer, was born, February 5, 1722, in the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire, of which parish his father was minister. He is said to have been a lineal descendant of John Knox. After receiving the first part of his education at the public school of Haddington, he was, at the age of fourteen, sent to the university of Edinburgh, and having, with great credit to himself, passed through the usual course of study there, he was, in his twenty-first year, licensed to preach the gospel. He acted for a short time as assistant to his father, whose successor he was appointed, but in 1744 he was presented, by the earl of Eglinton, to the parish of Beith, of which he was ordained minister in the following year. In 1753 he published, anonymously, his 'Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy,' a biting satire, levelled at the Moderate section of the church. No publication of the period was read with more avidity, or hit more severely the party against whom it was aimed. Dr. Warburton, the celebrated bishop of Gloucester, has mentioned the 'Characteristics' with particular approbation, and expressed his wish that the Church of England had such a corrector. Soon after he published a 'Serious Apology' for the 'Characteristics,' in which he

acknowledged himself to be the author. This work, and his active conduct in the church courts, procured for him so much influence among the popular or evangelical clergy, that he soon came to be recognised as their leader; and to him his party were, at first, principally indebted for that concentration of views and union of design, and system of operation, which ultimately enabled them to defeat their adversaries. One day, after carrying in the General Assembly some important questions against Dr. Robertson, the head of the Moderates, the latter said to him in his quiet manner, "I think you have your men better disciplined than formerly." "Yes," replied Witherspoon, "by urging your politics too far, you have compelled us to beat you with your own weapons."

In 1756 he published, at Glasgow, his admirable essay on the 'Connection between the Doctrine of Justification by the imputed Righteousness of Christ, and Holiness of Life;' and in 1757 appeared his 'Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage.' In the latter year he accepted an invitation from Paisley, and accordingly became minister of the Low Church of that town. During his residence there he obtained a high character for his learning, his eloquence, and success as a preacher, and for the excellence of his writings; and received invitations from congregations in Dublin, Dundee, and Rotterdam, all of which he rejected. In 1764 he obtained the degree of D.D., and the same year published at London, in 3 vols., his 'Essays on Important Subjects, intended to establish the Doctrine of Salvation by Grace, and to point out its influence on Holiness of Life,' with the 'Ecclesiastical Characteristics' appended.

His reputation having reached America, he was offered, by the trustees of the college of Princetown, New Jersey, the situation of president of that institution; which he at first declined, but, on a second application, accepted the appointment. His farewell sermon to his congregation at Paisley was preached, April 16, 1768, and immediately afterwards published, under the title of 'Ministerial Fidelity, in declaring the whole Counsel of God.' The same year he also published at Glasgow, 'Discourses on Practical Subjects,' and at Edinburgh, 'Practical Discourses on the Leading Truths of the Gospel.' He arrived at Princetown in the following August, and immediately entered on his new duties. Under his administration the college of New Jersey rapidly increased in reputation and prosperity; the general interests of education, throughout America, also derived great benefit from his exertions, as he was careful to introduce, into the system of instruction, every important improvement which was known in Europe. His portrait is subjoined.

During the revolutionary war, he took a decided part in favour of the insurgents; and a political sermon which he preached on May 17, 1776, on the occasion of a general Fast ordered by Congress, was afterwards published under the title of 'The Dominion of Providence over the passions of Men.' Soon after he was elected, by the citizens of New Jersey, their representative in the Congress of the United States, of which he was seven years a member. In the early part of 1783, after America had obtained her independence, he returned to the college of Princetown, and resumed his duties as president. In 1785 he paid a short visit to his native country, with the view of procuring subscriptions for the institution over which he presided, but was not very successful in his

object. On his return to Princetown he continued to preach and lecture in the college till his death, which happened November 15, 1794, in the seventy-third year of his age, having been, for the last two years of his life, afflicted with blindness. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Rodgers, senior minister of the United Presbyterian churches in the city of New York.

His works are:

Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy. 1753.

Serious Apology for the Characteristics.

Essay on the Connection between the Doctrine of Justification, by the imputed Righteousness of Christ, and Holiness of Life; with some Reflections upon the Reception which that Doctrine hath generally met with in the world: To which is prefixed, A Letter to the Rev. Mr. James Hervey, Author of Theron and Aspasio. Edin. 1756, 12mo.

Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage. 1757.

Sermon on Matth. vii. 20. 1759, 12mo.

Essays on Important Subjects; intended to establish the Doctrine of Salvation by grace, and to point out its influence on Holiness of Life; with the Ecclesiastical Characteristics appended. Lond. 1764, 3 vols. 12mo.

Ministerial Fidelity, in declaring the whole Counsel of God: a Sermon. 1768.

Discourses on Practical Subjects. Glasg. 1768.

Practical Discourses on the Leading Truths of the Gospel. Edin. 1768, 12mo.

The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men; a Fast Sermon; on Psal. lxxvi. 10. 1775, 8vo.

Fast Sermon; on Isa. li. 9. 1778, 8vo.

An Address to the Natives of Scotland residing in America, being an Appendix to a Sermon preached at Princetown, &c. 1778, 8vo.

Sermons on Regeneration. 12mo.

WODROW, Robert, an eminent divine and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Glasgow in 1679. He was the second son of the Rev. James Wodrow, professor of divinity in the university of that city, a faithful and pious minister of the Church of Scotland, whose life, written by his son, the subject of this notice, after remaining long in manuscript, was published at Edinburgh in 1828. His mother's name was Margaret Hair, daughter of William Hair, proprietor of a small estate in the parish of Kilbarchan, a woman of great strength of mind, discretion, and piety. In 1691 he was entered a student in the university of his native town, and after passing through the usual curriculum of study, he became a student of theology under his father. While attending the divinity class, he was appointed librarian to the university, a situation which he held for four years. The unusual talent which he had early displayed for historical and bibliographical inquiry had recommended him as a person peculiarly qualified for the office, and, while he held it, he prosecuted with ardour his researches into everything connected with the ecclesiastical and literary history and antiquities of his native country. At this period he imbibed also a taste for the study of natural history, then scarcely known in Scotland, and was in habits of friendship and correspondence with many eminent men both in Scotland and England. But all these pursuits were carefully kept subordinate to his principal object, the study of theology and the practical application of its principles.

On leaving college he went to reside for some time in the house of a distant relative of the family, Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, then one of the lords of session; and, while here, was, in March 1703, licensed, by the presbytery of Paisley, to preach the gospel. In the following summer the parish of Eastwood, where Lord Pollock resided, became vacant by the death of Mr. Matthew Crawfurd, author of a History of the Church of Scotland, which we believe yet remains in manuscript. Of this parish, then one of the smallest in the west of Scotland, Mr. Wodrow was ordained minister, October 28, 1703. In this obscure situation he continued all his life, devoting himself to the discharge of his pastoral duties, and prosecuting his favourite studies in church history and antiquities. In 1712 he had an encouraging invitation from Glasgow, and in 1717, and again in 1726, he was solicited by the people of Stirling to remove to that town, but he declined these overtures, preferring to remain at Eastwood. As a preacher he was one of the most popular of that day, and so great was his reputation in the west country, that, on sacramental occasions especially, vast crowds resorted to Eastwood to hear him preach. He was most regular in his attendance on the several church courts, and was frequently chosen a member of the General Assembly.

At the union of the two kingdoms, in 1707, he was nominated one of the committee of presbytery appointed to consult and act with the brethren of the commission at Edinburgh, as to the best means of averting the evils which that measure was supposed to portend to the church and people of Scot-

land. On the accession of George I. to the throne, he was the principal correspondent and adviser of the five clergymen deputed by the Assembly to go to London, for the purpose of pleading the rights of the church, and particularly to petition for the immediate abolition of the obnoxious law of patronage. The third volume of his manuscript letters contains several long and able statements and reasonings on this and collateral topics. He took a lively interest in all ecclesiastical proceedings, and kept regular notes of all that passed in the church courts, by which he was enabled to preserve, in the manuscript records which he left behind him, the most authentic and interesting details of the whole procedure and history of the church, during his own time, that could have been handed down to us. In questions involving matters either of sound doctrine or of discipline and church government, he was invariably found on the popular side. Yet, although opposed to the law of patronage, and thoroughly convinced of its "unreasonableness and unscripturality," he did not think it expedient to resist the execution of that oppressive law, but uniformly inculcated submission to the civil power, and used his best endeavours to promote peace and harmony in cases of disputed settlements.

His principal work, 'The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution,' was published in 1721-22, in two volumes folio. This important and laborious undertaking he had designed from an early period of his life, but from 1707 to the time of its publication, he appears to have devoted all his leisure hours to it. The work was approved of and recommended by the General Assembly, and he obtained, in consequence, a most respectable list of subscribers. It was dedicated to George I., and, on its publication, copies of it were presented, by Dr. Fraser, to the king, the queen, and the prince and princess of Wales, and by them all most graciously received. His majesty, by an order on the Exchequer of Scotland, dated April 26, 1725, authorized one hundred guineas sterling to be paid to the author in token of his cordial approbation.

Wodrow's fidelity as an ecclesiastical historian gave offence to certain of the nonjuring Episcopalians, and while his book was assailed by the most scurrilous attacks in public, anonymous and threatening letters were sent to himself, to which, however, he paid little attention. One of the boldest attempts to depreciate his labours, and affect his character for truth and impartiality, was made by Mr. Alexander Bruce, advocate, first in an anonymous tract, entitled 'The Scottish Behemoth Dissected, in a Letter to Mr. Robert Wodrow, &c., Edinburgh, 1722, and next in the preface to a Life of Archbishop Sharp, published in 1723. Mr. Bruce, too, in the extreme fervour of his zeal, announced, in 1724, a great work, which was to annihilate Wodrow at a blow, to be entitled 'An Impartial History of the Affairs in Church and State in Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution,' in 2 vols. folio. His death soon after, however, prevented him from making much progress with the work, which was taken up by Bishop Keith, who published only the first volume in 1734, bringing the history down to 1568. "Keith's History," says the author of Wodrow's Life in the Encyclopædia Britannica, "is only important as a collection of materials, for the author was equally destitute of acuteness and liberality." In Mr. Fox's 'History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II.,' that celebrated statesman has inserted a high eulogium on the fidelity and impartiality of Wodrow's work; a second edition of which, in a more convenient form than the first, was published at Glasgow, in 1830, in 4 vols. 8vo, with a Memoir of the Author prefixed by Robert Burns, D.D., one of the ministers of Paisley.

Having designed a series of biographical memoirs of the more eminent ministers and others of the Church of Scotland, Mr. Wodrow completed ten small folio volumes of the work, which, with four quarto volumes of appendix, are preserved in manuscript in the library of the university of Glasgow. A selection from these was made in 1834, and two volumes printed for the members of the Maitland Club, under the title of 'Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers and most eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland.'

Besides these Lives, Mr. Wodrow also left behind him six small closely written volumes, under the general name of 'Analecta,' being a kind of diary, or note-book, in which he inserted many

curious notices regarding the ecclesiastical proceedings and literary intelligence, as well as the ordinary or more remarkable occurrences, of the period. This valuable and interesting record, which comprises an interval of twenty-seven years, namely, from 1705 to 1732, is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, having become the property of the Faculty of Advocates in June 1828. In 1842 and 1843, Wodrow's 'Analecta' was printed for the Maitland Club, by the earl of Glasgow, then president of the Club, and presented to the members by that nobleman. The entire work extends to four quarto volumes, with a comprehensive index and suitable illustrations.

Twenty-four volumes of his Correspondence are also preserved in the Advocates' Library. A portion of his manuscripts, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical history, was, in May 1742, purchased by order of the General Assembly, and now remains the property of the Church. Altogether, his labours and researches have proved so peculiarly useful and valuable in illustrating the ecclesiastical history of his country, that the name of Wodrow was adopted as the designation of a Society, modelled after the plan of 'The Parker Society' of England. The Wodrow Society was established at Edinburgh, May 1841, for the purpose of printing, from the most authentic sources, the best works, many of which still remain in manuscript, of the original Reformers, fathers, and early writers of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Wodrow died of a gradual decline, March 21, 1734, in the 55th year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of Eastwood. He had married, in 1708, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Warner, minister of Irvine, and granddaughter of William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick, author of the well-known practical treatise, 'The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ.' Of a family of sixteen children, nine, that is, four sons and five daughters, with their mother, survived him. His eldest son succeeded him as minister of Eastwood, but retired from that charge on account of bad health.

WOOD, Sir Andrew, of Largo, a celebrated Scottish admiral of the 16th century, is generally stated to have been born about the middle of the 15th century at the old Kirkton of Largo, Fifeshire, and was originally a merchant trader of Leith. His genius for naval warfare had been cultivated by his frequent encounters with French, English, and Portuguese pirates in defence of his ships and merchandise. By James III. he was employed in several warlike and diplomatic missions, which he executed with fidelity and honour. He possessed and commanded two armed vessels, of about 300 tons each, called The Flower and the Yellow Caravel. With these he made voyages to the Dutch and Hanse towns, whither in those days the Scots sent wool and hides, bringing "therefrom small mercery and haberdashery ware in great quantities; moreover, half the Scottish ships came generally laden from Flanders with cart wheels and wheelbarrows." He bravely attacked and repulsed a squadron of English ships which appeared in the Frith of Forth in 1481, and the same year gallantly and successfully defended Dumbarton when besieged by the fleet of Edward IV. James III. granted to him, as master of the "Yellow Kerval," (Alexander duke of Albany being then lord-high-admiral,) a *tack* or lease of the lands of Largo to keep his ship in repair, and the same monarch, on 18th March 1482, conferred on him for his eminent services by land and sea, in peace and in war, a charter under the great seal, to him and his heirs in fee, of the lands and village of Largo. He also knighted him. This charter was confirmed by James IV. in 1497.

Sir Andrew Wood is famed in the history of his country no less for his faithful adherence to his sovereign when abandoned by his nobles, than for his courage and naval skill. Prior to 1487 he appears to have entirely relinquished trading as a merchant, and to have entered into the service of the king. Early in 1488, when the rebellious nobles had collected an army and marched upon the capital, the king took refuge on board one of Sir Andrew Wood's ships, then anchored in the Roads of Leith, and crossing over to Fife, landed there, resolved to throw himself on his northern subjects for support. The ships of the admiral had been lying at Leith for some time, previous to sailing for Flanders, and, on their weighing anchor, a report was spread that James

had fled to the Low Countries. Upon this the malcontents "seized on his luggage and furniture in their passage to the Forth, surprised his castle of Dunbar, furnished themselves with arms and ammunitions out of the royal stores, and overran the three Lothians and the Merse, rifling and plundering all honest men." (*Abercrombie's Martial Achievements.*) James speedily found himself at the head of a well-appointed force of 30,000 men, and recrossing the Forth, in April 1488, he marched past Stirling, and pitched his standard near the ancient castle of Blackness. He soon, however, disbanded his army, but the rebel peers again mustering their vassals, he was defeated at Sauchieburn on the 11th of the following June, and the unfortunate monarch, in riding from the field, fell from his horse, and was stabbed to death by a pretended priest, in the miller's cottage at Beaton's mill, a hamlet on the Bannock, into which he had been carried. At the time, he was endeavouring to make his way across the country to Sir Andrew Wood at Alloa, where the latter was cruizing with his two ships, the Flower and the Yellow Carvel. On the right bank of the Forth he kept several of his boats close by the shore, to receive the king if the tide of battle turned against him; and he often landed with his brothers, John and Robert, and "a competent number of men, hoping to share in the dangers of the day; but no such opportunity occurred."

The insurgent nobles had advanced with their victorious army to Linlithgow, and a report reached their camp that, while sailing up and down the Forth, Sir Andrew Wood's ships had been seen taking on board men wounded in the battle, and there was good reason for believing that the king, whose fate was unknown, having effected his escape, was on board one of them. This occasioned the insurgents to remove their camp to Leith. Thence messengers were sent to Sir Andrew in the name of James, duke of Rothesay, prince of Scotland, the king's son, whom the insurgents had kept with them and forced to act against his father, to inquire if this was the case. Sir Andrew solemnly declared that the king was not with him, and gave the messengers leave to search the ships. A second message was sent, requesting an interview. To this he agreed, on condition that the Lords Seton and Fleming should remain on board his ships, as hostages for his safe return.

On his appearance before the council, arrayed in magnificent armour, the young prince, then in his sixteenth year, is said to have wept as he entered the council-room, and asked timidly, "Sir, are you my father?" Sir Andrew replied, "I am not your father, but his faithful servant; and the enemy of those who have occasioned his downfall." "Know you where the king is?" asked several of the lords, "or who those were you took on board after the battle?" "As for the king," replied Sir Andrew, "I know nothing of him. My brothers and I were ready to have risked our lives in his defence. We landed in our boats opposite Alloa, but finding our efforts to fight or to save him vain, we returned to the fleet." "He added," says Buchanan, "that if the king were alive, he was resolved to obey none but him, and if he were slain, he was ready to revenge him." Again he was asked "if the king were not really on board either of his ships." "He is not," he sternly replied; "I would to God he was, for then he would be in safety. Then I could defend him from those vile traitors who, I fear, have slain him, and whom I hope to see, one day, rewarded as they deserve." He then withdrew, and returned on board, where his brothers had begun to be seriously alarmed at his long absence.

Of Sir Andrew Wood's interview with the rebel lords, Lindsay of Pitscottie has given a graphic and circumstantial account, and although the affecting statement that the young king, James IV., mistook him for his father, has been generally received, it is not likely to have been the case, as there is no hint in history of his ever having been excluded from the presence of his father, and at the time he was sixteen years of age, and must have known his person well. It is not probable that he could have been misled by the noble and dignified aspect of the admiral, or by any fancied resemblance which he bore to James III., as some writers assume. This would make a mere child of him, and we therefore entirely discredit the story.

Irritated at the plainness with which Wood had spoken his mind to them, the insurgent nobles,

on the return of the Lords Fleming and Seton, resolved to punish him for what they were pleased to consider his insolence. Summoning all the master mariners of Leith before them in council, they commanded them "to rig and man their ships, to subdue Andrew Wood," offering them artillery and munition, and holding forth noble rewards in the event of his capture; but they all declined, and the elder Barton, a man of great naval skill and bravery, afterwards the famous Sir Andrew Barton, who fought the English fleet in the Downs, declared that Sir Andrew Wood's two ships "were so well equipped with all things for fighting, so well furnished with able and valiant seamen, and withal that Captain Wood was so skilful in naval affairs, so practised in war, and had such notable artillery that ten of the best ships in Scotland would not be able to cope with his two." The design, therefore, of seizing him was reluctantly abandoned. The death of the unhappy James was soon fully ascertained, but Wood refused for a time to give in his adherence to James IV.

Towards the end of 1488, Sir Andrew appeared, with his two ships, off Aberdeen. Declaring that he had received from James III. a grant of the forest of Stocket and the Castle hill of Aberdeen, he attempted to take possession of them. His claim, however, was resisted by the council and burgesses, and the admiral was only prevented from having recourse to force by the interference of the king and privy council, who sustained the right of the citizens as defined by a charter of Robert the Bruce.

Soon after,—the precise date is not very clear, but it is supposed to have been in the beginning of the following year,—Henry VII. of England sent "five tall ships" to the friths of Forth and Clyde, characterized by Tytler as pirates, as they came in time of truce, which seized and plundered several merchant ships belonging to Scots traders, and to the Flemings their allies, as well as made many destructive descents upon the little villages and fishing towns on the coasts of Fife and Lothian. Enraged at this wanton aggression, the young king and his council eagerly desired to be revenged. Notwithstanding, however, their persuasions and promises of reward, none of the masters of the ships then in the harbours of the Forth would venture to attack the enemy. Hoping to prevail on Sir Andrew Wood to consent, James requested him to appear before the lords of the privy council, to consider means for curbing the outrages of the English, pledging his royal word and the public faith for his safety. On their meeting, he represented to Sir Andrew "what a shame, dishonour, and loss it was, that a few English ships should ride under their eyes with impunity, committing every outrage and excess," and by inflaming the patriotism of Wood, "who had a true Scottish heart," he readily undertook the enterprise.

Amply furnished with men and artillery, Wood immediately proceeded with his two ships, 'The Flower,' and 'The Yellow Caravel,' against the English, with their five. He met them opposite to Dunbar, and at once engaged with them, when a sanguinary and obstinate battle ensued. The skill and courage of Wood at length overcame the superior force of the English. Their five ships were taken and carried into Leith, and their commander presented to the king and council. Sir Andrew was well rewarded by James and his nobles for his valour, and his name was so greatly extolled that, we are told, it "became a byword and a terror to all the skippers and mariners of England." He received from James charters confirming all former grants, and bestowing on him the lands of Balbegnoth, the cotelands of Largo, 11th March, 1490, all of which were ratified by parliament in the following year. He obtained various other possessions, besides acquiring the superiority of Inch-Keith, and by a charter under the great seal, 18th May 1491, the king granted to him "license to build a castle at Largo, with gates of iron, as a reward for the great services done and losses sustained by the said Andrew, and for those services which there was no doubt he would yet render." This castle, as well as various houses, he is said to have compelled some English pirates, whom he had captured on the high seas, to build. It was engrafted on an ancient edifice which had formerly been a jointure house of the Scottish queens. He also received an augmentation of his coat armour. It appears, too, to have been in this reign that he

was appointed pilot to the king to the Isle of May, that "being skilful in pyloting, he should be ready, upon the king's call, to pylot and convey him and the queen, in visit to St. Adrian's chappel," on that isle, where there was a holy shrine and well, and there is a charter of some lands granted to him for that service.

Meantime the English king, indignant at the disgrace which his flag had sustained, and that from a foe so little known on the sea, determined to assert the naval pre-eminence of England. He offered an annual pension of £1,000 to any of his commanders who should capture the ships of Wood, and take him prisoner. One Stephen Bull, when other English commanders of ships had declined to attempt such a hazardous enterprise, engaged to take Wood, and bring him to London, dead or alive. Appointed to three stout ships fully equipped for war, Bull sailed for the Forth, in July 1490, and entering the frith, cast anchor at the back of the Isle of May. In the belief that peace had been established with England, Sir Andrew Wood had gone to Flanders as convoy to some merchant vessels. To prevent the Scots fishermen from giving him notice, on his return, of his appearance there, Bull took the precaution to seize all the fishing-boats on the coast, and he retained a few of the fishermen on board his own ship, that they might point out to him the ships of the Scots admiral, on their arrival in the frith. The English continued to keep a good look out at sea, and one summer morning they discovered two vessels passing St. Abb's Head at the mouth of the Forth. The fishermen who had been taken captives were ordered to the masthead, to give their opinion of the ships in sight. At first they hesitated to say whether the approaching vessels were Wood's or not, but on their liberty being promised them, they immediately declared them to be his. The English commander now ordered his men to prepare for battle, distributing wine among them. Meanwhile, on the morning of the 10th of August, Sir Andrew Wood was steering up the frith, unconscious of an enemy being so near at hand, but no sooner had he perceived the three ships of England coming from the shelter of the Isle of May, than he gave orders to clear away everything for battle; and calling his men together, he thus addressed them: "These, my lads, are the foes who expect to convey us in bonds to the English king, but, by your courage and the help of God, they shall fail. Set yourselves in order every man to his station. Charge gunners; let the cross-bows be ready; have the lime pots and fire balls to the tops; and the two-handed swords to the fore rooms. Be stout, be diligent, for your own sakes, and for the honour of this realm." Wine was handed round, and the Scottish ships resounded with cheers.

The sun having now arisen, fully displayed the strength of the English force; but the Scots were prepared for them. By skilful management, Wood got to windward of the foe; and immediately a close and furious combat began, which lasted till night. During the whole day the shores of Fife were crowded with spectators, who by their shouts and gesticulations did all in their power to encourage their countrymen in the arduous fight. At the close of the day, the ships mutually drew off, and the battle remained undecided. The night was spent in refitting, and in preparation for the ensuing day. On the dawn of morn the trumpets sounded, the battle was renewed, and the ships, closely locked together, floated unheeded by the combatants, and before an ebb tide and a south wind drifted round the east coast of Fife till they were opposite the mouth of the Tay. The seamanship of Wood and the valour of the Scottish sailors at length prevailed. The three English ships grounded on the sand-banks and were captured. Bull surrendered, and, with his ships, was carried into Dundee, where the wounded of both parties had every attention paid to them. The unfortunate English commander was conducted to Edinburgh by Wood, and presented to the king. On this occasion James gave a noble proof of the generosity of mind which so remarkably distinguished him. He bestowed gifts upon Bull and on his followers, and, without exacting any ransom, sent them home with their ships as a present to the English king. At the same time he desired them to inform their master, that Scotland, like England, could boast of brave and warlike sons both by sea and land; and he requested that England should

no more disturb the Scottish seas, else a different fate would hereafter await the intruders.

In 1503, Sir Andrew Wood was employed with a small naval squadron against the rebel chiefs of the Isles, and under the dates of May 18 and 19, and June 22, of that year, are several entries in the accounts of the high-treasurer, for wine, bread, &c., and wages to his mariners. In this expedition he was successful. After laying siege to the strong insular fortress of Carneburg, one of the Treshinish Isles, assisted by his lieutenant, Robert Barton, he succeeded in reducing it, taking prisoner its commander, one of the island chiefs.

James was ambitious of possessing a fleet strong enough to protect the commerce of Scotland, and he spent large sums on the building of a ship, called the 'Great Michael,' of such enormous dimensions, as to excite the desire of both Francis I. and Henry VIII. to possess one like it, as it was larger and stronger than any ship which England or France had ever possessed. For her construction, large quantities of timber were brought from Norway, after the oak forests of Fife, with the exception of that of Falkland, had been exhausted in the work, and numbers of foreign as well as Scottish carpenters were employed in building her, under the almost daily inspection of the king himself. She was two hundred and forty feet in length, but disproportionately narrow, being only thirty-six feet across the beams. Her sides were ten feet thick, and were obviously meant to defy the power of any artillery which could be brought against her. The cannon carried by the Great Michael, considering her size, amounted only to thirty-six, with three of a smaller calibre. Her crew consisted of three hundred sailors, one hundred and twenty gunners, and one thousand fighting men. This great ship was finished in 1511, and put under the charge of Sir Andrew Wood, and Robert Barton, another eminent Scottish mariner of the period; but in the following year, Sir Andrew was superseded as captain by Henry, Lord Sinclair.

In August 1513, James fitted out a fleet, the principal ships in which were the Great Michael, the Margaret, and the James, for the purpose of assisting the French, then attacked by England. The command of the troops, 3,000 strong, he gave to the earl of Arran, and of the fleet to Gordon of Letterfury, a son of the earl of Huntly, having under him, as vice-admirals, Lord Fleming and Lord Ross of Halket. Lindsay of Pitscottie says that Arran was both general of the troops and admiral of the fleet. Instead of proceeding to France, however, Arran ordered the fleet to Ireland, and landing at Carrickfergus, sacked and plundered it with great barbarity. After committing this outrage, he sailed back to Scotland, and at Ayr deposited his spoil in safety. Enraged at his conduct, James ordered Sir Andrew Wood to proceed immediately, with a herald, to supersede Arran, and take the command of the fleet. Previous to his arrival, however, the earl had sailed with his ships for France. The Great Michael afterwards became the property of the French monarch, having been sold to Louis XII. for 40,000 livres.

After the disastrous battle of Flodden, Sir Andrew Wood was sent to France, to invite John, duke of Albany, nephew of James III., to come to Scotland, and assume the regency, during the minority of James V. In 1526, occurred the battle of Linlithgow Bridge, which was caused by an attempt on the part of the earl of Lennox to rescue the young king from the domination of the Douglases. Sir Andrew Wood was sent specially by the king to protect Lennox, but he arrived only in time to behold the unhappy earl expiring under the sword of Sir James Hamilton, after quarter had been given.

It is recorded of Sir Andrew Wood that he caused a canal to be formed from his house in Largo almost down to the parish church, and on this he used to sail in state to the church, in his barge, every Sabbath-day. On 23d July 1538, he and others, his kinsmen and servants, had a remission, under the great seal, for all crimes except treason. He is described by Mr. Tytler as "a brave warrior, and skilful naval commander, an able financialist, intimately acquainted with the management of commercial transactions, and a stalwart feudal baron, who, without abating anything of his pride and his prerogative, refused not to adopt, in the management of his estates, some of those improvements whose good effects he had observed in his travels over various parts of the continent." He lived to a good old age, and is

supposed to have died about 1540. He was buried in the family aisle of Largo church, where his tomb is still pointed out. Within the grounds which surround Largo House, there is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood, and which, it is alleged, once formed a jointure house of the queens of Scotland.

His eldest son, Andrew Wood of Largo, was high in favour with James V., and was one of the few faithful councillors of that monarch who stood round his bed when he died in 1542. John Wood of Tillydoun, his second son, was educated for the church, but was appointed a lord of session, 9th December 1562. Alexander, his third son, was progenitor of the Woods of Grange, Fifeshire, and a son of his obtained a charter of legitimation in 1575.

Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, the grandson of the brave old admiral, was one of the barons in the parliament of 1560, and on 25th July 1567, he subscribed the articles agreed on in the General Assembly for the upholding of the Reformed religion. He also signed the famous bond for the protection and defence of James VI. He was comptroller of Scotland, and died about 1592. He had a daughter, Jean, who married James Drummond, first Lord Madderty. His son and successor, Andrew Wood of Largo, had a son, James, who received a charter of the lands of Lambeletham and Cairngown, Fifeshire.

The last of the family, John Wood of Orkie, was, as Lamont says in his Diary, "sometime a courtier." By a deed of mortification, dated 7th July 1659, this John Wood, a younger son of the family of Wood of Largo, bequeathed the sum of £68,418 Scots, for the purpose of building and endowing an hospital within the parish of Largo, for the maintenance of thirteen indigent and enfeebled persons of the name of Wood, besides a gardener, a porter, and a chaplain. The building was commenced in April 1665, and appears to have been first inhabited about Candlemas 1667. In 1830, this building was found to be in a state of great decay, and a new one was erected by the patrons, which is not only more commodious, but is an elegant and ornamental building, in the Elizabethan style, from designs by Mr. James Leslie, civil engineer. The annual allowance to each inmate is £15 sterling, paid monthly, and a supply of vegetables. The funds arise from the interest of £2,000 sterling, and the rent of a farm which averages about £280 sterling. The patrons are the earl of Wemyss, the lairds of Largo, Lundin, and Balfour, with the minister and kirk-session of Largo. Besides this hospital, Mr. Wood founded a school at Drumeldrie, and built a wall round the churchyard at Largo. He is said to have died poor in London, in 1661. His body being brought by sea to Elie, was interred in the family aisle of Largo church, where a monument was erected to his memory.

The lands and barony of Largo passed from the descendants of Sir Andrew Wood to a Mr. Peter Black, and from him to Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, who disponed of them to Sir Alexander Durham, lord lyon king at arms.

WOOD, John Philip, an eminent antiquary, genealogist, and biographer, who was deaf and dumb from his infancy, was descended from an old and respectable family in the parish of Cramond, where he himself was born. His principal publication was a new edition of 'The Peerage of Scotland, by Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, Bart.' Edinburgh, two volumes folio, 1813. Notwithstanding the privations under which he laboured, he for many years held the office of auditor of excise in Scotland. He was brother-in-law of Mr. Cadell, the partner of Mr. Constable. He died at Edinburgh, at an advanced age, in December 1838.

WYNTOUN, Andrew, a poet and chronicler of the 14th century, was a canon-regular of St. Andrews, and, about 1395, prior of the monastery of St. Serf's Inch, in Lochleven. In the chartulary of the priory of St. Andrews there are several public instruments by Andrew Wyntoun, dated between 1395 and 1413; and in the last page of his chronicle, according to the copy in the king's library, he mentions the Council of Constance, which began Nov. 16, 1414, and ended May 20, 1418. His 'Orygynall Chronykill of Scotland' was undertaken at the request of Sir John Wemyss, ancestor of the noble family of that name. Notwithstanding its great value, both as the oldest Scottish manuscript extant, except 'Sir Tristrem,' and as the first record of our national history, it remained neglected for nearly four centuries. In

1795, however, a splendid edition of that part of it which relates more immediately to the affairs of Scotland, was published with notes, by Mr. David Macpherson, who very judiciously left untouched the whole introductory portion of this famous 'Chronykill,' in which, after the fashion of Roger of Chester, and other venerable historians, the author wisely and learnedly treats of the creation, of angels, giants, &c., and of the general history of the world, before he comes to that which more pertinently concerns the proper subject of his work. In Wyntoun's Chronicle there is preserved a little elegiac song on the death of King Alexander III., which Mr. Macpherson thinks must be nearly ninety years older than Barbour's work. Wyntoun outlived 1420, as he mentions the death of Robert, duke of Albany, an event which happened in the course of that year. The oldest and best preserved manuscript of Wyntoun's Chronicle is in the British Museum. There are also copies of it in the Cotton library, and the Advocates' library, Edinburgh.

WYNZET, or WINGATE, NINIAN, a controversial writer of the sixteenth century, on the side of the Church of Rome, was born in Renfrew in 1518. He is said to have been educated at the university of Glasgow, but his name does not appear in any of the contemporary registers of that university. In 1551, he was appointed schoolmaster of the town of Linlithgow, and for ten years quietly and unobtrusively discharged the duties of that situation "to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants."

The religious discussions that arose at the period of the Reformation in Scotland, led him into the controversial field, and, with the exception of Quentin Kennedy, abbot of Crossraguel, Winzet is the only polemical writer on the Popish side, prior to that event, whose writings have descended to our time. After the abolition of popery, it was thought expedient by the Reformers that all persons who then held the office of schoolmaster should be examined as to their religious tenets, and required to sign the confession of faith, under pain of dismissal. Winzet was accordingly cited, probably in May or June, 1561, to appear before John Spotswood, superintendent of Lothian, and Patrick Kinloquhy, minister of Linlithgow. "Divers conferences," we are told, "were kept with him, to make him acknowledge his errors, but he continued obstinate, and was therefore sentenced by the church;" that is, he was deprived of his situation, and as he complains most pathetically, was even "expellit and schott out of that his kindly town, and from his tender friendis thair." He had previously received priest's orders, and, while still at Linlithgow, he addressed several papers to Spotswood and Kinloquhy, in regard to what he termed "novations," meaning innovations, in religion.

Winzet subsequently went to reside in Edinburgh, and, on the arrival of Queen Mary from France, in August 1561, he was emboldened to address himself to Knox on the subject of the new doctrines. It is alleged that he held a public disputation with the great reformer at Linlithgow, previous to his leaving that town, but there is no authentic authority for this statement. His 'Certane Tractatis' were published at Edinburgh in 1562. He was also the author of 'The Buke of Four Scoir three Questions, tueching Doctrine, Order, and Maneris,' on the principal topics of dispute between the Catholics and Protestants, drawn up in the name of the inferior Catholic clergy and laity in Scotland. Questions 33, 34, and 35 of this work, touching his vocation to the ministry, were sent to Knox for answer, but although the reformer fully intended to give a reply to them, as he announced once or twice from the pulpit, he never could find time to do so.

Meantime, Wynzet wrote a work called 'The Last Blast of the Trumpet,' but the sound it gave was the means of his being "expellit and schott out" of his native country, for the magistrates of Edinburgh, hearing of its being put in type, and already in the press, broke into the printing-office, seized the copies of the work, and dragged the unfortunate printer, John Scott, to prison. Wynzet meeting them at the door of the printing-office, escaped in disguise, and took advantage of a ship ready for the voyage to set sail for Flanders. This happened in August 1562. He stayed for some time at the university of Louvain. His 'Buke of Four Scoir Three Questions' was now printed, containing an address to 'Christian Reader,' dated Louvain, 7th October 1563, and

a postscript reminding John Knox of his promise to answer him as to his vocation to the ministry. Its publication was speedily followed by his translation of the well-known work of Vincentius Lirinensis 'On the Antiquity and Truth of the Catholic Faith,' which he dedicated to Mary, Queen of Scots. Both works were published at Antwerp in 1563. They were written in the Scots vernacular of the time, Wynzet professing not to know English. For the benefit of his countrymen, he translated some other tractates of the ancient fathers, also, a discourse by 'Renatus Benedictus, concerning Composing Discords in Religion,' printed at Paris in 1565, 8vo. The author, René Benoist, accompanied Queen Mary from France in August 1561, and remained in Scotland for two years in the capacity of preacher and father confessor to her majesty.

In 1565 Wynzet went to France, and took the degree of master of arts in the university of Paris; and he taught philosophy there with great applause in 1569. It is also stated that he was three times chosen procurator in that university. He also appears to have been in Italy. Having approved himself a zealous and faithful champion of the church, he was in 1576 appointed by the pope abbot of the Scots monastery of St. James', Ratisbon. He proved himself a benefactor to the establishment over which he presided, for, besides introducing a stricter observance of monastic discipline, he renovated the buildings of the monastery and secured for it various privileges. About this time he acquired the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1582, he published, at Ingoldstadt, the 'Scourge of Sectarians,' on the subject of obedience to the civil magistrate, and another work of the same kind, in answer to Buchanan's discourse 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos.' He died 21st September 1592, at the age of 74, and a monument was erected to his memory. His 'Tractatis' were printed by J. B. Gracie, Esq., for the Maitland Club in 1835. 4to. The introduction contains all the particulars about him that can now be ascertained, and all of his writings that are extant are printed in this quarto volume.

Y

YOUNG, the surname of a Forfarshire family, who at one period possessed the estate of Auldbar, on the right bank of the Southesk.

John Young, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, in 1541, married Margaret Scrymgeour, daughter of Scrymgeour of Glaswell, and sister of Henry Scrymgeour, professor of philosophy, and afterwards of civil law, at Geneva; another sister married the father of Master James Melvil. John Young was also a burgess of Dundee, and died there on 31st August 1583, in the 86th year of his age. His surviving children were: 1. John, provost of the collegiate church at Dysart. 2. Peter, afterwards Sir Peter. 3. Alexander, usher of the privy chamber to King James VI., died 29th September 1603, without issue: Isabella and Joanna. His other children died in childhood, except Henry, killed in Schonen in the service of the king of Sweden.

Peter was born at Dundee, 15th August 1544. He and his brother Alexander were educated under the care and apparently at the charge of their maternal uncle, Henry Scrymgeour, but their more immediate teacher was Theodore Beza. On 4th January 1569, Peter was appointed, on the recommendation of the regent Moray, assistant preceptor to James VI., and shortly after became, along with George Buchanan, a pensioner of Queen Elizabeth, the one receiving £100 and the other £30 sterling per annum. After the king became of age Young was made almoner, and retained that office till his death. He was employed in various embassies, was one of the Octavians, a member of the queen's (Anne of Denmark) council, and was engaged in various matters relating to religion and to the universities. He received his share of church lands, and also bought largely. His residence and estate, whence he took his designation was Easter Seaton, part of the abbey lands of Arbroath. He was knighted by the king at Whitehall 19th February 1605, and had at the same time a grant of a pension of £300 sterling per annum.

He married, first, 4th February 1577, Elizabeth Gib, a daughter or granddaughter of Robert Gib, the celebrated jester or fool to King James V., a good example of the proverb that "it takes a wise man to be a fool." Rob became laird of Carruber, and his descendants remained long about the court, several having been knighted. Sir Peter Young had by his first wife; 1. Marie, born 1st June 1579; married John Douglas of Tilliquhillie. 2. and 3. James and Henry, twins, born 10th June 1580. The former was knighted by the king at his baptism and made gentleman of the bedchamber. 4. Margaret, born 14th November 1581; married David Lindsay of Kinnettles. 5. and 6. Peter and Robert, twins, born 1st July 1583. Peter, the fifth son, a gentleman of the bedchamber to King Charles I., was in the suite of the earl of Spencer, sent on a special mission to Gustavus Adolphus with the order of

the Garter, and was knighted by that monarch in 1628. He died 6th February 1631. His twin-brother, Robert, travelled as tutor to some nobleman, and died at Westin 17th March 1620, on his return from the Holy Land, and while writing his travels. 7. Patrick, a celebrated Greek scholar and divine, of whom a memoir follows in larger type. 8. John, born 25th June 1585, dean of Winchester, and chaplain to King James I. of England. He had travelled with the Lord Wharton's son, and acquired considerable property in Fife. He founded a school at St. Andrews. He left his estates to his nephew, Peter Young of Seaton; died in 1654 or 1655. 9. and 10. Frederic and Joanna, twins, born 31st January 1587. 11. Michael, born 6th November 1589; was educated at the charge of the king, and sent to Sidney, Sussex college, Cambridge. 12. Anne, born 16th February 1590.

Sir Peter's first wife, Elizabeth Gib, died at Leith 10th May 1595, and on 6th May 1596, he married a second time, Dame Janet Murray, Lady Torphichen, widow of the first temporal lord of that title, and daughter of Murray of Polmaise. She died in November of that year. By Marjory Mavine, daughter of Mavine of Sandfurde, his third wife, he had, 1. Euphemia, born 20th April 1601, married Sir David Ogilvy of Clova. 2. Elizabeth, born 11th February 1603. 3. Nicola, born 5th July 1604, married David Boswell of Balmuto. 4. Arbella, born 18th December 1608, married John Livingston, younger of Dunipace.

Sir Peter Young outlived his pupil, James VI., and dying at his house of Easter Seaton on the 7th January 1628, was buried at the parish church of St. Vigeans, where his monument is still extant. Sir Peter was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James Young, knight, who had a grant of land in Ireland. He married, first, Isobel Arbuthnot, a daughter of David Arbuthnot of Findourie, by whom he had two sons: 1. Charles, who died young; 2. Peter, who succeeded him in his estates in Scotland; and a daughter, Margaret, married to Francis Duguid of Auchinhuif. Sir James married, secondly, Jean Stewart, by whom he had a daughter, Ann, married to George Seton, eldest son of William Seton of Mynnoris, Aberdeenshire. Dame Jean Stewart married for her second husband Frederic Lyon of Brigton.

Several families of the name of Young in the north of Ireland claim descent from Sir James Young, and this may be; but it is certain that they are not descended from the Youngs of Auldbar, as they also claim to be. They can only be a collateral branch. Peter Young of Seaton married Isobel Ochterlony, a daughter of Ochterlony of Wester Seaton, and had, 1. Robert, who succeeded him; 2. Margaret, married in 1659 to Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, baronet. Her tocher was 8,000 pounds Scots. 3. A daughter, married to Guthrie of Westhall, from whom were descended Major John Guthrie and his brothers, and the Guthries of Craigie. Peter Young sold Easter Seaton and other lands, and purchased part of Auldbar in 1670. Robert Young married Anna Graham, daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, by whom he had, 1. David, his heir. 2. Anna, married to James Barclay, younger of Balmakewan. 3. Cecilia, married to George Leith of Overhall. 4. Elizabeth, (married to John Turnbull, younger of Strickathrow;) and perhaps others. David Young had for his tutor the celebrated Thomas Ruddiman, and married Marjory, eldest daughter of Fothringham of Powrie, by whom he had, 1. Robert, his heir, and at least one other son. 2. Anna, (married to Robert Ochterlony;) and apparently other daughters. Robert succeeded his father in 1743, and sold Auldbar to a relative, William Chalmers of Hazlehead. Robert Young and his brothers and sisters, except Anna, died without issue. She was served heir to her grandfather, Robert Young, 13th December 1768. Her son, John Ochterlony, sold Kintrockat. He married Mary Roberta Skinner, and by her had, 1. Robert; 2. Alexander, who died unmarried; and daughters.

In the Annual Register for 1759 is related, at page 122, an interesting anecdote of a Captain Ochterlony who was killed at the siege of Quebec in that year. The Ochterlonies were descended from Prince Rupert, thus: Charles I. had a sister married to the Elector Palatine of Bohemia. Prince Rupert, their son, had Mary Ruperta by Mrs. Hughes; Ruperta married Brigadier-general Lord Hare; their daughter, Henrietta Hare, (who was maid-of-honour to the princess of Orange, and cousin to the duchess of Norfolk,) married David Skinner, Esq.; Mary Ruperta, their eldest daughter, born 24th July 1737, married John Ochterlony, who was born January 1736. Their children were Henrietta, Anne, Elizabeth, Margaret. (For OCHTERLONY, see vol. ii. p. 259. —Also see AUCHTERLONY, vol. i. p. 169.)

William Chalmers of Auldbar was succeeded by his son Patrick, who was succeeded by his son Patrick, who was succeeded by his son Patrick, who died in 1855, and was succeeded by his brother, John Inglis Chalmers, Esq. of Auldbar, one of the deputy-lieutenants of Forfarshire.

YOUNG, PATRICK, an eminent scholar, descended from an ancient family, was born August 29, 1584, at Easter Seaton, in Forfarshire, the residence of his father, Sir Peter Young, joint tutor with Buchanan to James VI. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the university of St. Andrews, where, on completing the usual course of academical study, he received the degree of M.A. in 1603. Soon after he accompanied his father to England, and having been introduced to the notice of Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Chester, he was received into his house as his librarian, or secretary. In 1605 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, and, entering into deacon's orders, he was made one of the chaplains of All Souls' college. This office he held for three years, and during that time he employed himself chiefly in the study of ecclesiastical history, and in cultivating the Greek language. Having gone to London with the view of making his way at court, he obtained, through the interest of Dr. Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells, a pension from the king of £50 per annum, and was occasionally employed by his majesty, and some of the persons in power, in writing Latin letters. He was also tutor to the young princes, Henry and Charles. By the influence of Bishop Montague he was appointed to the superintendence of the Royal Library, then newly founded by the king. In 1617 Young went to Paris, with recommendatory letters from Camden

to many of the learned of that capital. On his return he assisted Mr. Thomas Read in translating King James' works into the Latin language. The volume was published in 1619, and, by his majesty's special command, he was sent with a presentation copy to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In 1620 Young married, and though still only in deacon's orders, was presented to two rectories in Denbighshire. Soon after, he was collated to a prebend of St. Paul's, of which church he was made treasurer in 1621. On the death of Read, in 1624, he was appointed to the vacant post of Latin secretary to the king. He assisted Selden in preparing for the press his edition of the 'Arundelian Marbles,' and the work was dedicated to Young. When the Alexandrian manuscript of the Old and New Testament was added to the treasures of the king's library, Young carefully collated it with other copies of the sacred volume, and communicated many various readings to Usher, Grotius, and other learned men of the time. He had intended to have published a fac-simile of this manuscript, but circumstances prevented the execution of the design. In 1643, however, he printed a specimen of his intended edition, containing the first chapter of Genesis, with notes, and left at his death scholia, as far as the 15th chapter of Numbers.

In 1633 he published an edition of the 'Epistles of Clemens Romanus,' reprinted in 1637, with a Latin version, 'Catena Græcorum Patrum in Jobum, collectore Niceta, Heracleæ Metropolitæ;' to which he subjoined from the Alexandrian manuscript a continued series of the books of Scripture, called Poetici. In 1638 he published 'Expositio in Canticum Canticorum Folioti Episcopi Londinensis, una cum Alcuini in idem Canticum Compendio.' He had made preparations for editing various other manuscripts from the King's library, when the confusion of the civil wars, and its seizure by parliament, put an end to all his plans. He retired to the house of his son-in-law, Mr. John Atwood, a civilian at Bromfield, in Essex, where he died, September 7, 1652. He left two daughters, Elizabeth, who married John Atwood, Esq., and Sarah, who became the wife of Sir Samuel Bowes, knight.

YULE, or ZUILL, a surname, originally given to mark the day of birth, the word in Scotland meaning Christmas. The clan Buchanan recognise as belonging to branches persons of this name, and also that of *Risk*, the latter from the place of residence, Risk, (a bare knoll,) of Drymen. Both names were common in Stirlingshire. (See *New Stat. Account of Scotland*, article *Parish of Buchanan.*)

Z

ZETLAND, Earl of, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1838, on Laurence Dundas, second Lord Dundas of Aske, county of York, son of the first baron, Sir Thomas, who died 14th June 1820, and grandson of Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse, commissary-general and contractor to the army from 1748 to 1759, and created a baronet, 16th November 1762.

The first earl of Zetland, lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of Orkney and Shetland, and an alderman of the city of York, died 19th February 1839, leaving, with other children, Thomas, second earl, born in 1795, lord-lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, married in 1823, Sophia Jane, *dr.* of Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. He *d.* May 6, 1873, and having no issue was *s.* by his nephew Lawrence Dundas by the *dr.* of James Talbot, Esq. of Wexford, *b.* Aug. 16, 1844, and *m.* to Lady Lilian Elizabeth Selina, 3d *dr.* of the 9th Earl of Scarborough, in 1871. He has had issue (1875), Lady Hilda, *b.* 1872, and Thomas Lord Dundas, who was born and died in 1874.

SUPPLEMENT.

ARNOT. ARNOT.

Arnot, of Arnot, Kinross-shire.—A short account of this surname and family has been inserted in the body of the work, (vol. i. p. 158,) and the following information is here given in addition and correction:

A genealogical history of the family (in some points extremely incorrect) is said to have been compiled by Hugo Arnot, Esq. of Balcormo, (see vol. i. page 158,) a copy of which is preserved in the Lord Lyon office. From this it appears that, in the Chartularies of our abbeys, vestiges of the family of Arnot are discovered at a remote period. The first of the family mentioned in the family pedigree is John de Arnot, 1105. In the reign of Malcolm IV., Sir Michael de Arnot disponed the lands of Cluny (*Sibbald's Hist. of Fife*), to the Dunfermline monks. Malcolm de Arnot, 1120, is said to have been the father, and Sir Peter, 1150, and William, the brothers of Arnold, bishop of St. Andrews. This Arnold was educated at Durham, and was first abbot of Kelso. He was chosen bishop of St. Andrews on St. Bride's day, Feb. 1, 1160, and sat for one year, 10 months, and 17 days. He was appointed legate *à latere* by Pope Alexander III. He founded the cathedral church of St. Andrews, and died in 1163. A charter of this bishop's in favour of the canons regular at St. Andrews is preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

Succeeding Sir Peter in the family tree is Sir Michael de Arnot, 1160, who is supposed to have died in 1190. He had two sons, Nicol, and Arnold, abbot of Melrose.

Hugo's MS. says, "It appears from the Chronicle called the *Stemmata Bruti* that, in 1240, King Alexander II. sent Duncan (should be Malcolm), earl of Fife, ambassador to Henry III. of England, accompanied by two knights of Fife, John de Menevil and Malcolm de Arnot. It is probable that this Sir Malcolm de Arnot had two sons, Sir Henry and Michael, for in the Roll of Arrears of rent for the year 1289, to the priory of St. Andrews, it is said that "Sir Henry Arnot, in the parish of Portmoak, resteth for the tythes of Arnot, forty shillings, and Michael Arnot, for the lands of Brocollie, twelve shillings."

In 1305 David de Arnot, son of Michael de Arnot, was in possession of the lands. Nicol appears to have been his son and successor. In 1320, in a Roll of the military services of lands holden of the king, it is said, "Terra Nichol de Arnot debat servitudinem unius Militis." (*MS. Genealogy.*) Nicol was succeeded by his brother Sir Michael, who married the sister of Duncan, 11th earl of Fife.

"About this period," continues Hugo Arnot's MS., "the ancient charters belonging to the family being lost, Michael Arnot [in the reign of David II.] took a new charter from Duncan, earl of Fife, [which his predecessors held immediately of the crown]. By him he was drawn over to Edward Baliol's party, and joining with Sir John Stirling and other partizans of Baliol, in the siege of Lochleven anno 1334, the water suddenly bursting through the mounds with which the besiegers endeavoured to dam it up, he was drowned. To him his son, David, succeeded. From his untoward looks, according to the manners of that rude age, he got the nickname of David the Devil. In a scuffle concerning Marches, one of his servants happened to wound the bishop of St. Andrews, for which David was obliged to give the lands of Kynestoun in assythment to the bishop and see of St. Andrews. He had two sons, Sir Henry, his successor, and John Arnot, first laird of Lochrig in Cunningham, Ayrshire. The lands of Kynestoun, which David gave in assythment to the see of St. Andrews, were the occasion of fresh troubles with the church, Sir Henry asserting his superiority over the lands, which Walter Trail, bishop of St. Andrews, refused to acknowledge. These differences were composed by Robert, duke of Albany, who, in 1388, decreed that a quarterly payment of three pounds should be made out of these lands to the family of Arnot. He had a daughter married to Cunningham, Lord Kilmaurs, and three sons, William, his successor, John, and James Arnot of Brocollie and Cockburnspath."

As this last was much the most considerable branch of the family, Hugo Arnot proceeds to give an account of it. As already stated, Michael, younger son of Sir Michael Arnot, was laird of Brocollie in 1289. From that period there are no traces of this family till the year 1410, when, in an entail made of his lands by William Arnot of Arnot, James Arnot of Brocollie is designed son of Sir Henry Arnot of that ilk, and brother of the entailer. He seems to have acquired the lands of Brocollie by marrying the heiress. He had two sons, of whom only the name of the elder, John, his successor, is given. Their cousin and chieftain, John Arnot of Arnot, was killed, in 1440, by Livingston, laird of East Wemyss, in consequence of which a deadly feud arose between the families, and John Arnot of Brocollie and his brother, having been concerned in the slaughter of one of the family of East Wemyss, John fled to East Lothian, where he was protected by Hepburn of Waughton and Lord Dirleton. His brother escaped to England, and, adds Hugo, "from him the Arnolds and Arnots of that country are said to be descended." Matthew Robert Arnot of Wakefield, Yorkshire, in Hugo's time principal clerk in the House of Peers, admitted

his descent from the Arnots of Scotland, and carried, first and fourth, a chevron between three stars, being the arms of Arnot, quartered with the coat of some other family. The grandson of John Arnot of Brocollie acquired the lands of Cockburnspath. His son, William, married Margaret Wallace, and their son, Sir John Arnot of Berswick, a burgess in Edinburgh, was in 1587 chosen lord provost of that city for four years. He was knighted by King James VI., and, about 1604, was appointed treasurer-depute of Scotland. He was again chosen lord provost of Edinburgh from 1608 to 1615 inclusive. In 1605 he acquired four oxgates of land in Restalrig. In that and subsequent years he bought from the earl of Orkney, (who was beheaded,) the lands of Berswick, Sandwick, and Hoy, Kirkluscar, and Westraw in Orkney. He also possessed the barony of Granton near Edinburgh, the lands of Foulden, Renlismains, and Crumstanes in Berwickshire, and those of Woodmill in Fife. Fast Castle and the adjacent lands of Lumsdean, after remaining a few years vested in the crown, became the property of James Arnot, merchant in Edinburgh, who resigned them to the Homes, May 24, 1617. (*Hist. of Coldingham Priory*, p. 92.) Sir John Arnot married, first, a daughter of Johnston of Kellobank, issue, three sons and two daughters; 2dly, a daughter of Craig of Riccarton, by whom he had two daughters. All his children were married, and to them all he gave portions of his estates; and now, says Hugo, (who died in 1786,) "it is not known that he has a descendant on earth, or if that descendant retains any part of his property, except Home of Manderston, whose predecessor, Sir George, married Sir John's second daughter, Helen, and got the lands of Crumstane, and Wilkie of Foulden, who married the only daughter of his third son, James Arnot of Granton."

Sir John Arnot, (his eldest son predeceasing him,) gave the lands of Woodmill to his grandson. Woodmill had belonged to an old branch of the family of Arnot, but John Arnot, heir apparent of Woodmill, having unfortunately killed John Murray, son of Charles Murray of Aikit, the sum paid as an assythment to the friends of the deceased, the expense of obtaining a royal pardon, and other circumstances, obliged them to part with the estate in the beginning of the 17th century. It was purchased by Sir John Arnot, and continued in his family about 100 years, "when," says Hugo, "James Arnot, younger of Woodmill, sitting in sober manner in a tavern in Edinburgh, in company with three other young gentlemen, on January 13, 1700, was barbarously murdered, (*Edinburgh Gazette*, No. 93). Archibald Montgomery, brother of Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie, a man who had already committed the most flagitious actions, pursued, with a drawn sword, his own servant, who fled for shelter into the room where young Arnot and his companions were sitting. Montgomery burst open the door, and thrust his sword up Arnot's left eye into the brain, of which he died in eight hours. Montgomery was unaccountably suffered to escape, and notwithstanding the rewards offered by the laird of Woodmill, never was apprehended. The estate was soon afterwards sold, and went entirely out of the name and family of Arnot."

To his second son, William, Sir John gave the lands of Cockburnspath (*General Register*, Oct. 15, 1612). His hospitality was so great that an Englishman (*Taylor's Works*, page 137) who visited Scotland about 1630, represents his house as an inn, where every stranger was sure of good entertainment and a hearty welcome. William Arnot of Cockburnspath, with his two sons, and his brother, the laird of Granton, unfortunately became security, to a very large amount, for James Dalziell, merchant in Edinburgh, who married one of Sir John's daughters, and, in consequence of his bankruptcy, they were obliged to sell their estates of Cockburnspath and Granton. But John Arnot, king's equerry, William's eldest son, kept the lands of Hoprig. The family are now extinct.

To return to the family of Arnot of Arnot. William, the son of Sir Henry Arnot, entailed his lands in 1410. He had two sons, Richard, and John. Richard resigned the lands in favour of his brother, (*General Register*, Nov. 26, 1429,) and died without issue.

[A "Jacobus de Arnot" was shield-bearer to Robert duke of Albany, in the eighth year of his governorship, about 1413 or thereby].

John Arnot married Margery, daughter of John Boswell of Balmuto, and had 2 sons, John, his successor, and Walter Arnot of Balbarton, and 3 daughters. 1. Florence, married Sir John Rattray of Rattray, whose daughter and heiress, Grizel, married John, 3d earl of Athole. 2. Elizabeth, married William, 2d Lord Semple. 3. Helen, married Sir Thomas Douglas of Arnacroigh. This laird of Arnot was killed at Bogiebushes by Livingston, laird of East Wemyss, who, with a numerous party of his followers, attempted to rescue his cattle, which had been poinded by Arnot's brother-in-law, the laird of Balmuto, but was taken prisoner, and his followers routed. Arnot's widow afterwards married Sir Thomas Sibbald of Balgonie. Walter Arnot of Balbarton, the younger son, had a son, William, who succeeded him, and had two daughters, co-heiresses. 1. Elizabeth, married, 1st, to Brown of Fordell, who got with her the mansion-house and half the lands of Balbarton; 2dly, Colville of Hiltoun, from which marriage descended the Lords Colville, both of Culross and Ochiltree. 2. Helen, wife of Archibald Dundas of Fingask, who got with her the other half of the lands of Balbarton, but Fingask conveyed his share of these lands to Brown of Fordell.

John, the son and successor of the laird of Arnot killed at Bogiebushes, married Catherine, daughter of Melville of Carnbie, and had 18 sons, and a daughter, married to John Wemyss, brother of the laird of Wemyss. The 3 eldest sons were, 1. John. 2. David, bishop of Galloway, dean of the Chapel Royal, and councillor to King James IV.; and 3. Robert, who got the lands of Woodmill from the king, his master. He was comptroller of Scotland, and captain of Stirling castle. With his two uncles-in-law, Sir Robert Colville of Hiltoun and the laird of Fingask, he was killed in the battle of Flodden. From this gentleman the Arnots of Balcormo were descended. Of the remaining brothers, some purchased lands in Fife, Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire, &c., and several devoted themselves to the church, and became prebendaries of the Chapel Royal and Stirling.

John, the eldest son, married in 1489, Euphame, daughter of Scot of Balwearie, and had 5 sons and 3 daughters.

Walter, the eldest son, 1520, married Elizabeth Duddingston, daughter of the laird of Saintford, and had 3 sons and 5 daughters.

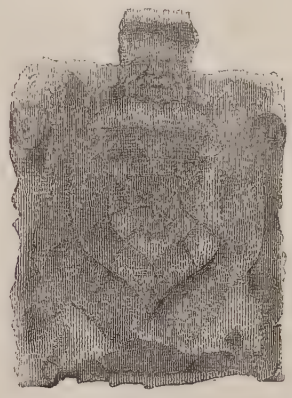
David, the next laird of Arnot, married, in 1549, Jane, daughter of Bruce of Earlshall, and had 4 sons and 3 daughters. He was remarkable for his vigour and dexterity in martial sports and exercises. King Henry VIII. having sent William, Lord Howard, and the bishop of St. David's, ambassadors to Scotland, six of their retinue challenged any six Scottish gentlemen and yeomen to a trial of skill in archery on the links of Leith, for a hundred crowns and a tun of wine. David Arnot, then younger of that ilk, was one of the six who accepted the challenge, and the Scots gained the match.

David Arnot, his son and successor, married Katherine Forrester, daughter of the laird of Strathendry. David, their eldest son and successor, died, unmarried, in 1584, and was succeeded by his son Walter. The latter married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir James Balfour, and sister of the first Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

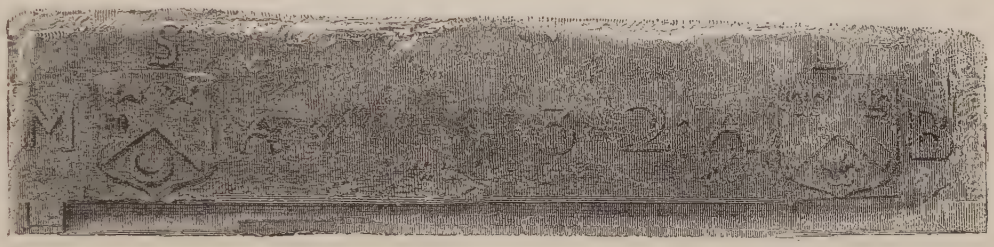
His eldest son, James, died unmarried.

His second son, Michael, was, by King Charles I., created a knight baronet, July 27, 1629. The patent was in favour of Sir Michael and his heirs male, but does not appear in the Index to the Register of the Great Seal. This, however, is not uncommon. Sir Michael died about 1642. By his wife, Ann Brown, he had a son, Colonel Charles Arnot, who had a charter under the great seal to him and his spouse, Helen, daughter of James Reid of Pitlithie, of the barony of Arnot and Scotlandwell united, dated July 31, 1643. He died about 1670.

His father, Sir Michael, appears to have built the Tower of Arnot, Kinross-shire, now in ruins. A shield cut in the stone in the peak of the wall, is supposed to have a lion rampant in the centre,—the royal arms of Scotland.



The following is the lintel, bearing date 1632, with the coats of arms and initials of Sir Michael Arnot and his wife, Dame Ann Brown



Col. Arnot's son, Sir David Arnot, bart., was served heir in special of Colonel Charles Arnot, Fiar of that ilk, in the North Tower of Arnot and town and lands of Feal and others, Aug. 2, 1670. Whether from the circumstance of the patent of baronetcy not being registered, that Colonel Charles did not assume the title, being merely designated "Fiar," or that he was indifferent about it, is uncertain. Between 1685 and 1704, Sir David Arnot appears as one of the commissioners for the barons in parliament, and also as a commissioner of supply for the county of Kinross. He died about 1726.

Sir David's son, Sir John Arnot of Arnot, entered the 2d regiment of foot as ensign, Dec. 31, 1688. He got a charter of resignation under the great seal of the lands and barony of Abbotshall, Fifeshire, dated Dec. 16, 1726. In 1727 he was appointed adjutant-general of Scotland. In 1735 he rose to the rank of brigadier-general, in 1739 to that of major-general, and subsequently to that of lieutenant-general. He died at York, June 4, 1750.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Arnot, baronet. He had another son, Captain William Arnot, who had a charter of resignation in his favour, under the great seal, "Terrarum et Baroniæ de Abbotshall, nunc vocant Arnot," &c., dated Nov. 29, 1750. It appears that the whole of the paternal estates of the family of Arnot of Arnot passed into the possession of Sir John Bruce of Kinross, baronet; and it is probable that between June and November 1750, Sir John Arnot sold them to Sir John Bruce, and that his brother, Captain William Arnot, to keep up the family designation, gave the name of Arnot to Abbotshall, for the short period it was in his possession. Both Sir John and his brother appear to have died without issue.

The baronetcy was next taken up by Robert Arnot of Dalginch, Fifeshire, son of Major William Arnot of Dalginch, formerly designated of Auchmuir, 1702-3. The family connexion is not known. The major died in 1736, leaving two sons, Robert, who became Sir Robert Arnot of Dalginch, and William, and two daughters, 1. Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Hugh Glass, minister of Keith, issue a son, William; 2. Ann, wife of Thomas Arnot of Chapple, called Chapple Arnot, Fifeshire, and had a son, Thomas.

Sir Robert Arnot of Dalginch, who assumed the baronetcy, was served heir of line in special to his father, Major William Arnot of Dalginch, May 8, 1736. He entered the 26th regiment of foot, June 17, 1731, and resigned his commission as major, Feb. 13, 1762. He died, without issue, June 12, 1767.

His brother, Sir William Arnot of Dalginch, was the next baronet. He entered the army May 16, 1735, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and sold out of the 2d dragoon guards, Aug. 12, 1779. He died at Powick, Worcestershire, in July 1782. He was succeeded in his lands by his nephews William Glass, and Thomas Arnot of Chapple, but the baronetcy lapsed as regards the family of Dalginch.

Sir William Arnot, sixth and last baronet, died about 1830.

A branch of the Arnot family settled in Ireland in the time of Oliver Cromwell. In the Records of the Rolls (vol. vi. p. 450), in the office of Ulster King of Arms, there is a marriage indenture, made in 1658, between James Arnot, county Fermanagh, and Robert Stokes of Tonaghtagerman, in that county, whose sister, James Arnot the elder had married. One of the family of Arnot of Fermanagh was an officer in the army of William III., when in Ireland in 1690. He is said to have distinguished himself in the field, and was hon-

oured with the notice of the king himself, and who styled him 'Bucktooth Arnot." He was to have shared in the king's bounty, but at the time of his majesty's distribution of certain confiscated property, as the tradition runs, he was unfortunately absent, and another managed to get what was intended for him. It was ever after a saying among the Irish Arnots that the family "had had ill luck." There does not appear to be any document in the office of Ulster King of Arms at Dublin which gives a list of the officers of the regiments in the army of William III., when his majesty was in Ireland. What rank "Bucktooth Arnot" held in the army which fought against King James is therefore not known. Whether he commanded a regiment or not is not ascertained, as even the War-office, London, has no means of furnishing a list of officers of the name of Arnot commanding regiments in Ireland during King William's reign. In the Records of Ulster King of Arms there is the registration of arms to James Arnot of Arnot Grove, May 27, 1747. This James Arnot died in 1780. With a daughter, he had 4 sons, Hugh, Henry, William, and Robert. The eldest and third sons, Hugh and William, entered the army about 1794, the former as surgeon, and the latter as assistant surgeon, 14th Light Dragoons. Both died, with a servant, on the same day, in June 1796, of an epidemic disease, in St. Domingo. Henry, the 2d son, a surgeon at Demerara, is said to have gone to St. Domingo, and nothing was afterwards known of him. Arnot Grove, and another estate in King's county, fell to the youngest son, Robert. By mismanagement all the Arnot property in Ireland was subsequently lost to the family, and was ultimately sold by auction by order of the Encumbered Estates court. Thus lapsed the estate and property of the family of Arnot of Fermanagh, and it is not known if there is any person of the name descended from this family in Ireland. The last was James Arnot of Rich-hill, Armagh, who had no male issue, grandson of John Arnot, brother of James Arnot of Arnot Grove, father of James of 1747. The family of Arnot Grove are represented, in the female line, by the issue of the only daughter of the latter. This gentleman had no brothers or sisters, but he had three uncles, brothers of his father. The eldest, Hugh Arnot, principal of an educational institute at Edenderry, King's county, dying unmarried, left his property to his nephew, James Arnot of Arnot Grove. Michael Arnot, the second uncle, had two daughters, one of whom married a gentleman of the name of Buchanan, and was mother of Mrs. Gabriel Montgomery of Lisnaskea. John Arnot, the third uncle, had a son, Hugh, who married Sarah, daughter of John Davies of Markethill, Armagh. Hugh's son, James Arnot, married Agnes, daughter of John Thomson of Stoneygate, Ayrshire, heiress of the lands of Stoneygate, and had two sons, John Thomson Arnot, and Hugh Arnot.

B

Beatson,—under this surname (vol. i. p. 263), mention is made of Major-general Beatson, who distinguished himself in India. The second son of Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, Fifeshire, he was born at Dundee, Oct. 24, 1759. As a cadet in the East India Company's service, he arrived at Madras in June 1776, and served for more than two years with the corps of engineers there. He was then appointed quarter-master of brigade to a detachment in the field, but previous to joining it, was permitted to do duty with a European regiment at the siege of Pondicherry in 1778. His next appointment was superintending engineer at Masulipatam, with the rank of acting lieutenant of engineers. At the end of 1782 he was superseded, when, quitting that corps, he proceeded to Madras, to join the army in the field, and became aide-de-camp to Major General Stuart, the commander-in-chief. After the siege of Cudalore, he was appointed quarter-master of brigade to a portion of the army that remained in the field in the vicinity of Madras, until the peace of 1784, with Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after he was nominated to the command of a Revenue battalion at Tanjore, and in 1785 was attached to a grenadier battalion. In 1787 he became senior captain in a corps of Guides formed that year, and was employed in surveying and exploring the whole face of the Carnatic. The campaigns of the war with Tippoo Sultaun, which commenced in 1790, enabled him to extend his trigonometrical survey over a great portion of the Mysore. In consequence of these surveys, and the extra-official assistance rendered by him in the attack of Bangalore, Severndroog, and other forts, he was, by order of the Court of Directors, placed upon the same footing, in respect to allowances, as a major of the Guides. His intimate knowledge of the Pass of Muglee enabled him to lead Lord Cornwallis through it in Feb. 1791, and during the siege of Bangalore, as commandant of the Guides, he was employed in conducting all reconnoitering parties. His recommendation that the tower of the gateway should be breached, instead of the curtain on its left, was adopted by Lord Cornwallis, who ordered an immediate change in the point of attack, and the fortress was taken by storm in 24 hours, in presence of the whole of the Sultaun's army.

Captain Beatson next assisted at the siege of Nandedurgum, which was also taken by storm. He also planned the attack on Severndroog, and superintended and directed the siege of that place, and in 14 days this formidable hill-fort was also taken. On the night of Feb. 1792, when Tippoo Sultaun's entrenched camp was attacked in three columns by Lord Cornwallis, Capt. Beatson led the right column, commanded by Sir W. Medows, but an unfortunate mistake occurred, in spite of his remonstrances, in the column turning to the right instead of the left, and attacking a redoubt, which prevented the British from experiencing all the success anticipated.

After the peace with Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, Capt. Beatson was appointed Town Major of Fort-George, and aide-de-camp to the governor. In 1793, by command of the Marquis Cornwallis, he prepared a plan for the attack of Pondicherry. In 1794, he was appointed chief engineer to the expedition, under Col. James Stuart, against the Isle of France, and after the operations of the war he returned to England in 1795. In 1797 he was again in India, having been appointed by the Court of Directors to complete an investigation and survey relating to a scheme for watering the Circars from the two great rivers, Kistnah and Godavery. He commenced his survey on 14th March, 1798, but in July following he was ordered to Calcutta, where he was named aide-de-camp to the earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley, governor-General of India. On the voyage he had prepared 'A Sketch of a Plan of Operation against Tippoo Sultaun,' in which he recommended the reduction of Seringapatam, as the first and immediate object of the campaign. It obtained the approval of the Governor-General, and in January 1799 Major Beatson accompanied his lordship to Madras. When the army was about to invade the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, Major Beatson was appointed Surveyor-General to the army in the field. In the siege of Seringapatam, his plan of attack was preferred to that by the engineer officers. After its cap-

ture, he was sent to England with despatches, and was rewarded, by the Court of Directors, by an addition to his half-pay, as lieutenant-colonel, of £150 per annum. At the siege he had received a sun-stroke, the effects of which he felt for many years.

In 1800, he published 'A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun, comprising a Narrative of the Operations of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General George (afterwards Lord) Harris, and of the Siege of Seringapatam,' which embodies a full account of the campaign in Mysore.

After his arrival in England, he purchased the small estates of Knowle Farm, Henly, Little Henly, and Delvidiere, in the county of Sussex, and devoted his attention to agriculture. In October 1807 he was appointed by the Court of Directors Governor of St. Helena, and such was the success of his administration, that in five years he reduced the expenses of the island to £52,476 per annum, introduced the plough and Chinese labourers, and effectually abolished intemperance amongst the soldiers and others, by totally prohibiting the import of Indian spirits, and the establishment of breweries. This last measure, however, and other circumstances, occasioned a serious mutiny in the garrison in Dec. 1811, which lasted four days, but was at length suppressed, without the loss of a single innocent life. His letter to the Court of Directors, giving the details of the event, dated January 4, 1812, was afterwards published, with the title of 'Tracts Relative to the Island of St. Helena, written during a Residence of Five Years, by Major-General Beatson.' For his conduct on that occasion he received the thanks of the Court of Directors, and the most flattering commendations from Sir John Cradock, governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and the earl of Minto, governor-general of India.

He returned to England in Nov. 1813, and in August 1814, by a recommendation to his R. H. the commander-in-chief, the Court of Directors, who had granted him the same rank, obtained for him the brevet commission of major-general in the king's service, at St. Helena only, and dated in Aug. 1813, previously to his relinquishing the government of that island. He also received a pension from the East India Company. Resuming his agricultural pursuits, in 1820 he published a work entitled 'A New System of Cultivation,' and in 1821, a supplement to the same. He died at Henly, Oct. 15, 1830, and was buried in the churchyard of the parish of Frant.

Bell, a surname of considerable antiquity both in Scotland and England, supposed to be derived from the French word *Belle*, Fair or Beautiful. A numerous clan of Bells settled from an early period in Annandale, believed to have come there among the other Norman followers of Robert de Brus, to whom a charter of Annandale was granted by David I.

In the Ragman Roll, "Rotuli Scotiæ," and other ancient national records, are frequent notices of persons of the name of *Bell*, not merely as landed proprietors, but also as holding important benefices in the church.

The principal families of the name of Bell were located in Annandale from at least the beginning of the 15th century; for, above the outer door of the Tower of Blacket-house are the initials W. B., with the date 1404—and in 1426 there appears in the "Regia Diplomata" (Lib. ii. c. 77 and 84), a charter of the estate of Kirkconnell, in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and separated from Blacket-house, parish of Middlebie, by the river Kirtle, granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas, in favour of William Bell. On the lands of Kirkconnell was a stronghold called the "Bellis Tour" or "Bell Castle," mentioned in an Act of Parliament of date 1481, providing for the safety of the borders—and where in 1483 Earl James of Douglas, accompanied by the banished duke of Albany, is said by Pennant to have passed the night before their defeat near Lochmaben the following day. The arms of Bell of Kirkconnell were "azure three bells, Or," which was also the crest of Bell of Provost-haugh, with the addition of a fesse of the same metal between the bells.

It would appear that the clan of *Bell* in Dumfries-shire was divided into two distinct sections, viz., the Bells of Tostints or Toft-zaitts, and of Tindills or Tyndale. After the rout of the Scottish army at Solway Moss in 1542, various persons were received as pledges for his majesty's service, and among those bestowed in Yorkshire by the Counsaile were the *Bells* of *Tyndale*—pledge for them, John Bell, of small substance, for 112 men; and Bells of *Toft-zaitts*—pledge for them, Thome Bell, having no lands and small goods, for 142 men.

In 1547 an excursion was made on the West Borders by Lord Wharton, when many barons and clans submitted and gave pledges to him (*Nicolson's Hist. of Cumberland*), that they would serve the king of England with the number of followers annexed to their names. Among others are, Bells of Tostints, 142; Bells of Tindills, 222. The origin of these names has not been explained. They may, however, have been derived from the districts which these sections of the clan respectively inhabited in England, before their supposed emigration from Yorkshire to Scotland with the family of De Brus.

In the act passed in 1585, freeing the earl of Morton from all responsibility for acts done against James VI. since 1569, among his dependents and allies are enumerated numerous members of the clan Bell. Most of the places mentioned as occupied by them were in Middlebie and the immediately adjoining parishes. The name, indeed, was once so common in the parish of Middlebie that the phrase "the Bells of Middlebie" was formerly a current one in that county. There are now few families of the name in the district, but a large proportion of the tombstones in the parish churchyard still bear the figure of a bell, indicating the great number of persons of this surname who have been buried there.

The warlike habits of the clan, and the wild character of that age, are very clearly proved by the number of *Towers* or *Peels*, belonging to lairds of the name of Bell, with which that district was studded.

In the act of the Scots parliament passed in 1587, for restoring order to the Highlands and Borders, in connexion with a provision by which the Captains and Chiefs of Clans were obliged to find hostages and security for the orderly conduct of their clansmen and dependents, there was published "The Roll of the Clans that have Captains and Chieftains on whom they depend ofttimes against the will of their landlords, and of some special persons of branches of said clans." On the west march, among others are mentioned "*Bells*, Chief, believed to be Bell of Blacket-house."

Among the clans of the debateable land in 1597, in Annandaill, were the Belles—Will Bell of Alby, John Bell of the Tourne, Mathie Bell called the King, Andro Bell called Lokkis Andro, and Will Bell, Redcloke.

In the Life of Dr. Currie of Liverpool an interesting description is given of the tower of Blacket-house, of which the ruins are still to be found on the romantic banks of the Kirtle.

In 1585 William Bell of Blacket-house was included in the act of indemnity above mentioned. He had five brothers, Wat, Thom, Francis, Richie, and Johne. The family seems to have been largely concerned both actively and passively in those border raids referred to in the breviate of the bills of England fouled at Berwick upon the west marches of Scotland in 1586. The balance was in favour of Scotland; for in

a claim made for the burning of Goddesbrig with 3,000 kine and oxen, 4,000 sheep and gate, 500 horses and mares, the loss was estimated at £40,000 Scots, which far exceeds the aggregate claims made by England for the same year. This William Bell was proprietor of Blacket-house and Godsbrig, both situated in the parish of Middlebie, for in narrating the marriage of his daughter Sibyll to Fergus Grahame of Plomp, he is called William Bell of *Blacket-house* in 'Nicholson's Cumberland' and 'Playfair's English Baronetage,' and William Bell of *Godsbrig* in 'Lodge's Baronetage' and in 'Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.' This Fergus Grahame of Plomp, who married Sibyll Bell, was the great-grandson of John Grahame (2d son of Malise, earl of Menteith), who retired to the borders, and was the founder of the clan Grahame as well on the Scottish as the English side. Of this marriage the 2d son, Richard, accompanied Charles I., when prince of Wales, in his romantic journey through France and Spain, was created a baronet (of Esk) in 1629, rose in arms with the king in 1641, and lay all night wounded among the slain after the battle of Edgehill. He purchased the barony of Netherbie from the earl of Cumberland, and died in 1653.

We find John Bell of Blacket-house indited in 1644 for the slaughter of Irwyn of Braes, a neighbouring laird. A remission from his majesty was pleaded in bar of trial, and eventually the diet was deserted. John Bell of Blacket-house was in 1648 one of the commissioners of war within the shire of Dumfries, and he survived at least till 1663.

George Bell in Godsbrig is included in the Act of Indemnity passed in 1662, in favour of those who had acted treasonably against the king during the civil war. He was fined £1,000 Scots. Dying in 1694, he was succeeded by his son *William Bell* of *Godsbridge* and Blacket-house. Both properties were sold, and the latter was purchased towards the middle of last century, by his younger brother *Benjamin Bell*, who having early in life taken the farm of Woodhouselie in Canonbie, belonging to the Buccleuch family, afterwards engaged very extensively in the rearing and sale of cattle, and purchased Blacket-house from his brother, and the adjoining lands of Cushat-hill.

George Bell, son of Benjamin Bell of Blacket-house, by Rebecca Graham, of the family of Breckonhill, Cumberland, was born in 1722. He was in early life engaged in the Levant trade, was afterwards partner of Mr. Blair of Belmont as a merchant in Dumfries, and having been unfortunate in business, succeeded his father in the farm of Woodhouselie, where he remained until his death in 1813. He led the way in the agricultural progress of the surrounding districts, and originated many of those improvements which, completed by two succeeding generations of his family, have made Woodhouselie a model farm and beautiful residence. He married about 1745 Anne Corrie, daughter of James Corrie, Esquire of Speddoch in Dumfries-shire, and had a numerous family. The eldest son was the celebrated surgeon, BENJAMIN BELL, of whom a memoir and portrait have already been given at page 273, vol. i. of this work. As stated there, he married Grizel, only daughter of Rev. Robert Hamilton, D.D., professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh, by Jean, daughter of John Hay, Esq. of Haystoun, Peebles-shire, and left 4 sons. George, the eldest, *b.* 1777, and Joseph, the youngest, *b.* 1786, *d.* 1848, were for many years leading members of the medical profession in Edinburgh. Robert, the 2d son, *b.* 1782, advocate and sheriff of the counties of Berwick and Haddington, has for many years been procurator for the Church of Scotland. William, the 3d son, born in 1783, was a writer to the signet, and for some time Crown agent during Lord Melbourne's administration. He died in 1849.

One of the Bells of Blacket-house is associated with the tragic ballad of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee.' The particulars of the story on which it is founded, though transmitted by tradition, have never been doubted. According to it, fair Helen was of the family of the Bells of Kirkconnel, although some accounts call her Irving. This is owing to the uncertain date of the ballad; for, although the last proprietors of Kirkconnel were named Irving, when deprived of their possessions by Robert Maxwell in 1600, yet the residence of the lady's family was commonly called "Bell's Tower," and she is supposed to have been the daughter of one of the Bells of Kirkconnel. Her father's house stood on the banks of the beautiful and classic Kirtle, and, on its being taken down, the materials were employed in building the mansion-house of Springkell, the residence of Sir John Maxwell, baronet. She was beloved by two gentlemen in the neighbourhood, of the names of Adam Fleming of Kirkpatrick and a Bell of Blacket-house. The former was the favoured suitor. The latter had the countenance of the lady's friends. The lovers were, therefore, obliged to meet clandestinely, and by night, in the churchyard of Kirkconnel, a romantic spot, almost surrounded by the river Kirtle. During one of these secret meetings, the rejected lover suddenly appeared on the opposite bank of the stream, and levelled his carabine at the breast of his rival. Helen threw herself before her lover, and receiving in her bosom the bullet intended for him, expired in his arms. Fleming immediately drew his sword and pursued the assassin. After a desperate combat between them, Bell was cut to pieces. Some accounts say that Fleming pursued the murderer to Spain, and slew him in the streets of Madrid. He afterwards served as a soldier on the continent, and, on his return to Scotland, he is said to have visited the grave of his unfortunate mistress, and beside it to have died. The grave of the lovers is yet pointed out in the churchyard of Kirkconnel. On the tombstone are sculptured a cross and a sword, with the following inscription, now scarcely legible, "Hic Jacet Adamus Fleeming." He is said to have belonged to a family formerly of considerable note in that part of the country, whose surname gave the addition to the name of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. That fair Helen received her death from a carabine is beautifully alluded to in the following stanza of one of the many ballads on the subject:

"Wae to the heart that thought the thought!
Curst be the hand that fired the shot!
When in my arms Burd Helen dropp'd
And died for luve of me."

Burd is an old poetical name for maiden. Some of the stanzas in the old ballad are peculiarly touching, particularly the one which commences the second part:

"I wish I were where Helen lies,
Night and day on me she cries;
O that I were where Helen lies,
On fair Kirkconnel lee!"

In the churchyard of Anwoth, Dumfries-shire, there is a monument to the memory of John Bell of Whiteside, a martyr of the Covenant. He had been forfeited in 1680, in consequence of having been engaged at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and after having been for some years in hiding, he was in 1685 surprised, with some others, by Sir Robert

Grierson of Lag, on the hill of Kirkconnel, in the parish of Tongland. Grierson ordered them to be instantly put to death, and would not allow their bodies to be buried. Mr. Bell was the only son of the heiress of Whiteside, who, after the death of his father, had married Viscount Kenmure. This nobleman, after the martyrdom of his stepson, met Grierson on the street of Kirkcudbright, in company of a brother persecutor, Graham of Claverhouse, and accused him of cruelty. Grierson answered him in such highly offensive language that his lordship drew his sword, and would have slain him on the spot had not Claverhouse interposed and saved his life.

Belsches, a surname of considerable antiquity in the south of Scotland, the first of the name north of the Tweed having, at an early period, possessed the estate of Belsches in Roxburghshire. Those of this name deduce their origin from the family of Ralph de Belasyse of Belasyse, in the county of Durham, whose daughter and heiress, Elgiva, married Rowland, ancestor of the earl of Fauconberg, son and heir of Belasius, a Norman baron who came to England with William the Conqueror. The surname was variously written at different periods, Belasis, Belases, Belshes, Belshaes, and latterly Belsches.

John, born about 1580, the elder of two sons of Belsches of Belsches, was the progenitor of the family of Belsches of Tofts, Berwickshire. In 1606, this John Belsches was admitted advocate, and, two years afterwards, he married Janet, third daughter of the celebrated Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, lord-advocate. In 1615, he acquired right to the lands and barony of Stitchel and others from Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar; and in 1621, he purchased the lands of Over and Nether Tofts, and others, erected into a free barony in his favour, May 25, 1625. He married a second time, a lady of the name of Marjory Kae, by whom he had one son, John, and died in September 1631.

His son, Sir Alexander Belsches, advocate, represented the county of Berwick, in the parliament of 1644, and succeeding parliaments of Charles I. and II. He was knighted by Charles I., and appointed a lord of session, 2d July, 1646, when he assumed the title of Lord Tofts. A pension of nearly £200 sterling per annum was granted to him by that unfortunate monarch, under his sign manual, dated at Carisbrook Castle, 27th December 1648. By the committee of the Estates of the kingdom, he was nominated principal sheriff of Berwickshire, 28th September 1650. He was a member of the most important committees of parliament at that stormy period, either as Sir Alexander Belsches or Lord Tofts, and in 1651 was again nominated one of the committee of Estates, as also of the committee for managing the affairs of the army, in the formation of which he voted against the party of the duke of Hamilton, or "Engagers." He was greatly in the confidence of the earl of Loudoun, lord-chancellor, and had the misfortune to engage himself deeply as surety for that nobleman. He married Jean, daughter of Mr. John Skene of Hallyards, one of the clerks of session, and died, without issue, in 1656. He was succeeded by his brother, John Belsches of Tofts, who, on account of Sir Alexander's engagements, was obliged to sell part of his estates, and, among others, the greater part of Tofts. Sir Alexander's heirs had a claim of relief, which became the subject of a long litigation, and ended in a compromise, nearly ruinous to the family. The portion of Tofts which was sold was purchased by Sir William Purves, baronet, in 1673, and by him called Purves' Hall.

John Belsches of Tofts married Ann, daughter of Sir David Aiton of Balquhumrie, advocate, a younger son of the ancient family of Aiton of that ilk, and had three sons: John, who succeeded his father; Alexander, the first of the family of Invermay; and William, who died without issue, in Jamaica; and two daughters, Ann, Mrs. Nisbet of Eastbank, her husband being a younger son of Sir Patrick Nisbet of Dean; and Mary, who died unmarried. He died in March 1693.

John Belsches of Tofts, the eldest son, married Jane Swinton, daughter of Lord Mersington, a lord of session, and had by her three sons: 1. Charles; 2. James, who died without issue; 3. William; and two daughters, Ann and Helen, the latter married to Thomas Belsches of Greenyards, without issue. He conveyed his estate to his eldest son, Charles Belsches of Tofts, who dissipated nearly the whole that remained of the family property, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his youngest brother, William. The latter made a fortune in India, where he had gone when very young, and on his return to Scotland in 1752 he married his cousin, Emilia Stuart Belsches afterwards mentioned.

The family of Invermay are descended directly from Alexander, second son of John Belsches of Tofts and Ann Aiton. He acquired the beautiful estate of Invermay, Perthshire, celebrated for its "Birks" or birches, and married Amelia, daughter of Sir Thomas Murray of Glendoich, lord-clerk-register of Scotland, and heiress of Patrick Hepburn of Blackcastle, parson of Oldhamstocks, and had by her three sons: 1. John; 2. Thomas, who married Margaret Hepburn of Baads, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Robert. He married a second time, Helen Belsches; 3. Alexander, and two daughters, Babie and Amelia.

John Belsches of Invermay, the eldest son, married, first, Mary, second daughter of Daniel Stuart, merchant in Edinburgh, the direct ancestor of the Stuarts of Fettercairn. He had several children, who all died young, except one daughter. He married a second time, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, baronet. The daughter, Emilia Stuart Belsches, in 1752, as above stated, married her cousin, William Belsches of Tofts, the only surviving son and heir of John Belsches of Tofts. Her husband died 21st October 1753, aged 36. She survived him till 1807, without marrying again. They had one son, John Belsches, advocate, who, on the death, at Paris, in 1777, of his granduncle, Sir William Stuart, succeeded to his baronetage, as his lineal male heir, and the representative and heir of line and provision of his great-grandfather, Daniel Stuart, brother german of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, the 19th generation, in a direct male line, from Walter, son of Alan, high steward of Scotland in 1164. Having purchased the estate of Fettercairn, and being the lineal representative of the ancient family of Wishart of Pittarrow, he was designed Sir John Wishart Belsches, baronet, of Fettercairn, till 1797, when he assumed the surname of Stuart only, by license under the royal sign manual. Sir John Stuart was, in 1807, appointed one of the barons of exchequer in Scotland. He married Lady Jane Leslie, eldest daughter of David, earl of Leven and Melville, and had an only child, Williamina, married, in 1797, to William Forbes, Esq., subsequently Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, baronet, and had, with other children, Sir John Stuart Forbes, eighth baronet of Pitsligo and Fettercairn. (See vol. ii. p. 233.)

John Belsches of Invermay, by his second wife, left one son, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick

Hepburn Murray of Balmanno Castle, Perthshire, baronet, and assumed the names of Hepburn Murray in addition to Belsches. He left two sons, Alexander Hepburn Murray Belsches of Invermay and Balmanna Castle, appointed, in 1819, a deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire; and John Murray Belsches, a major-general in the army (1855). He served in the peninsula, and has the war medal with 4 clasps.

In Invermay House there are, among other paintings, a series of large family pictures and exquisite miniatures, likenesses of the Murrays and Hepburns, ancestors of the Belsches of Invermay. The family also preserve, with great care, a splendid jug, encased in gold and silver filigree work, presented by Queen Mary to Adam Hepburn, parson of Oldhamstocks, who married her to the earl of Bothwell.

Alexander Hepburn, of the family to which that of Hepburn-Murray-Belsches belongs, was, on October 10, 1634, elected one of the regents or professors in the university of Edinburgh, as we learn from the list of the principals and professors, from its foundation to the year 1700, in the register of the town council of that city.

The surname of Belcher in England, from a similarity in the arms, is supposed to be the same as that of Belsches. According to Mr. Mark Antony Lower, the former is derived from the old French words *Bel chere*, 'good company.' Thus Chaucer says,

"For cosynage and eek for *bele cheer*."

The same authority states that Bellasis, the original of Belsches, is only *Belle assez* in French, meaning 'handsome enough.'

Bonar, a surname belonging to a family of French origin, which settled in Scotland in the reign of King William the Lion. According to an ancient family tradition, the name was originally Bonares, and was first assumed by a valvassor of Aquitaine, named Guilhem le Danois, claiming descent from the Danish Vikingrs, who, in 842, sailed up the Loire, and founded a colony at Angers. A band of Pagan Northmen which he had defeated, during one of the many invasions to which France in those times was subjected, had intrenched themselves with their booty in the Abbey of St. Blaise sur Loire, to which he set fire, and for this act he was blamed by many at court as having been guilty of sacrilege, but the then king of France approved of what he had done, and turning to his accusers, exclaimed, in the rude Latin of the period, "Bona res! Bona res! Conspectu Dei et Regis!" "A good thing, a good thing, in the eyes of God and the King!" in consequence of which he was thenceforth called Guilhem de Bonares, an appellation which descended as a patronymic to his race. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the name in Scotland was written Bonare and frequently Bonares; and afterwards, with a circumflex, Bonâr; but the accent is now placed on the first instead of the last syllable.

Sir Guilhem (or William) de Bonare, the first of the family who came to Scotland, before 1200 received from William the Lion, a grant of lands in Perthshire, to be held of the crown in fief, to which he gave his own name, yet borne by the village of Bonar, situated at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which are the ruins of Castle Bonar, the donjon or keep being the only portion now remaining. Although the barony has long since passed into other hands, it still continues to be a saying amongst the peasantry that "the auld tower will stand till the Bonares come back."

Sir Guilhem was succeeded by his son, William, who was living about 1230, in the reign of King Alexander the Second. The son of the latter, William-Roger de Bonar took the cross, in 1248–9, and joined the sixth crusade with the other Scottish knights, whom Alexander the Third sent to Palestine, to fight under the banner of St. Louis. He was a knight of the Sacred and Military Hospitalier Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He returned from the Holy Land in 1254–5. He is known to have had two sons, viz. William, his successor, and John of Laindes, who went to Flanders, and was progenitor of several lines which flourished both in that country and in Sweden, Poland, Moravia, Silesia, and Breslau. Moréry, in his 'Grand Dictionaire Historique,' thus mentions them, "Bonar, famille noble en Ecosse, dont plusieurs branches se sont établies en Flandres, en Swède, en Pologne et en autres pays de l'Europe."

In the Supplementary Volume of Burke's 'Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland,' a very full account is given of the family of Bonar, in relation to the Bonares of Bonare, Kelty, Kilgraston and Kimmerghame, and from it we extract the following passage: "Of all the continental branches, the most illustrious were the Polish lines, which rose to great importance, and filled the highest offices in that kingdom, holding the dignities of Lord High Chancellor, of Earl-seneschal, or Burgrave-palatin of Cracow, of Prime Minister of the Crown, of Premier lay senator of Poland, of Lord-chief-governor, or Magnus Gubernator, of Lord high treasurer, of Lord president of the States, or Tavernicorum Regalium Magister, of Grand Master of the Mint and Mines. They were also invested with the rank and title of Starosts, or earls of the kingdom of Poland, and of Barons of the Holy Roman Empire, (which last dignity was possessed by all the other Continental branches of this family,) and produced several prelates eminent both by their learning and piety, of whom the two most conspicuous were Theobald, of the Silesian branch, (issued from a younger son of John, lord high treasurer of Poland, *temp.* King Sigismund I.,) who was General of the Franciscans; and still greater lustre has been shed on the name by the virtues and piety of St. John-Isajah de Bonare, patron-saint of Casimirowna, who, dying in odour of sanctity, in 1473, was canonized, and is recorded in the calendar on the 8th of February, as appears in the Acts of the Ballandists. This eminent personage was brother of John de Bonare, lord high chancellor of Poland, *temp.* King Casimir IV. The four most illustrious descendants of this family on the Continent, and all descended from John of Laindes, were, 1st. Jehan de Bonare (of the Flemish line) Roth magister of the armies of France, who signalized himself by the victory gained over the English in 1337; 2d. St. John-Isajah de Bonare, patron saint of Casimirowna; 3d. John de Bonare, Starost of Zator, Rabzstym, and Oczwyécin, Baron of Biécin, and of the Holy Roman Empire, Premier lay senator of Poland, Burgrave Palatin of Cracow, and Magnus Gubernator, in 1550, who married his daughter to John de Firley, Heritable Grand-marshal and Palatin of Polana, elected king in 1572, but resigned in favour of King Henry de Valois; this lady is said by Mismiez to have carried a considerable portion of the possessions of the family of Bonar into the house of Firley, by her marriage; 4. John de Baner (of the Swedish line), Field-marshal and Generalissimo of the Northern League, in 1640." It is thought by Swedish writers that the knightly house of Baner in Sweden, on whose name the celebrated field-marshal has thrown such lustre, derive their origin, name and arms from the Bonar family above alluded to, and that their name of Baner, as it were Banner, is deduced from the two banners added to their arms by the king of France, in commemoration of the signal victory gained by Messire Jehan de Bonare over the English.

William Bonare, the elder son of William-Roger, the Cru-

sader, held the office of royal seneschal of the castle of Kinghorn, then called Kyngshorne, at the time of the death, in its immediate neighbourhood, of Alexander the Third, who, by the stumbling of his horse, was thrown over a high rock, now called King's Crag, and killed, in 1285–6, an event, in its consequences, most calamitous to Scotland. [See vol. i. p. 97.]

His son and successor, William Bonare of Bonare, is mentioned in the Chamberlain's Rolls (vol. i. fol. 20), as royal seneschal of Kinghorn, in the reign of Robert the First. He had been a staunch adherent of Sir William Wallace, and fought at Bannockburn in 1314, under the banner of Robert the Bruce.

His only son, William Robert Bonare, was royal seneschal of Kinghorn in the reigns of Robert the First and David the Second, as appears from mention made of him in the Chamberlain's Rolls, fol. 157, ann. 1328, and again fol. 167, ann. 1329, and fol. 192, ann. 1330. In the second of these records the name is written Boner, which is the only instance in Scotland of the orthography so constantly occurring on the continent. He fought at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, and was killed at the battle of Durham in 1346, as appears from the mention in the Chamberlain's rolls, fol. 309, of a payment made to his widow, in which he is styled not seneschal but "Constabularius de Kyngshorne, qui mortuus est sub vexillo dominij nostri Regis;" and notice is likewise taken of a sum of monies paid to him by order of the king, a short time before that disastrous battle, in which the king was taken prisoner. By Margaret, his wife, of the family of Wemyss of Wemyss, he had two sons; John, his heir, and James, of Bonarton, founder of that line, which continued for about three hundred years, and ancestor of other branches which, in the sixteenth century, flourished in Poland and Silesia.

His son and successor, John Bonar, was at the murderous siege of Caerlaverock Castle, in 1355, when this fortress, with the castle of Dalswinton, was taken from the English, by Roger Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who remained faithful amidst the general defection of the nobles, and preserved the whole territory of Nithsdale in allegiance to the Scottish crown. John Bonar of Bonare was still living in 1380. He married Anne, of the Ramsays of Dalhousie, and left three sons, viz., William, his heir; James, of Rossie, in Fife, founder of the Rossie Bonars, and of other lines. Of the first was William, fourth baron of Rossie, who, during the thirty years' war, went to Sweden, having, previous to his departure, received from King Charles the Second a birth-brief, given under the great seal of Scotland, 14th June, 1670, in which, after authenticating eight degrees and sixteen quarters on either side, both paternal and maternal, his majesty was pleased to recommend him to the good graces of the Swedish monarch, "as a gentleman eminent alike by the nobility of his blood and his own valour." In Sweden he rose to high military rank. He married the Countess Elizabeth de Grammont-Brossart-vander-Decken, whose family had the honour of being allied to the royal house of Sweden, and from him sprang the lines of the barons de Bonare in Bremen and Silesia. From the line of Rossie also derived the barons of Cairnbuddy in Scotland, who held their lands immediately from the crown; also, the lairds of Bonarfield, of whom David, the first, was killed at Flodden; the lairds of Balgershaw, and the lairds of Easter Rossie, of whom John, the first laird, was killed at Flodden; with the legitimated line of Colty, and the lines of the lairds of Forgandenny and Cowbyres. The third son of Sir John de Bonare was named John. He was the progenitor of the family of Friarton, of which James, the first laird, was killed at Flodden.

The eldest son, William Bonar of Bonare, was the first of this family designated of Kelty, which afterwards became the chief barony of the family. He served in the French wars under the earl of Buchan, son of the first duke of Albany, who led a body of Scottish knights to the assistance of the dauphin against the English, and, under the bold bastard of Orleans, gained the victories of Beaugé in 1421, and of Verneuil in 1424. [See vol. i. p. 39.] After his return to Scotland, Bonar appeared in arms at the battle of Arbroath, in 1445, and again, at Sauchieburn, in 1448, with his sons by his side. By his marriage with Christian, of the Balfours of Burleigh, (whose namesake and kinswoman had married William Bonar of Rossie, kinsman and namesake of this baron,) he left four sons, viz., John, his heir; William, of Kelty, who died in 1478, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest, Ninian, succeeded to the representation of the family; Robert of Strathy Bonar, ancestor of the Bonars of Strathy and Coulle, both extinct; and James, of Bonahalffe, who married Anne, daughter of Inglis of Tarvat, and had with another son, William, of Drumdowane, a successor, John, of Kilgraston, a descendant of whom became eventually chief of the house of Bonar.

William Bonar of Kelty died in 1469, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Bonar. He assisted at a grand tournament at Falkland, in which, amongst other sports, a combat of the king's lions and leopards was to be shown. One huge lion broke from his den and rushed towards the queen's tribune, when Bonar of Kelty, seizing a piece of flesh provided for the feeding of the animals, flung himself before it, thus turning its attention upon himself, and then killed it with his dagger; in commemoration of which bold feat, the king granted to him a chief on his coat of arms, charged with a lion rampant, encountered by two hands clad in steel gauntlets, of which the sinister bears a piece of animal flesh, and the dexter a poniard. Buchanan records this John Bonar of Kelty, amongst the barons who signed the act of settlement of the Crown of Scotland in favour of Prince John of Scotland, duke of Albany, and his heirs, failing the king's issue, in 1477. He had likewise signed the demand of Prince Alexander of Scotland, duke of Albany, father of the said Prince John, for a divorce from his duchess Catherine Sinclair, daughter of the earl of Orkney and Caithness, lord high chancellor of Scotland. He married Margaret, of the Setons of Parbroath, by whom he had an only son, Ninian, who died in infancy, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Ninian, above mentioned, eldest son of William of Kelty, and grandson of William of Bonare. Sir Ninian was created a knight banneret on the field of Sauchieburn in 1488, in which he is said to have saved the life of Prince James, afterwards James the Fourth, by whose side he was killed at Flodden, 9th September, 1513. He married before 1505, Margaret Oliphant, Lady of Dron, sole daughter and heretrix of John Oliphant of Dron, Dumbarney, Pitcaithly, and Binzean, a descendant in the direct male line of Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgye, Gask, &c., by Princess Elizabeth of Scotland, daughter of King Robert the First. By his wife he had three sons, of whom Walter, the eldest, succeeded him. Besides these, he had a natural son, Andrew, of Pitcairns, ancestor of that line, and Janet, both legitimated after the death of their father, by charter under the great seal of Scotland, 24th June 1529. Sir Ninian had led eight of his kinsmen, with their followers, besides his eldest son, under his banner, to the fatal field of Flodden, and five of them were left dead on the field by his side.

The eldest son, Sir Walter Bonar, received a charter granted by King James the Fifth under the great seal of

Scotland, 5th March, 1525, according to which "his heritable barony of Kelty was to be holden by him and his heirs male immediately of the king and his successors in free barony." Having a feud with Andrew Rollo of Duncrub, ancestor of Lord Rollo, and Godfrey Wilson, he attacked them in the parish church of Dunning, and wounded the latter, for which act of violence he succeeded in obtaining a remission under the great seal of Scotland, 28th January 1526-7. He married Beatrice, of the Hays of Errol, by whom he had a daughter, Isabel, married to Charles, of the Rutherfords of Fairnilee, and two sons, William, his successor, and John of Trevor, who married Margaret Colville of the Culross family, and had, with other issue, a son and heir, James of Trevor, from whom derived also the Bonars of Boghall, of Nether Cultuquhaire, and of Eyemouth; with the legitimated line of Kinclady, founded by his natural son, John, of Kinclady, legitimated under the great seal of Scotland, 18th January, 1586.

Sir Walter resigned his barony into the queen's hands, by deed dated at Kelty, 23d February 1535, in favour of his son, William Bonar, who fought at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. William's son, Ninian, received from King James the Sixth a grant of the island of North Ronaldshay, and investiture, per charter under the great seal, 28th July, 1591. Having no male issue, he resigned the barony by act dated at Kelty, 28th November, 1610, in favour of his brother, Robert Bonar. The last baron of Kelty, William Bonar, great-grandson of this Robert, died in December, 1691, without issue, when his kinsman, John Bonar, the sixth proprietor of Kilgraston, became the chief of the family. He was the eldest son of John, fifth laird of Kilgraston, and Agnes, daughter and heir of Laurence Graham of Callander, a scion of Montrose, and in right of his mother representative and heir of line of Graham of Callander. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his son, John Bonar, born 16th January 1670, married 16th December 1693, Grizzel, daughter of Gilbert Bennett of Beath, by whom he had seven children, all of whom except two, John the eldest, and Andrew, died young. During the troubles of those days he was subjected to persecution for his attachment to Presbyterianism. He was settled in the parish of Torphichen in 1693, and continued in that charge till his death, 7th August 1747, a period of fifty years. He was known as one of the twelve Marrow men, and was the intimate friend of Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine. His third son, Andrew, was founder of the Bonars of Camden and Elmstead, in the county of Kent, England. By a disposition dated at Kilgraston, 23d October 1696, he conveyed his tenandry of Kilgraston, with the castle, manor, and lands thereof, to his cousins, Oliphant of Carssow, Oliphant of Cultuquhaire, Murray of Auchtertyre, and Craigie of Dumbarny, in mortgage, under reversion and reservation of free regress and ingress to said tenandry of Kilgraston, to his heir-male.

His eldest son, John, bore the designation of titular of Kilgraston. He was born at Torphichen 25th July 1696, and became a minister. He was settled in the parishes of Fetlar and North Zell in Shetland in the year 1729, and died there in 1752. He was distinguished as a classical scholar and well acquainted with the Oriental languages. One of his descendants, Thomson Bonar, became connected with an extensive mercantile house in Russia, which still bears the name,—and, along with his wife, was murdered by their valet in London, in June 1813. Another of the sons of John Bonar, named Andrew, was born in March 1734, married Patience Redmore, by whom he left two sons, James and William, and a daughter, Anne, who married the Rev. Archibald Bonar, minister of Cramond. The eldest son of John Bonar of Fetlar was John, the last titular of Kilgraston. He was born 4th November 1721,—became a minister,—was ordained at Cockpen 22d August 1746,—translated to Perth in January 1756, and died there 21st December 1761. He was the author of several religious publications, one of which, entitled 'Observations on the Conduct and Character of Judas Iscariot,' has been frequently reprinted. His eldest son, also John Bonar, born in 1747, on the abolition of the feudal system of Scotland relinquished the qualification of titular of Kilgraston, which his father had borne. He was eminent in his day for his profound knowledge of the Revenue laws, united with an acute discernment in the application of them. In 1764, while at the university of Edinburgh, he and five other students, namely, Mr. William Creech, the bookseller; Mr. John Bruce, afterwards professor of logic there; Henry Mackenzie, author of the 'Man of Feeling;' and Mr. Belches, afterwards of Invermay; with the view of mutual improvement in public speaking, originated the debating club, called the Speculative Society, which still flourishes. He was secretary of the society from its institution till November 1771. On 8th February of that year he received an unanimous vote of thanks for his zeal and attention to the interests of the society. He read in all fourteen essays to the society, his last in 1775, indicating an attendance of more than eleven years. He afterwards became solicitor of excise. The minister, Lord Melville, and the board of Treasury placed great confidence in his judgment in questions of revenue. He was author of a pamphlet entitled 'Consideration on the proposed application to His Majesty and Parliament for the establishment of a Licensed Theatre in Edinburgh;' printed in 1767. He died in 1807, unmarried.

The second son of John Bonar of Perth, Andrew Bonar, with his immediate younger brother, Alexander, was partner of the banking house of Ramsays, Bonars, & Co. In 1792 he acquired the property of Warriston in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and, in 1818, purchased the estate of Kimmerghame in Berwickshire. He died 5th August 1825. He was succeeded in the estate of Kimmerghame by his eldest son, John, born in 1793, and died, unmarried, in July 1834. His brother James, one of the partners of the firm of Small, Colquhoun & Co., merchants, London, succeeded him. The latter married Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre. In 1846 he sold the estate of Kimmerghame to Miss Campbell of Blythswood. One of his brothers, William, born in 1797, married Lilias, daughter of Alexander Cunningham, Esq. of Craigends; issue, one daughter; another, Andrew, born in 1802, married in 1833, Marcelline, daughter of M'Donell of Glengarry; issue, two sons and two daughters.

The third son of John Bonar of Perth was Alexander Bonar, who was born 22d February 1750, married Sarah M'Call, daughter of John M'Call, merchant in Glasgow, died in April 1820. He was a partner in the house of Ramsays, Bonars, & Co., and was proprietor first of Rosebank, on which a part of Edinburgh is now built—then of Craighall, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and subsequently purchased in 1818 the estate of Ratho, situated about eight miles west of Edinburgh. He left five daughters and one son, named John, who succeeded him in the estate of Ratho, and died unmarried in 1838. The estate of Ratho afterwards passed (in 1844) into the hands of the late Robert Cadell, Esq., the publisher of Sir Walter Scott's works, and subsequently into the possession of Ord Ewing, Esq., a Glasgow merchant.

Archibald, fourth son of John Bonar of Perth, was minister of Cramond, and died in 1816, leaving two sons and several

daughters. One of his sons, named John, was also a minister of the Church of Scotland.

The fourth son of John Bonar was Thomson Bonar, merchant in Edinburgh, who in 1792 married a daughter of Mr. Andrew Bell, engraver, proprietor of the original Encyclopedia Britannica. After his father-in-law's death he purchased from his executors the entire property of this work, and carried on the printing of it at the Grove, Fountainbridge. He had two daughters and three sons,—John, Andrew, and Thomson. His wife died in 1806, and he married a second time, Mary Lawrie, by whom he had three daughters,—the eldest of whom married the Rev. Robert Burns, D.D., Paisley, subsequently professor of Church History and Evidences of Christianity, Knox's college, Toronto. Thomson Bonar died in July 1814.

The sixth son of John Bonar of Perth was James Bonar, solicitor of excise, who was married to Marjory Maitland in 1797, and died in March 1821, leaving five sons and three daughters. He was distinguished for great literary attainments, and was the author of a disquisition on the origin of the Greek Preposition, published in the Royal Society's Transactions, and of several articles in Dr. Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia. He was the great promoter of the Astronomical Institution in Edinburgh, as well as of several other literary and benevolent institutions. Three of his sons became ministers.

The Bonars of Gregston, in Fifeshire, derived from the Bonars of Lumquhat, in the parish of Collessie, in that county. The family was founded by Harry Bonar of Gregston, second son of John Bonar, second proprietor of Lumquhat, and great-grandson of William Bonar of Kelty, who died in 1478. In 1723, Grahame of Gorthie, who married his cousin, Margaret, only child of Robert Bonar of Gregston, by his wife, Margaret Trail of the Trails of Skayll, succeeded, in his wife's right, to the estate, when he assumed the name and arms of Bonar in addition to his own, and Grahame-Bonar became the name of the proprietor of Gregston.

It is stated in a note to Burke's account of this family, that the surname was, at one period, so numerous in Scotland that no less than thirty-seven different lines of Bonars are to be found upon record, each styled by their territorial designation.

Brewster, a surname originally English, which in the present century has become distinguished in Scotland by its being borne by one who has acquired for himself a high place both in literature and science—Sir David Brewster, F.R.S., and corresponding member of the National Institute of France, born December 11th, 1781, the son of James Brewster, Esq., rector of the grammar school, Jedburgh. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, and was licensed to preach the gospel. In 1800, he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the university of Edinburgh, and, in 1807, that of LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen. In 1808, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in the same year he undertook the editorship of the 'Edinburgh Encyclopedia,' which was only finished in 1830. Between 1801 and 1812, he devoted his attention chiefly to the study of optics; and in 1813, he published the results in a 'Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments.' In 1815, he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society for one of his discoveries in optical science; and soon after was admitted a Fellow of that body. The following year he invented the Kaleidoscope, the patent right of which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond fame, though the large sale of the instrument must have produced considerable profit. The same year, the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the physical prize of 3,000 francs, awarded for two of the most important discoveries made in Europe, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years. In 1819, Dr. Brewster received from the Royal Society the Rumford gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the polarization of light. In the latter year, in conjunction with Professor Jamieson, he established 'The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,' and subsequently commenced 'The Edinburgh Journal of Science,' of which 16 volumes appeared. In 1825, the Institute of France elected Dr Brewster a corresponding member, and he received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. In 1831, he proposed the meeting at York, which led to the establishment of the British Association for the advancement of Science. The same year he received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and, in 1832, the honour of knighthood from William IV. Besides contributing largely to the 'Edinburgh Review,' the 'Transactions of the British Association,' and other scientific societies, and the 'North British Review,' Sir David is the author of the following, among other popular works, viz.: 'A Treatise on the Kaleidoscope;' 'A Treatise on Optics;' 'Letters on Natural Magic;' 'Life of Sir Isaac Newton;' 'More Worlds than One,' in reply to Professor Whewell's 'Plurality of Worlds.' He is one of the editors of 'The London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine.' In 1838 he was appointed, by the crown, principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews. On January 2, 1849, he was elected one of the eight Foreign Associate Members of the National Institute of France, vacant by the death of the celebrated chemist, M. Berzelius, and in 1855, the emperor of the French conferred on him the decoration of an officer of the legion of honour. The eight associate members of the Institute are generally regarded as the eight greatest celebrities in the learned world. Sir David has a pension from government of £300 a-year. He married 1st a daughter of Macpherson, the translator of 'Ossian's Poems,' and by her had several children; and 2dly, in 1857, Jane, daughter of Thomas Purcell, Esq. of Scarborough. In 1859 he was elected principal and vice-chancellor of the university of Edinburgh.

The surname *Brewster* is one of those, like Sangster and Webster, terminating in *ster*, which, in the Anglo-Saxon times, were the regular form of feminine occupations. An old family of this surname, viz., Brewster of Wrentham, were settled in the county of Suffolk, possessing lands in twenty parishes in that county and the county of Norfolk. In the civil wars Colonel Humphrey Brewster, of this family, raised and commanded a troop of horse against Charles the First, and Robert Brewster, Esq., the then possessor of Wrentham, sat as member for Dunwich in the long parliament. In the reign of Edward the Third, John Brewster was witness to a deed relating to land in the parish of Henstead, Suffolk, and prior to the reign of Henry the Fourth there was a Brewster of Mutford in that county. There were also Brewsters of Henstead and Rushmere in the same county. In the reign of Richard the Second John Brewster was rector of Godwick in the county of Norfolk. In a sasine, of date 31st March 1477, in the Chartulary of Glasgow, we meet with the name of John Browster, *quondam* proprietor of a house or tenement in the High Street of that city.

In 1516, one John Brewster was burnt for Lollardism at Smithfield.

Of the parent stem,—the Brewsters of Wrentham,—branches exist in the counties of Essex, Durnam, Kent, and

Northampton, also in Scotland and in Ireland. The Scottish line may be said to be represented by the family of which Sir David Brewster is such a distinguished member, and the Irish by Abraham Brewster, Esq., queen's counsel, of Merrion Square, Dublin. Another branch was established in the United States, by William Brewster, the ruling elder and spiritual guide of the Pilgrim Fathers, who had served as a diplomatist in the Low Countries, and in 1608 went with Robinson, the minister of the Puritans, to Holland, and in 1620 conducted the emigrants from England, by whom New England was founded. Robinson did not accompany them, but died at Leyden in 1625. [*History of the United States of America, by George Bancroft, Esq., Fullarton's edition*, p. 124.]

BROWN, Robert, D.C.L., an eminent botanist, the son of an Episcopalian clergyman, was born at Montrose, 21st of December 1773. His academical education was acquired first at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and subsequently at the university of Edinburgh, where he completed his medical studies in 1795, and in the same year accompanied a Scottish fencible regiment, in the double capacity of ensign and assistant-surgeon, to Ireland. His intense love and peculiar aptitude for botanical study had already developed itself, and recommended him to the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, who continued through life to be his sincere and ardent friend. On Sir Joseph's recommendation, and attracted by the more than golden promise which the then unexplored regions of New Holland held out to the botanical inquirer, he threw up his commissions, and in 1801 embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders for the survey of the Australian coasts.

From this expedition he returned to England in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4,000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and also an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland, and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sagacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and at the same time with the most comprehensive generalization, was the labour of many succeeding years. Shortly after his return he was appointed librarian to the Linnæan Society. His memoirs on 'Asclepiadeæ and Proteaceæ' in the Transactions of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, and those of the Linnæan Society, his 'Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ et Insulæ Van Diemen,' vol. i. published in 1810, and his 'General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis,' attached to the narrative of Capt. Flinders' Expedition, published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had arisen in this modest and unassuming inquirer. Nor was the world slow in recognising his merits. The natural system of Jussieu had hitherto made but little progress in England, or anywhere out of France, but its adoption by one who was instinctively recognised as the first botanist of the age, and the important modifications which he introduced into it, speedily compelled an almost universal assent to its principles, and led to its general substitution in place of the Linnæan method. In numerous memoirs contained in the 'Transactions' of Societies, and in the Appendices to the most important books of travels or voyages of discovery, he shed new and unexpected light on many of the most difficult problems in the reproduction, the anatomy, the distribution, the characters, and the affinities of plants; and the universal consent of botanists recognised the title conferred upon him by his illustrious friend Alexander von Humboldt, of 'Botanicorum facile Princeps.' Nearly every scientific society, both at home and abroad, considered itself honoured by the enrolment of his name in the list of its members.

After the death of Dryander in 1810, Mr. Brown received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. In 1827 they were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, when he was appointed keeper of the botanical department in that establishment. In 1811 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and was several times elected on the council of that body. He received also, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, a pension of two hundred pounds per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. In 1833 he was elected one of the eighteen foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, his competitors being Bessel, Von Buch, Faraday, Herschell, Jacobi, Meckel,

Mitscherlich, Oersted, and Plana. In 1839 the council of the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal, the highest honour at their disposal, "for his discoveries during a series of years on the subject of vegetable impregnation;" and in 1849 he became president of the Linnæan Society, of which he had been for many years librarian. In 1832, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., in company with Dalton, Faraday, and Brewster; and he received from the king of Prussia the decoration of the highest Prussian civil order, "pour le mérite," of which order Baron Von Humboldt was chancellor. A collected edition of Brown's works, in five volumes, has been published in Germany.

Among his contributions to the 'Transactions' of the Linnæan Society are papers 'On the Natural Order of Plants called Proteaceæ;' 'Observations on the Natural Family of Plants called Compositæ,' (vol. xii.); 'An Account of a New Genus of Plants called Rafflesia,' (vol. xiii.) In 1818 he published in a separate form 'A Brief Account of Microscopical Observations on the Particles contained in the Pollen of Plants, and on the general existence of active Molecules in Organic and Inorganic bodies.' These movements he was the first to point out, and draw attention to their importance. On the continent it is the custom to allude to this phenomenon as the Brunonian movement.

He is the author also of the Botanical appendix attached to the account of the Voyages of Ross and Parry to the Arctic Regions, of Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo, and of Oudney, Denham, and Clapperton's Expeditions in Central Africa. Assisted by Mr. Bennett, he also described the rare plants collected by Dr. Husfield, during his residence in Java.

In private life, this distinguished ornament of science was remarkable for the unvarying simplicity, truthfulness, and benevolence of his character, and the singular uprightness of his judgment rendered him on all difficult occasions an invaluable counsellor to those who had the privilege of seeking his advice. With his faculties unclouded to the last, he died at London, 10th June 1858, surrounded by his collections, in the room which had formerly been the library of Sir Joseph Banks. "It was in the year 1810," says one of his distinguished friends, who contributed greatly to relieve the sufferings of his last illness, "that I first became acquainted with Mr. Brown, within three feet of the same place in the same room where I saw him so nearly drawing his last breath three days ago. He was the same simple-minded, kind-hearted man in November, 1810, as he was in June, 1858, nothing changed but as time changes us all." His funeral took place on the 15th, at the cemetery, Kensal-green, to which it was attended by a numerous concourse of his scientific and personal friends.

Buchan (additional to article in vol. i. page 456). The Buchans of Letham, East Lothian, were cadets of the Buchans of Auchmacoy, Aberdeenshire. From the former were descended the Buchans of Kelloe, Berwickshire. George Buchan of Kelloe, born in 1775, whose mother was a daughter of President Dundas, sailed from England for India in May 1792, in the Winterton East Indiaman, commanded by Captain Dundas of Dundas, and, in August of the same year, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar. During his residence of twenty years in India, he was exposed to dangers in many varied shapes, and in a small work, entitled 'Practical Illustrations of a Particular Providence,' he details his wonderful preservation in a second shipwreck, and his escape from being murdered by the Malays in another vessel, in which he had made every effort to be conveyed to a lucrative situation at Malacca, but was prevented from reaching the ship when waiting off Madras. In India he rose to high office, and was appointed secretary to the government at Madras. Circumstances requiring his return home, he was, about 1809, most anxious to revisit his native land. He had taken passage in a favourite ship, the Lady Jane Dundas, but political events at the time forced him to remain in India. The Lady Jane Dundas was lost at sea, and, about a month after the fleet, of which it formed a part, had sailed, Mr. Buchan took his departure in a fast-sailing packet, reaching England in safety at the same period as the shattered remains of the fleet in which he should have sailed arrived, and without encountering any storms. Subsequently his life was chiefly spent on his estate in Berwickshire, actively engaged in public business, for which he had a natural aptitude, and taking a prominent part in the management of county affairs. About twenty years before his death he accidentally fell into an ice-pit, and the severe dislocation which he then sustained occasioned lameness for life. For many years he took a considerable part in the deliberations of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, particularly in the non-intrusion discussions, previous to the disruption in 1843. After that event he joined the Free church. He died 3d January 1856. His brother, lieutenant-general Sir John Buchan, served in the Peninsular war, and was a major-general in the Portuguese army.

BUCHAN, Peter, an industrious collector of the elder ballads of the north of Scotland, was born in Peterhead in 1790. On his father's side he could trace his descent from a General Buchan,

"who had at one time large possessions, and kept a good castle, modishly called a *house*, at Rattray, parish of Crimond. He was a scion of the Cumyns, earls of Buchan," and, on the mother's side, a lineal descendant of the ancient family of Irvine of Drum, in Aberdeenshire. In his youth he obtained a midshipman's commission, but, being an only son, at the wish of his parents he relinquished his desire for a maritime life.

In 1814, he published a small volume of poems and songs. He now conceived the design of setting up a printing establishment at Peterhead, at that time without one. Having made a copperplate-press from an engraving which he had seen in a book, he showed it to an influential friend, who strongly advised him to prosecute his design. Accordingly, in 1816, he went to Edinburgh, "with a pocket full of flattering introductory letters, and an almost empty purse." He got introduced to the earl of Buchan, who recommended him to various friends, and amongst others, to a Dr. Charles Wingate, a medical gentleman in Stirling. To that town he proceeded with the view of learning "the mysteries of printing," and after no more than ten days' attendance in a printing office there, he composed and printed a song as a specimen of his proficiency, with which he returned to Edinburgh. From one of the earl's friends he now received about £50 sterling, with which he purchased types, &c., and commenced business in Peterhead, on the 24th of March the same year.

In 1819, he constructed a new printing-press, "wood, iron, and brass," with which he printed one of his most popular works, 'The annals of Peterhead,' a thin 12mo volume, illustrated with half-a-dozen copperplates of his own engraving. The press was wrought with the feet instead of the hands, and took impressions from stone, copper, and wood, as well as from types, and would have answered equally well for printing on cloth. He also invented an index for keeping an account of the number of sheets printed in any given time. A patent press-maker in Edinburgh, he tells us, once wrote to him to send him one, and held out a great reward. He acknowledged its receipt and utility; then went to America, and with him his machine and golden hopes.

Mr. Buchan's next literary production was 'An Historical Account of the ancient and noble family of Keith, Earls Marischal of Scotland, with the attainted noblemen, &c.' This work brought him considerable reputation as well as remuneration.

After this, Mr. Buchan filled for a time a situation in London, on a salary of £150 a-year, but was obliged to leave it on account of bad health. After his return to Peterhead, he published in 1824, a treatise, dedicated to his son, in which he endeavoured to prove that brutes are possessed of souls and are immortal!

In 1828, he published in two volumes 8vo, a work entitled 'Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland, hitherto unpublished, with Explanatory Notes.' This work, unlike his former productions, was printed and published at Edinburgh, and at once made his name known. Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' has borne ample testimony to the value of Mr Buchan's collection. The work was most favourably received; the whole edition having been sold in the course of a few months. By it he added upwards of forty to our stock of recovered songs, while more perfect versions were given of nearly an equal number which had been previously printed. Amongst these may be mentioned the beautiful ballad of 'Burd Helen.'

He was now brought into correspondence with Sir Walter Scott, and others of high literary standing, and was frequently a guest at Abbotsford. The Scottish Society of Antiquaries elected him a corresponding member, as did also the Northern Institution for the promotion of science and literature. He was also honoured with diplomas of membership from some of the leading literary societies of England.

In 1834, he published 'The Peterhead Smugglers,' a melodrama of no great merit. The best and most original part of this publication was the introductory dedication, which contained a bitter philippic against lawyers, by whom he seems to have been constantly persecuted. With it, he advertised, "as preparing for publication," a new collection of ballads, to be entitled 'North Countrie Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern, with Notes.' The work was never published, but the manuscript volumes found their way into the archives of the

Percy Society, London, through Mr. Jerdan of the Literary Gazette, and in 1845, unknown to the author selections from them formed one of the miscellaneous issues of the Society, entitled 'Scottish Traditional Versions of Ancient Ballads, edited by James Henry Dixon.' These, however, are only different versions of previously known ballads.

Mr. Buchan afterwards purchased a small property near Dennyloanhead, Stirlingshire, which he called Buchanstone, intending there to spend the remainder of his days in retirement and ease; but in this he was disappointed. The superior of the land claimed the minerals on his estate, and a long and harassing lawsuit was the consequence. In 1852, he sold the property, and went to live with his eldest son at Strandhill House, county of Leitrim, Ireland. In the early part of 1854, he repaired to London, with the view of effecting arrangements for the publication of another volume of 'Ancient Scottish Ballads,' but was there seized with illness, and after a few hours' suffering, died, 19th September the same year. His remains were interred in the Norwood cemetery, near London. In private life, he was remarkably modest, and of singularly unassuming manners. His third surviving son, Charles, M.A., D.D., F.S.A. Scot., author of various theological works, became, in 1846, minister of Fordoun, Kincardineshire.

Mr. Buchan's works are:

The Recreation of Leisure Hours, being Songs and Verses in the Scottish dialect. Peterhead, 1814.

Annals of Peterhead, now extremely scarce. Peterhead, 1819, 12mo.

An Historical Account of the ancient and noble family of Keith, Earls Marischal of Scotland, with the attainted noblemen, &c. Peterhead.

Treatise proving that Brutes have Souls and are Immortal. Peterhead, 1824.

Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland, hitherto unpublished, with Explanatory Notes. Edinburgh, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Peterhead Smugglers of the last century; or William and Annie, an original melodrama, in three acts.—Also, Poems and Songs, with Biographical Notices. Edinburgh, 1834, 8vo.

The Eglinton Tournament, and Gentlemen Unmasked. Glasgow, 1839. This work was afterwards republished under the title of Britain's Boast, her Glory and her shame; or a Mirror for all Ranks, in which are distinctly seen the origin and history of kings, noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen, men of learning and genius, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, soldiers, sailors, &c., with the true characteristics of each. The necessity and advantages of education, commerce, and trade.—Also an account of the Chivalry of the Ancients, the Eglinton Tournament, and Gentlemen Unmasked. In a conversation between the shades of a king and his preceptor, a knight, in the Elysian fields. Glasgow, 1840, royal 18mo.

The Parallel; or Principles of the British Constitution Exemplified. For the benefit of every legislator and British subject, whether tory, whig, or radical.—Also a defence of Church Establishments, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, Habeas Corpus Act, Articles of the Scottish Union, and Act for securing the Protestant and Presbyterian Religion, &c. London, 1835.

Man,—Body and Soul,—as he was, as he is, and as he shall be. 1849.

Mr. Buchan also published various other works of a minor character, illustrative of the literary antiquities of Scotland, as 'Gleanings of Scarce Old Ballads;' 'The Wanderings of Prince Charles Stuart and Miss Flora Macdonald,' from a manuscript of the period, with several Jacobite Poems, Sermons, Songs, and Sketches. He also supplied George Chalmers, Esq., with much useful information for his Caledonia.

Two unpublished volumes of his Ballad Collections were left in the possession of Dr. Charles Mackay of London.

C

Campbell, (additional to article in vol. i. pages 543—569). Of this surname was the family of Duneaves in Perthshire, the first of which, Duncan Campbell of Duneaves, was the second son of Robert Campbell of Glenlyon, in the same county, lineally descended, in the direct male line, from Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, second son, (by Lady Margaret Douglas,) of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the noble family of Breadalbane, (see vol. i. page 373). Duncan Campbell of Duneaves had a son, Duncan Campbell of Milntown, in Glenlyon, who took to wife Janet, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Robertson, minister of Fortingal, and was father of Archibald Campbell, a lieutenant in the army. This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of James Small, a captain in the army, and their third son was lieutenant-general, Sir Archibald Campbell, baronet, commander of the British forces in the Burmese war.

Sir Archibald entered the service in the year 1787, by raising a quota of twenty men for an ensigncy in the 77th regiment, and, in the spring of the following year, he embarked with that corps for the East Indies. He was present at the operations against the army of Tippoo Saib, sultan of Mysore, which led to the reduction of Cananore and other places on the coast of Malabar in 1790. In 1791 he was promoted to a lieutenancy in his regiment, and was appointed adjutant of it. During that and the following year he served in the campaigns in the Mysore country, and was present at the first siege of Seringapatam, its capital, in February 1792. In 1795 he served at the reduction of the Dutch garrison of Cochin and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar, and in 1796 at that of the island of Ceylon. In 1799, as major in the European brigade of the Bombay army, he was present at the battle of Saduceer and the siege and taking of Seringapatam by assault. In the same year he became, by purchase, captain in the 67th regiment, and with the view of remaining on foreign service, he immediately exchanged into the 88th regiment, that corps having just arrived in India.

In 1801, Capt. Campbell was compelled by ill health to

return to England, and until 1803, he was employed upon the recruiting service. He was then appointed to the staff of the southern district, as major of brigade. In 1804 he became major of the 6th battalion of reserve, stationed in Guernsey, and he remained there until its reduction in the beginning of 1805. A few weeks thereafter he was placed on full pay of the 71st regiment, and, in general, commanded the 2d battalion of that corps in Scotland and Ireland until 1808, when he joined the 1st battalion on its embarkation for Portugal. He served with it at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, as also during the campaign in Spain, under the command of Sir John Moore, and the retreat to Corunna, at the battle of which he was present, in January 1809.

In the following month he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and appointed to accompany Marshal Beresford to assist in the organization of the Portuguese army. In this service he was raised to the rank of colonel, and had the command of a regiment of infantry. In 1811 he was appointed brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade during the whole of the war in the Peninsula and the south of France, being present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, the surprise of the French corps commanded by General Girard, at Arrago Molinos, 28th October 1811, the siege of Badajoz, 6th April 1812; the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, and the Nive.

In the end of 1813, the Prince Regent of Portugal promoted him to the rank of major-general in the Portuguese service, and conferred upon him the insignia of the order of the Tower and Sword. He was knighted April 28, 1814, by the Prince Regent of Great Britain, afterwards George IV., and appointed one of his royal highness' aides-de-camp, with the rank of colonel in the army; and in 1815, he was nominated a knight-commander of the Bath. In 1816 he was appointed to the command of the Lisbon division of the Portuguese army.

In 1820, at the first breaking out of the Revolution in Portugal, he offered, in the absence of Field-marshal Lord Beresford, to march, with his division, to suppress the rising at Oporto. His advices, however, were declined by the regency, and he at once gave in his resignation, and soon after returned to England.

In 1821 he was appointed to the command of the 38th regiment, and the following year he joined that corps at the Cape, and proceeded with it to India. He was stationed at Berhampore when he was selected to take the command of the expedition against the Burmese in 1824. Elated by some recent conquests which they had made over the northern mountainous province of Assam, and being brought into more immediate contact with the British frontiers, the Burmese had begun, towards the end of 1823, to make sundry encroachments upon the possessions of the East India Company. In a sudden night attack, they drove away a small guard of British troops stationed on the small muddy island of Shapuree, in the province of Bengal, but close to the coast of Arracan, and took forcible possession of it. On being remonstrated with, the court of Ava intimated, that unless its right to the island was admitted, the victorious lord of the white elephant and the golden foot, as the sovereign of Burmah is styled, would invade the Company's dominions. In the meantime, a detachment of British troops landed on the disputed island and expelled the intruders from it. The Burmese ruler now demanded from the government at Calcutta the cession of Northern Bengal, as being a part of Ava, and in January 1824, the Burmese forces marched into Kadschar, which had deposed its rulers, and put itself under British protection. Lord Amherst, then governor-general of India, immediately declared war against Burmah, and general Sir Archibald Campbell, at the head of the British force, ascended the Irrawaddy, took Rangoon, and made himself master of Prome. The Burmese monarch now saw himself obliged to conclude a very unequal peace at Palanagh, December 31, 1825. As, however, the treaty was not ratified, on the part of the Burmese, by the time specified, January 18, 1826, Sir Archibald continued his advance, on the 19th, and stormed the fortress of Melloone. This led to the ratification of the treaty, on February 24, and the conclusion of the war. The king of the white elephant ceded to the Company the provinces of Arracan, Merguy, Tavoy, and Yea, and paid them a sum of money amounting to £1,250,000. The important city of Rangoon was declared a free port. Thus all the western coast of the Burman empire was ceded to the East India Company, and the most powerful of the East India states was divided and weakened.

For his conduct in this arduous war, Sir Archibald Campbell received a vote of thanks from both houses of parliament, from the governor-general in council, and from the court of directors of the Honourable the East India Company. The latter farther testified their approval of his skill, gallantry, and perseverance throughout the war, by granting him a pension of £1,000 per annum for life, and presenting him with a handsome gold medal.

At the termination of the war, he was appointed commander of the forces in the ceded provinces on the coast of Tenasserim, and at the same time had the honour of being civil commissioner in relation to the affairs of the kingdoms of Burmah and Siam. While holding these offices, his health began seriously to suffer, and he applied for leave to return to England. In accordance, however, with the earnest desire of the Supreme government at Calcutta, he continued in his command for another year, when increased illness obliged him to leave India, which he did in 1829. On September 21st of that year, he was appointed colonel of the 95th regiment, subsequently of the 77th, and on February 17, 1840, of the 62d.

In the spring of 1831, Sir Archibald was appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of New Brunswick, where he remained for nearly six years. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, 30th September of the same year In August 1839 he was offered the appointment of commander-in-chief in Bombay, which he accepted, but owing to severe indisposition he was not able to enter upon it. At various times he was presented with the freedom of the towns of Strabane and Cork in Ireland, and Perth in Scotland. He was also G.C.B. He died in 1843. By his wife, Helen, daughter of Macdonald of Garth, Perthshire, he had two sons and three daughters. The Rev. Archibald Campbell, the elder son, a chaplain in India, died, unmarried, in 1831.

Major-general Sir John Campbell, the second son, succeeded as second baronet. Born 14th April 1807, he married, 21st July 1841, Helen Margaret, only child of Colonel John Crow, East India Company's service. He was killed in the assault on the Redan, Sebastopol, 18th June 1855, when in command of a division. In this attack he seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away his two aides-de-camp just before he rushed out of the trench, and fell in the act of cheering his men. He was buried on Cathcart's Hill, among many brave officers killed at the same time. He had, with other issue, Sir Archibald Ava Campbell, third baronet, born at Edinburgh in 1844. Heir presumptive to the title, his brother, John James Ava Campbell, born in 1845.

The Campbells of Ardeonaig, Perthshire, were a branch of the Glenurchy family, being descended from Patrick Campbell of Murlaganbeg, in that county, who, in 1623, was forester of the royal forest of Mamlorn, of which his father, Sir Duncan Campbell, the first baronet of Glenurchy, was heritable keeper. In the 'Black Book of Taymouth,' mention is made of Patrick Campbell of Murlaganbeg, but none of his mother, the prevalent tradition being, that Sir Duncan had a first wife,—whose son Patrick was,—though her name does not appear in that record.

Patrick Campbell of Murlaganbeg married Grissel Campbell, of the family of Glenlyon, and was slain, before 1661, on the hills of Ardeonaig, by a party of the outlawed Macgregors, after killing eighteen of them with his own hand. He was known in the country by the name of *Para-dhu-More*, and there is in the churchyard of Killin a stone with the inscription, "The burial-place of the descendants of *Para-dhu-More*," which, with many other monuments, was removed from a distant burying-place to the present modern one at Killin. His son, Alexander Campbell of Ardeonaig, who died before November 1721, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Campbell of Glenlyon, the officer who commanded the military at the massacre of Glencoe, in 1692. Colin Campbell of Ardeonaig, Alexander's eldest son, married Catherine, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Duneaves, and had six sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John Campbell of Ardeonaig and Lochend, captain 88th regiment, served in Germany in 1761 and 1762, and was wounded in action at Ham. He married Alice, eldest daughter and heiress of Alexander Campbell of Kinpunt, or Kilpont, Linlithgowshire, also descended on the female side from the Glenurchy stock.

The first of the Kinpunt Campbells was Archibald, son of Archibald Campbell, styled prior of Strathfillan, third son of Sir John Campbell of Lawers, great-grandfather of the first earl of Loudoun. Archibald Campbell, the father, was a confidential agent of the earl of Argyle, under whom he was bailie of the district of Kintyre. In 1614, he was appointed preferrer of suits to his majesty from such of the rebels in the Highlands and Isles as were desirous of obtaining remissions. In that and the following year he rendered himself very active against the Clandonald rebels in Isla, and "many images connected with the Catholic form of worship were destroyed by his zeal." (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles*, page 365.) His son, Archibald, superior of the lands of Kinpunt, was twice married, and by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, had a son, James Campbell of Kinpunt, who had two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Alexander, was also twice married, but had issue only by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, second baronet of Dalmahoy, hereditary undermaster of the royal household of Scotland; namely, a son, James, who died young, and three daughters: 1. Alice, heiress of Kinpunt. 2. Mary, wife of John Douglas, Esq., surgeon, Edinburgh, fourth son of Sir Robert Douglas, fourth baronet of Glenbervie; issue, a son. 3. Elizabeth, who married, first, Evan or Ewen Campbell, Esq., tenant in Chesthill, Glenlyon, brother of Colin Campbell of Ardeonaig. She afterwards became the second wife of Mungo Campbell, Esq. of Crigans, who, about 1745, removed to Mulrogie, Perthshire, to whom she had two sons and three daughters. The elder son, James, major in the 42d regiment, had a son, Major James Campbell of the Indian army. The latter had, with two others, who died young, a son, Thomas Walter Campbell, Esq. of Walton Park, Dumfries-shire, and five daughters, one of whom married W. C. Thomson, Esq. of Balgowan, Perthshire. Mungo Campbell's youngest daughter, Elizabeth, married Alexander Mackinlay, Esq., of the customs Greenock, and had a son, Colonel James Houstoun Mackinlay, an officer in the Indian army, who died in 1856 and two daughters, Mary, who died unmarried, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Munro, Esq., planter, Jamaica. The latter had two sons, Alexander Munro, M.D., and John, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Major-general Campbell, C. B., as afterwards stated.

Alice, the eldest daughter, heiress of Kinpunt, married Capt. John Campbell of Ardeonaig and Lochend, above mentioned, and had four daughters and four sons. The eldest surviving son, John Campbell of Lochend, an officer in the Royal marines, served at the siege of Belleisle in June 1761, and was subsequently chamberlain to the earl of Breadalbane. He sold Lochend on Loch Menteith, and bought Kinlochlaich in Appin, Argyleshire, which he named Lochend. He had two sons and seven daughters, one of whom, Christian, married Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Melfort, and another Margaret Maxwell, the fifth daughter, married Sir John Campbell, baronet of Ardnamurchan. John Campbell of Lochend, the elder son, had, by his wife, Annabella, eldest daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Melfort, Argyleshire, eight sons and five daughters.

The eldest son, Major-general John Campbell, C. B., of the Indian army, was born in 1801, at Kingsburgh, in the Isle of Skye. He joined the 91st regiment of foot as ensign in 1819, and in 1820 entered the service of the East India Company on the Madras establishment, where he served till 1854, when he was compelled to return to Scotland for the benefit of his health. He passed through the different military grades with credit, and received at different periods, for his conduct in the various military, political, and civil employments which he held, the approval of his superiors. In the suppression of the horrid practice of human sacrifices, and female infanticide, in the hill tracts of Orissa, he was particularly successful; and in 1861, he published at London a "Narrative of his Operations" in that arduous and difficult service. He married first, in 1829, Eliza, youngest daughter of John Harington, Esq., Madras civil service, and had by her two sons and four daughters; secondly, in July 1856, Elizabeth, daughter of John Munro, Esq., Jamaica.

GARDEN CAMPBELL, of Troup, Banffshire, and Glenlyon, Perthshire, the name of one of the oldest families in the north of Scotland, descended, in the male line, from the Gardynes of that ilk, and Banchory, and in the female line, from the Campbells of Glenlyon. A harp, the gift of Queen Mary to Gardyne of Banchory, as the prize for a piece of music performed by him at a musical competition, held soon after the Queen's return to Scotland, at which the laird attended in the disguise of a minstrel, was carried by his daughter on her marriage with Colquhoun of Luss, into that family, where it is said to be still preserved.

In June, 1589, Gardyne of Banchory was one of the gentlemen who, with the Earl Marischal, Lord Dingwall, and the Constable of Dundee, sailed for Denmark to conclude the treaty of marriage between James VI. and the Princess Anne, afterwards his queen. On this occasion he received a golden medallion set with diamonds, containing a portrait of the princess, with the arms of Denmark on the obverse side.

In the succeeding generation, the lands of Banchory were sold, and Major Alexander Garden, son of the previous laird, went with the troops sent by Charles I. to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. He was present at the battle of Lutzen, where that great monarch fell, November 6th, 1632. Major Garden remained several years at the Swedish

court, in high favour with Queen Christina. On her abdication, in 1654, he returned to Scotland, and purchased the lands of Troup. He married Betty, daughter of Alexander Strachan of Glenkindy, and had one son.

This gentleman, Alexander Garden of Troup, married Bathia, daughter of Sir Alexander Forbes of Craigievar. Bart. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Garden of Troup, who married Jean, daughter of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, Bart., one of the lords of session under the title of Lord Cullen. With three daughters, he had three sons, Alexander, Francis, and Peter. The eldest daughter, Jane, married Alexander Leith of Freefield and Glenkindy. The second daughter married Arthur Forbes of Chivas; and the third, Joseph Cuming of Auchry.

The eldest son, Alexander Garden of Troup, succeeded his father in 1740, and for many years was M. P. for the county of Aberdeen. He acquired great landed possessions, and was considered the wealthiest commoner in the north of Scotland. He died, unmarried, in 1785.

His brother, Francis Garden of Troup, succeeded him, and was a lord of session, under the title of Lord Gardenstone. For a memoir of him see vol. ii. page 281.

On his death in 1793, he was succeeded by his brother, Peter Garden, who had purchased the estate of Dalgetty, Aberdeenshire. He married Katherine Balnaves, the heiress of Glenlyon. The Campbells of Glenlyon, descended from Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, 2d son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon in 1502, who was the 2d son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the Earls of Breadalbane, ended in an heiress. This lady married Balnaves of Edradour, Perthshire, and had an only daughter, Katherine, who became the wife of Peter Garden of Dalgetty. Having thus, in his wife's right, acquired the estate of Glenlyon, he assumed the additional name, with the arms, of Campbell of Glenlyon. He had five sons and six daughters. Sons, 1 and 2, Alexander and Peter, both died unmarried. 3. Francis, who succeeded. 4. Peter Henry. 5. David. Daughters, 1. Helen, married John Burnett, Esq. of Elrick. 2. Jean. 3. Katherine. 4. Margaret, married W. Farquharson, Esq. of Monaltrie. 5. Christian. 6. Mary, married Thomas Burnett, Esq.

The eldest surviving son, Francis Garden Campbell, succeeded his father, and married, in 1788, Penelope, daughter of Richard Smyth, Esq. of Ballynatray, county Waterford, Ireland, and had one son. His widow married again Major-general Bruce.

The son, Francis Garden Campbell, Esq. of Troup and Glenlyon, married, first, December 23, 1815, Christian Forbes, daughter of Archibald Cuming, Esq. of Auchry; and, secondly, Sept. 25, 1822, Maria, only daughter of Major-general Duff of Carnousie. By the former he had two sons, Francis, and Archibald, born in 1820, and one daughter, Agnes, married John Kinloch, Esq. of Kinloch and Kilrie, Forfarshire. He died in June, 1826.

His elder son, Francis Garden Campbell, Esq. of Troup and Glenlyon, born Nov. 15, 1818, married, July 18, 1839, Georgina Anne, daughter of William Papwel Brigstoke, Esq. of Birdcombe. M. P. for Somerset, and died Oct. 3, 1848. He was a justice of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant of Banffshire. His widow married again, in 1851, Col. John Hamilton Dalrymple Elphinston, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

His only son, Francis William Garden Campbell, Esq. of Troup and Glenlyon, born Oct. 23, 1840, succeeded his father when only eight years of age. Educated at Eton; is a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Banffshire; was formerly a lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

COCKBURN, Henry, an eminent judge and eloquent pleader, was born 26th October 1779, either at Edinburgh, or at Cockpen, a small estate about eight miles south of that city, then belonging to his father, but afterwards sold to the earl of Dalhousie. His father, Archibald Cockburn, at one time sheriff of Mid-Lothian, and subsequently also judge-admiral, was, from 1790 till his death in 1809, a baron of the exchequer in Scotland. His mother, Janet Rannie, was one of the two daughters of Captain Rannie of Melville, her sister being the wife of Henry Dundas, the first Viscount Melville. In 1787 he was sent to the High school of Edinburgh, and in 1793 he entered the university. He studied Greek under Dalzel, logic under Finlayson, moral philosophy under Dugald Stewart, and in 1800 passed advocate. That was a period remarkable in the history of Edinburgh for the dawn of a new epoch of literary, political, and legal talent. He was called to the bar at a time when he had to compete with such men as Moncreiff, Fullerton, Jeffrey, Cranstoun, and John Clerk; and highly gifted as they all were, and each remarkable for some peculiar faculty of his own, in the power of persuasion he soon distanced them all. "Of all the great pleaders of the Scottish bar," wrote Mr. Lockhart, in 1818, "Mr. Cockburn is the only one who is capable of touching, with a bold and assured hand, the chords of feeling; who can, by one plain word, and one plain look, convey the whole soul of tenderness, or appeal, with the authority of a true prophet, to yet higher emotions which slumber in many bosoms, but are dead, I think, in none. As every truly pathetic speaker must be, Mr. Cockburn is a homely speaker. . . . Instead of labouring, as most orators do, to impress on the minds of his audience a high notion of his powers and attainments, this man seems to be anxious about nothing except to make them forget that he wears a gown, and to be satisfied that they are listening to a person who thinks, feels, and judges exactly like themselves. It is not his ambition to be admired; he wishes only to be trusted. He does not, by one word or gesture, show that he aspires to be reckoned a great man; but it is plain that he would give the world that they should believe him to be an honest one And after he has

been allowed to tell his story in his own way for ten minutes, I would defy Diogenes himself to doubt it. His use of the language, and his still more exquisite use of the images and allusions of common Scottish life, must contribute in the most powerful manner to his success in this first great object of all his rhetoric. There is an air of broad and undisguised sincerity in the simple tones and energetic phrases he employs, which finds its way like a charm to the very bottom of the hearts around him. He sees it painted in their beaming and expanding faces, and sees, and knows, and feels at once that his eloquence is persuasive. Once so far victorious, he is thenceforth irresistible. He has established an understanding between himself and his audience—a feeling of fellowship and confidence of communion—which nothing can disturb. The electricity of thought and of sentiment passes from his face to theirs, and thrills back again from theirs to his. He has fairly come into contact; he sees their breasts lie bare to his weapon, and he will make no thrust in vain."

In 1806 Mr. Cockburn was appointed advocate-depute, but in July 1810 he was dismissed by the lord-advocate of the day, for not being of his party, and voting against him at a faculty meeting. In March 1811, he married, and went to reside at Bonaly, in the parish of Colinton, about four miles from Edinburgh, which continued to be his place of residence till his death.

In 1830, on the accession of the whig party to power, Mr. Jeffrey became lord-advocate and Mr. Cockburn solicitor-general of Scotland. These two names of Jeffrey and Cockburn had long been linked together as rival leaders at the bar, and they were now to be associated as colleagues. In 1834, they were both elevated to the bench as lords of session, when they respectively assumed the judicial titles of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Cockburn. As a judge Lord Cockburn was careful, patient, and subtle, while as a man he was singularly large-hearted and genial. He possessed humour, wit, and eloquence in a high degree, with ripe observation and inimitable expression, a sound judgment and a kind heart. He died at his house at Bonaly on the morning of April 26, 1854, aged 75.

A patriotic and benevolent spirit induced him to exert his influence for the welfare of Edinburgh and its institutions. Among these the Royal Scottish Academy claimed a large portion of his attention. His love of art, and devotion to the Scottish capital, led him to publish, in 1850, a characteristic pamphlet, entitled 'The Best Way of Spoiling the Beauty of Edinburgh.' He also wrote some letters in the newspapers on the same subject, and two articles in the Edinburgh Review on the office of Lord Advocate. In 1852 appeared at Edinburgh his 'Life of Lord Jeffrey,' in 2 vols. 8vo, and in 1856 'Memorials of His own Time,' By Lord Cockburn. Edinburgh, 1 vol. 8vo.

COMBE, GEORGE, a distinguished phrenologist, was born in Edinburgh in 1788. His father, of the same name, was a brewer at Livingston's Yards in that city, a locality at one period at the back of the Castle, but now removed. His mother, Marion Newton, belonged to the family of Newton of Curriehill. They had seventeen children, of whom George, and Andrew, (a memoir of whom is given at page 675 of vol. i.,) were the most conspicuous. Their father is described as a tall, robust man, a staunch Presbyterian of the old school, and his phrenological sons report that he could never find a hat that would fit his head, and was obliged to have a block for himself. Their mother was energetic and conscientious. Neither parent had much education, and both seem to have been very strict in the religious discipline of their family.

George was bred to the law, and in 1812 passed as a writer to the signet. In 1816, when Spurzheim, the celebrated physiologist, visited Edinburgh, he attended his lectures on the science of phrenology, and reached a conviction which determined the character of his mind and life. He himself tells us that he was not "led away by enthusiasm," but won by the evidence that the doctrine was "eminently practical." He straightway set himself to study the opinions of Gall and Spurzheim, being convinced that they had a basis in nature, but as his mind had no scientific quality which could give him insight into the bearings of theory and practice, hypothesis, discovery and explanation, he stopped when he should have gone on. He admitted Gall's anatomy of the

brain, while he adopted a modified view of its functions differing in some essential respects from those of Gall and Spurzheim. Mr. Combe made his first appearance as a writer in a series of Essays in the 'Literary and Statistical Magazine of Scotland,' on the new science of mind. These papers were collected and published in a separate volume in 1819, under the title of 'Essays on Phrenology,' and in 1825 they were republished, in a revised and improved form, as a 'System of Phrenology,' in two volumes octavo. In 1820 appeared from the Edinburgh press the 'Phrenological Transactions,' which were anon followed by the 'Phrenological Journal,' a quarterly devoted to the cultivation and development of the new science, and combining with it ethnology as a germain inquiry. Mr. Combe, shortly after its commencement, became editor, and his contributions are easily to be recognised by the clearness, force, and elegance of his style. The 'Phrenological Journal' was subsequently edited by his nephew, Mr. Cox, and extends to twenty 8vo volumes. In February 1827, he read to the Edinburgh Phrenological Society the first part of a work 'On the Harmony between the Mental and Moral Constitution of Man and the Laws of Physical Nature.' This was the first form of his celebrated 'Constitution of Man in Relation to External Objects,' which was published in 1828. This remarkable work was eagerly read, and a gentleman named Henderson bequeathed a sum of money to be expended in publishing a very cheap edition of the book. Its success was immense. The circulation at one period amounted to 100,000 copies in Great Britain and Ireland, while in the United States its sale was unprecedented. It was also translated into the German, French, Swedish, and other continental languages. Through improvement of the public health, the author not only aimed at, but effected, improvement of the public morals.

Mr. Combe's more popular works have influenced the opinions of the middle and lower classes more than any writer of his time, and there is no doubt that they will long continue to be read and appreciated for their vigorous and manly good sense and thoroughly philosophical spirit. It has been objected to Mr. Combe that, in his 'Constitution of Man,' he did not take a sufficiently high view of man and his destiny, but his answer has uniformly been, that the subject embraced chiefly man's relation to this world, and in that aspect it must be regarded as an extremely suggestive and highly instructive work, especially calculated for the improvement and guidance of the classes to whom it is chiefly addressed. His other works are generally of a practical character, and manifest a decided command of the English language.

By financial writers Mr. Combe was esteemed "one of the clearest expositors of monetary science." On this subject he exhibited his great power in various pamphlets and in articles contributed to the *Scotsman* Edinburgh newspaper, and this power, we are further informed, "was derived simply from his bringing each aspect of it to the test of the moral laws enforced in his work on the 'Constitution of Man.'" And yet he had never been trained to commercial or banking pursuits; an "inflexible adherence to first principles," and a healthy disregard of mere expediency, were the secrets of his power.

In 1833, Mr. Combe married Cecilia, daughter of the great actress, Mrs. Siddons. Dr. Spurzheim had visited the United States of America in 1832, and died there in a few months, and the disciples of phrenology in America invited George Combe to go and lecture to them. Accordingly, in 1837, he quitted practice as a lawyer, and, the following year, with Mrs. Combe, crossed the Atlantic. He spent nearly three years in the United States, lecturing in many of their chief towns and cities, and studying the manners and institutions of the people, and on his return he published his 'Notes on the United States,' in 3 vols. The years after his return were varied by continental journeys, too often rendered necessary by failing health. In the cause of education he was an unwearied labourer, a quiet but zealous worker for the benefit of his fellows; an unostentatious but a determined teacher; the most persevering of philosophers in disseminating his peculiar tenets.

We are told by one well acquainted with his movements, that he contemplated lecturing on Phrenology in Germany, and, with that view, during a residence in Mannheim in the winter of

1841–2 made such exertions to master the German language as seriously affected his health, and brought on an illness that induced the abandonment of the attempt. He did, however, deliver one course of lectures in German at Heidelberg; and though, from the cause referred to, his journeys and residence on the continent were not, generally speaking, immediately devoted to the spread of his philosophy, the knowledge he acquired of the leaders and of the course of public opinion throughout Europe was of much value, and was always turned to good account.

The latter period of his life was one of very infirm health, the result, as he believed, of the early adverse influences which turned his own and his brother's attention so strongly to sanitary subjects. He died 14th August, 1858, at his friend Dr. Lane's hydropathic establishment at Moor Park, Surrey, and was interred in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh.—His principal works are:

Essays on Phrenology, or an Enquiry into the Principles and Utility of the System of Dr. Gall and Spurzheim into the Objections made against it. Edin. 1819, 8vo.

Elements of Phrenology. Edin. 1824, 12mo. The same. 7th edition. Edin. 1835, 12mo.

A System of Phrenology. Edin. 1825, 2 vols. 8vo. Numerous editions.

Letter to Francis Jeffrey in Answer to his Criticism on Phrenology, contained in No. 88 of Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh, 1826.

Essay on the Constitution of Man and its Relation to External Objects. Edin. 1827.

Notes in Answer to Mr. Scott's Remarks on Mr. Combe's Essay on the Natural Constitution of Man. 1827.

The Constitution of Man in Relation to External Objects. Edin. 1827, 12mo. Numerous editions.

What should Secular Education Embrace. 1828.

Answer to 'Observations on the Phrenological Development of Burke, Hare, and the other atrocious murderers, by Thomas Stone.' Edin. 1829.

Letter on the Prejudices of the great in Science and Philosophy against Phrenology, addressed to the Editor of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal. Edin. 1829.

Lectures on Phrenology, with Notes, an Introductory Essay, and an Historical Sketch, by Andrew Boardman. London, 1839, 12mo.

Lectures on Moral Philosophy. Boston, 1840, 12mo.

Moral Philosophy. Edin. 1840, 12mo.

Address delivered at the Anniversary celebration of the birth of Spurzheim and the Organization of the Boston Phrenological Society, December 31, 1839. Boston, 1840.

Notes on the United States of North America during a Phrenological Visit in 1838–39–40. Edinburgh, 1841, 3 vols. 12mo.

Notes on the New Reformation in Germany, and on National Education and the Common Schools of Massachusetts. Edin. 1845.

Thoughts on Capital Punishment. Edin. 1847.

Outlines of Phrenology. Numerous editions.

The Currency Question considered in relation to the Bank Restriction Act. Pamphlet.

Phrenological Observations on the Cerebral development of David Haggart, lately executed at Edinburgh for murder. Edin. 1821, 12mo.

The Suppressed Documents, or an Appeal to the Public against the Conductors of the Scottish Guardian. Glasgow, 1836, 8vo.

Our Rule in India. Edin. 1838, 8vo.

Remarks on National Education. Edin. 1847.

Relation between Religion and Science. 2d edition. Edinburgh, 1847. 4th edition, called People's Edition. Edin. 1856.

Answer to the Attack on the Constitution of Man contained in 'Nature and Revelation Harmonious, by the Rev. C. J. Kennedy, Paisley.' Edin. 1848.

Lectures on Popular Education, delivered to the Edinburgh Philosophical Association in April and Nov. 1833. 3d. edit. Edin. 1848, 8vo.

The Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe, M.D. Edin. 1850, 8vo.

Secular Education Lecture delivered Nov. 25, 1851, in Queen Street Hall, Edinburgh. Edin. 1851, 8vo.

Secular Instruction, or Extension of Church Endowments. Letter to the Duke of Argyle. Edin. 1852, 8vo.

Remarks on the Principles of Criminal Legislation, and the Practice of Prison Discipline. London, 1854, 8vo.

Notes on a Visit to Germany in 1854. Edin. 1854, 8vo.

Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture. London, 1855, 8vo.

Refutations Refuted. A Reply to pamphlets put forth in answer to the Currency Question considered. London, 1856, 8vo.

On Teaching Physiology and its Applications in Common Schools. Edin. 1857, 8vo pamphlet.

COULTHART, of Coulthart and Collyn, the surname and designation of an ancient family in Wigtownshire, which derive their name and descent from Coulthartus, a Roman lieutenant, who fought under Julius Agricola, at the foot of the Grampian mountains, when that victorious general was opposed by the confederated forces of the Scots, Picts, and Danes, under Corbredus Galdus. Peace having been restored soon after that decisive engagement, Coulthartus, instead of returning to Rome, married Marsa, daughter of Kadalayne, chief of the Novantes, by whom he acquired large territorial possessions near the present Whithorn, in the county of Wigtown. Coulthartus, who was versed in all the wisdom and learning of the Romans, afterwards lived as a Caledonian chieftain, and died there.

Godofredus, a descendant of Coulthartus, appears to have opposed the usurpations of Donald Bane and Duncan, and to have energetically supported the restoration of the legitimate offspring of Malcolm to the throne. Godofredus was present at Scoon when Edgar was crowned and anointed, but dying at Coulthart in the succeeding reign of Alexander, was buried with great pomp and solemnity in the family mausoleum at Candida Casa. By his wife, Maud, daughter of Stephen de Maulia, he had, with 2 daughters, 2 sons, Sir Radulphus, his heir, and Amelick, who fought at Northallerton, under the earl of March, against Stephen, king of England.

The elder son, Sir Radulphus de Coulthart, was the first of the family on record that used the territorial designation as a surname, and the first lord that joined the Crusaders in an expedition to Palestine. After his return from the Holy

Land, he assisted in repressing the disturbances in Galloway, when Angus, the thane thereof, assumed political independence; and as a reward for his valour and loyalty on the occasion, King Malcolm granted him the lands of Benmark, at the same time knighting him and his eldest son, the next chief.

This was Sir Peter de Coulthart, knt. He contributed largely in money, in 1191, towards the relief of the Christians in Jerusalem, and also furnished a quota of the armed men that left Scotland under the command of the earl of Huntingdon, to assist Richard, king of England, in prosecuting the Holy wars. His name appears in the list of noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied King William to England, to congratulate King Richard on his safe return from Palestine, and it also occurs amongst those present at York when peace was concluded between King John and King William.

His son, William de Coulthart, had a grant of the lands of Barlochtery, in the shire of Wigtown, from Allan, lord of Galloway, which lands were afterwards mortified by the said William de Coulthart to the monks of Dundrennan, for the salvation of the soul of the said Allan. He had, with other children, two sons, Sir Roger, his successor, and Walter, who assisted John Cumin, earl of Buchan, in capturing Gillespy Ross, the Outlaw, and his followers, after they had plundered and burnt the town of Inverness. He died in 1238.

His son, Sir Roger de Coulthart, knt., witnessed a charter granted by the bishop of Candida Casa in 1227, and had the honour of tilting at the Royal Haddington tournament, in 1240, before Alexander II., who was so highly pleased with the skill he displayed on the occasion, that he personally invested him with the knightly girdle, and heraldically added to the three black colts courant on his silver shield, a fesse sable, which armorial ensigns have ever since, without alteration, been borne by the chiefs of the family. He married Isabella, daughter of Walter Stewart, hereditary high-steward of Scotland, and had, with 3 daughters, 5 sons, 1. David, killed in Palestine, in his father's lifetime; 2. Alexander, his heir; 3. Allan, 4. William, 5. Robert, mentioned in a mortification-charter granting certain lands in Galloway to the monks of Glenluce. He died at Coulthart, aged 64 years.

His son, Alexander de Coulthart, commanded a battalion in the left wing of the Scottish army at Largs, when Haco, king of Norway, was overthrown, Aug. 15, 1263. He had 3 sons, 1. John, his heir; 2. William, who married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Edmundstone, of Edmundstone, by whom he had 3 sons, John, who succeeded his uncle John as chief of the name; Richard, in holy orders; Peter, who was drowned at sea; and 2 daughters, Maud and Helen, mentioned in a charter, 1321; 3. Alexander, designated in a testamentary disposition as "of Craigtower," who died in 1278.

The eldest son, John de Coulthart, an exceedingly studious and learned man, who devoted much of his property to charitable and religious objects, died, unmarried, Oct. 18, 1313.

He was succeeded by his nephew, John de Coulthart, eldest son of William de Coulthart. He does not appear to have taken any conspicuous part in the political affairs of Scotland during the troublous reigns of John Baliol and Robert Bruce; but the circumstance of his name not occurring in the lists of the barons and others who swore fealty to the two first Edwards, coupled with the fact of his having received a grant of the barony of Whithorn from Robert I., leads to the conclusion that he was a supporter of Scottish independence, and was prevented by some unexplained cause from prominently sharing in the struggles for freedom which chiefly terminated with the battle of Bannockburn. He married for his 2d wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William St. Clair of Roslin, and this lady is expressly joined with her husband in the charter of Robert I. above mentioned. They had issue that arrived at maturity, four sons, viz., 1. and 2. Robert and Henry, both killed at the battle of Neville's Cross, 17th Oct. 1346, without leaving issue; 3. William, the heir; 4. James, who acquired lands in the shire of Stirling. This John de Coulthart appears to have been a great favourite of King Robert I., as he had also a grant of the lands of Carswell from that monarch. He died subsequently to 1346.

His son, William de Coulthart, obtained an entirely new grant of the lands of the barony of Coulthart from David II. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander de Durrisdeer, and had Andrew, his heir; Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of David Napier, and niece of Sir Alexander Napier, ancestor of the Lords Napier; and Janet, who married the laird of Muirhead, Lanarkshire.

His son and successor, Andrew de Coulthart, obtained a charter of the lands of Largmore, in Galloway, from Robert II. He died Nov. 12, 1384.

His only son and successor, Gilbert de Coulthart, married Mariot, daughter of Andrew Blackadder of Blackadder, Berwickshire, lineal ancestor of Sir Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan, and of Robert, first archbishop of Glasgow, and had Sir Roger, his heir, and Andrew, to whom and his mother Mariot, Robert III. granted a charter of the lands of Barglass and Murburne, within the barony of Coulthart. He had also a daughter named Janet, who married Robert de Agnew. He died 18th August, 1391, at Dantzic, in Western Prussia, whilst on an expedition against the Turks.

His eldest son, Sir Roger de Coulthart, was knighted by James I. at his coronation at Scoon, 1424. He *m.* Margery, *dr.* and co-heiress of John the Ross of Renfrew, knt., and maternally co-heiress of Macknyghte of Macknyghte, and Glendonyn of Glendonyn, and had, with 2 *drs.*, 4 sons, 1. Sir Roger, his heir; 2. Gilbert, who went in the train of Earl Douglas, lord of Galloway, to various European courts, A. D. 1449, and fought at the battle of Brechin, May 18, 1452; 3. James, "of Auchtergillan;" 4. John (and his wife Annabel), mentioned in a chancery precept dated March 18, 1454. Sir Roger distinguished himself at the battle of Aberbrothic, Jan. 13, 1445–6, and fell at the siege of Roxburgh castle, Sept. 17, 1460.

His eldest son, Sir Roger de Coulthart, was served heir to the lands of Coulthart and Largmore in 1461, and to those of Renfrew, Macknyghte, and Glendonyn, on the death of his mother, March 10, 1474. He married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Carmichael of Carspherne, and by her had 6 sons, 1. Richard, his heir; 2. Walter, an admiral of the fleet; 3. Henry, who settled in Craven, in Yorkshire, and was ancestor of H. W. Coulthurst, D.D., at one time vicar of Halifax; 4. Allan, 5. Edward, mentioned in a charter dated 20th June, 1473; 6. George, described "of Rockhill," married Margaret, daughter of John Chalmer, baron of Gaitgirth. Sir Roger was killed at Sauchieburn, June 11, 1488, having been knighted by King James III. only a few months before his death.

His eldest son, Richard de Coulthart, fell at Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513, leaving, with 5 daughters, 4 sons, 1. Cuthbert, his heir; 2. John, who obtained sasine of the lands of Blairhill, Ayrshire, 10th June, 1543; 3. William, who obtained a charter of the twenty-pound land of Bengairn, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; 4. Robert, who married a daughter of Houston of Houston, 12th May, 1538.

The eldest son, Cuthbert de Coulthart, of Coulthart, was a chief of extraordinary physical powers, who frequently distinguished himself in the military encounters of his time. At the battle of Flodden-Field he behaved with great bravery, and at Solway Moss, where he fell, he commanded a division

of the Scottish army with admirable courage and discretion. He died Nov. 25, 1542, and was succeeded by his only son,

John Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore. Amongst the deeds in the possession of the Coulthart family, is a writ under the great seal of Scotland, granted to this chief under the earl of Moray's regency, dated 20th October, 1568, which clearly establishes the recognised rank and antiquity of the feudal lairds and barony of Coulthart. Born July 12, 1542, he married Helen, daughter and eventually co-heiress of John Forbes of Pitscottie, and died about 1620. He had, with 4 daughters, 3 sons, 1. William, his heir; 2. Roger, in holy orders; 3. Cuthbert, capt. royal artillery.

The eldest son, William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, Esq., married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Mackenzie of Craig Hall, Ayrshire, and died Feb. 20, 1653. He had 2 sons, John, his heir, and Richard, a major in the army of Charles II., who, when Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed lord protector, fled beyond seas, and never returned.

His elder son, John Coulthart, Esq. of Coulthart and Largmore, born in 1625, died Sept. 11, 1690. He had, with 2 daughters, 3 sons, 1. Richard, his heir; 2. Robert, an officer R.N., killed June 16, 1693, off St. Vincent, when fighting under Admiral Rooke against the French squadrons; 3. William, who represented the burgh of Wigtown in parliament from 1692 to the Union, of which he was a staunch supporter.

His eldest son, Richard Coulthart, Esq., was an eminent practical agriculturist, and author of the once-celebrated work entitled 'The Economy of Agriculture,' which long formed a text-book to the farmers in Scotland. Born at Coulthart, Jan. 16, 1659, he married Nov. 15, 1698, Jean, daughter and heiress of Wm. Gordon of Sorbie, Esq. He died Nov. 10, 1717.

His only son, James Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, born in 1702, purchased the estate of Knockhill, Ayrshire, in May, 1732, and died May 8, 1775. He had 3 sons; 1. William, his heir; 2. Andrew, of Trostone, Kirkcudbrightshire; 3. John, born 18th April, 1743, in holy orders.

The eldest son, William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, Esq., born in 1739, had 2 sons and 2 *drs.* Sons: 1. Alexander, born 21st June, 1769, died *s. p.* July 19, 1789; 2. William, his heir. Mr. Coulthart alienated the lands of Largmore, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of Knockhill, Ayrshire, May 15, 1776, and took possession of the estate of Collyn, Dumfries-shire, on June 4 the same year. This chief died Feb. 15, 1807.

His only surviving son and successor, William Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, Esq., born March 21, 1774, married 3d Sept. 1801, Helen, 2d daughter of the late John Ross, Esq. of Dalton, Dumfries-shire, a descendant of the Lords Ross of Halkhead, Renfrewshire, and a collateral relation of the Boyles, earls of Glasgow. He had one son, John Ross, his heir, and one daughter, Margaret, married in 1833, James Macguffie, Esq. of Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire, issue, 6 sons and 5 daughters. Mr. Coulthart died at Pasture-house, co. Cumberland, 7th Oct. 1847.

The present chief of the name and representative of the family is his only son, John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart and Collyn, and Croft-house, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Esq., banker, born June 24, 1807; educated at the grammar school of Buittle, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; entered the National Bank of Scotland's office, Castle-Douglas, in 1828; the Yorkshire District Bank's branch at Halifax, in 1834; and the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glossop Bank, Ashton-under-Lyne, as general manager, in 1836. In 1838, he published an 8vo volume of Decimal Interest Tables, which have been found exceedingly valuable by bankers. Deputed in 1843 by the sanitary commissioners, to inquire into the condition of Ashton-under-Lyne, for fulness of information, lucidness of arrangement, and accuracy of description, his report was specially commended both in the house of lords and house of commons. He is a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, of the Royal Society of Literature, London, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for Lancashire, and he served the office of mayor of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne in 1855–7. In Michaelmas term 1862, he was called to the bar, by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, having completed a course of legal study, without any intention of practising as a barrister, but for the purpose of rendering himself more generally useful as a banker and a magistrate. A portrait and a memoir of Mr. Coulthart appeared in the 'Bankers' Magazine' for Jan. 1858.

By intermarriages from time to time with heiresses, this very ancient family is entitled to bear for arms: Quarterly of eight. 1. Ar. a fesse between 2 colts in chief, and one in base, courant, sa. for Coulthart of Coulthart. 2. Ar. a chev. chequy, of three tracks, sa. and or, between three water-bougets, of the second, for Ross of Renfrew. 3. Sa. an inescutcheon, chequy, ar. and or, between three lions' heads, erased, of the second, for Macknyghte of Macknyghte. 4. Quarterly, ar. and sa., a cross parted per cross, ingrailed, counterchanged, for Glendonyn of Glendonyn. 5. Ar. a bend cotised, potentée, sa., charged with a tilting-spear of the first, for Carmichael of Carsepherne. 6. Erm. a chev. chequy, ar. and sa., between three bears' heads, couped of the last, muzzled gu., within a bordure nebulée, of the third, for Forbes of Pitscottie. 7. Quarterly, first and fourth, az., a stag's head cabossed, or; second and third, ar., three human legs, armed ppr., united in the centre at the upper part of the thigh, triangularly flexed, garnished and spurred, of the second; in surtout, an escutcheon erm., charged with a stag's head cabossed, sa., within a bordure, pellettée, of the third, for Mackenzie of Craighall. 8. Erm. a fesse, sa., charged with a spear, ar., the point to the dexter side, between three boars' heads erect and erased, of the second, for Gordon of Sorbie. Supporters.—On the dexter, a war-horse, ar., completely armed for the field, ppr., garnished, or; on the sinister, a stag of the second, attired, and ducally gorged, of the third; being a rebus on the name Coulthart. Crest.—A war horse's head and neck, couped, ar., armed and bridled, ppr. garnished or. Motto.—Virtute non verbis, in allusion to the horses in the arms.

The above account of the Coultharts of Coulthart has been chiefly compiled from the family muniments, and had space permitted, a number of the Latin charters referred to would have been inserted, and also an engraving given of an ancient seal appended to a charter granted by Roger de Coulthart, knight, to Robert de Agnew, assigning certain lands in Galloway, A. D. 1443.

CRAIGIE.—Additional to the notices of families of this surname given at vol. i. p. 694.

In Orkney there was a family of Craigie from an early period. The first of whom any notice has been found is James of Craigy, dominus de Hupe, who married a daughter of Henry Sinclair, earl of Orkney. He is supposed to have accompanied that noble to Orkney, when he received an investiture of the earldom from the king of Denmark, in 1379, and was probably a son of John de Craigie and Margaret de Monfode, mentioned in the account of the Craigies in vol. first. Of that marriage, besides a daughter, there were at least 2 sons. Of date 1367–8, there is a safe conduct granted by Edward III. to various Scottish men, and among these is John de Craigy, armigero de Scot. He was one of the barons present at the coronation of Robert II. at Scone, March 27, 1371. In the 2d year of

that reign there is a charter in his favour of the lands of Kyledeleth, and a grant by the same king to his beloved and faithful John de Craigy *pro fideli servicio nobis impenso et impendendo*, of 40 merks sterling yearly to him and his heirs from us and our heirs to be heritably secured, &c. This John de Craigy had an only daughter, Margaret, *domina de Craigie*, heiress of Craigie and Braidwood, who married Sir John Stewart, ancestor of the Stewarts of Craigiehall, as mentioned at vol. i. p. 694.

The family of Craigie soon acquired property and great influence in Orkney, many of the name filling the important office of Law-man in that county. The Craigies of Burgh in Rousay were the principal family of the name till the beginning of the 17th century, when it ended in co-heiresses. The representation devolved on the Craigies of Gausay and Pabdale, and, on their failure in an heiress, on the Craigies of Saviskail in Rousay, the last of whom married a sister of Balfour of Trenabie, grandfather of David Balfour, Esq. of Balfour and Trenabie.

The ancient family of Craigie of Kilgraston, in the parish of Dumbarnie, Perthshire, were descended, according to family tradition, from James of Craigy above named, and had emigrated from Orkney at an early period. Several members of the family have held important legal appointments. Lawrence Craigie of Kilgraston, eldest son of Lawrence Craigie of Kilgraston, by his wife, Katherine Colville, daughter of Hon. William Colville, brother of Robert, Lord Colville of Ochiltree, admitted advocate in 1712, was made a baron of exchequer in 1747. He married Ann, daughter of Drummond of Megginch, Perthshire. His eldest son, John Craigie of Kilgraston, advocate, married his cousin, Anne, daughter of President Craigie, and had several children.

His eldest son, Lawrence Craigie of Kilgraston, was called to the bar in 1773. He sold Kilgraston in 1784, and died in 1818.

The 2d son, Robert Craigie, (mentioned vol. i. p. 694,) became a lord of session in 1811, under the title of Lord Craigie. He died, unmarried, in 1834.

The third son, John Craigie, Esq., was, for several years, commissary-general of Lower Canada. He married Susan Coffin, widow of James Grant, Esq., and had a numerous family. Their eldest son, John Craigie, Esq., advocate, sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire, is the representative of the Craigies of Kilgraston.

Their 2d son, Rear-admiral Robert Craigie, born in 1800, entered the royal navy as a volunteer at eleven years of age, and after serving on the coast of Africa, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, the South American and the East India stations, and participating in the capture of the United States sloop-of-war Syren by H.M.S. Medway in 1814, the cutting out of a Sardinian brig by the boats of the Naiad, from under the fire of the batteries of Bona, and, in company with H.M.S. Cameleon, in the capture of an Algerine brig in 1824, and various other services, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in January 1823, and to that of commander in September 1828.

After obtaining his commander rank, Captain Craigie devoted the next three years to study in the Royal Naval college and at the university of Edinburgh, and the addition which he made at this period to his general and scientific information, proved of great service to him in the performance of the various civil as well as strictly professional duties that afterwards devolved upon him.

In December 1835 he was appointed to the command of H.M.S. Scout, for service on the coast of Africa, and on two occasions during his service on that station, he had charge, for periods of 9 and 11 months respectively, of the squadron on the West coast. In March 1837, his duties as senior officer called him into the river Bonny, for the purpose of supporting British mercantile interests; and, under circumstances of a very critical character, he rendered services which met with the "entire approbation" of the commander-in-chief, the admiralty, and the foreign office. In the year 1838, Captain Craigie again ascended the Bonny, with the ratification by H.M. government of a treaty which, on his previous visit, he had effected between himself, as the representative of Great Britain, and King Peppel, the chief of that kingdom. Total abolition of slave exportation, which previously had amounted to 20,000 slaves annually, was one of the results of this important treaty,—a fact which was prominently alluded to by Lord Brougham, when presenting in 1860, to the House of Peers, a petition from the Anti-Slavery society, in favour of King Peppel.

On his arrival in England, he was rewarded with a post-commission, dated Nov. 7, 1839. From 1847 to 1852, he was employed in directing the Relief operations in Shetland, acting during the first two years as resident inspector, and during the last two as inspector-general. In 1849 the very important co-operative arrangement for the construction of the great lines of roads in Shetland was placed under his charge. In the minutes of the committee of management of the Edinburgh section of the Central Board for the relief of Highland destitution, it is stated that "till the end of 1850 he had the advantage of the presence of Captain Webb, R.E., as government officer, under whom a staff of sappers and miners was placed. During the last year Captain Webb was withdrawn, and Captain Craigie most handsomely undertook his arduous duties, in addition to his no less responsible and difficult position. The committee are satisfied that all who have had an opportunity of judging of the character of Capt. Craigie's services will agree with them in thinking that his local administration of Shetland has been most successful and beneficial to the inhabitants, and that this result is mainly to be attributed to the ability, good feeling, admirable judgment, and sound discretion which Captain Craigie has shown in the execution of his arduous and delicate duties." In December 1853, Captain Craigie received directions to enrol and organize the 5th division of the Royal naval coast volunteers in Scotland, numbering 1,500 men. His name, while thus employed, was borne on the books of the Fisgard. In this service he was completely successful, and he received the thanks of the admiralty for his exertions. In Nov. 1854 he was nominated superintendent of the packet establishment at Southampton; and in Feb. 1855, during the heat of the war in the Crimea, he received the new and important appointment of chairman of the transport board, the arduous duties of which office he performed with the greatest advantage to the country. On the dissolution of the board, consequent on the termination of hostilities, he was appointed, Nov. 13, 1856, superintendent of the Royal William victualling yard and Royal naval hospital at Plymouth, where he remained until Feb. 24, 1858, when, not having qualified for the active list—on account of his employment in the civil service, in which, at the instance of three first lords of the admiralty, he had reluctantly sacrificed his fair prospects as a naval officer, to the exigencies of the public requirements—he was placed on the list of reserved rear-admirals. He married, April 28, 1842, Charlotte, 2d daughter of Charles Grant, Esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, master of the rolls, with issue

Lawrence Craigie, son of Baron Craigie foresaid, was

writer to the signet, and about the middle of last century purchased the estate of Dumbarnie from his relatives the Halkett Craigies, afterwards mentioned. About 1780 he sold Dumbarnie to his cousin, David Craigie, 3d son of President Craigie (see next article). By his marriage with Miss Duncan of Lundie, sister of the 1st Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, he had a large family. His son, Major Thomas Craigie, was at the capture of Seringapatam; and among his grandsons are, Colonel John Craigie, formerly military secretary in Bengal, and Major-general Peter Edmonstone Craigie, who at one time held an important command in India.

The Craigies of Glendoick, in the Carse of Gowrie, descend from Robert Craigie, a younger brother of Baron Craigie of Kilgraston, above-mentioned. Born in 1685, he was admitted advocate in 1710, and after a successful career at the bar, which enabled him to purchase the estate of Glendoick in 1726, he was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1742. He held that important office during the eventful period of the rebellion, 1745–6, and in 1754 he was raised to the bench as lord president of the court of session. He died in 1760. A collection of interesting letters relating to the "rising" in 1745, is preserved in the library at Glendoick, and there is an excellent portrait of him by Allan Ramsay, painted in 1741. By his marriage with Barbara, daughter and heiress of Charles Stewart of Carie, a younger son of Stewart of Urrard, he had, with 3 daughters, 4 sons. 1. Charles Craigie of Glendoick, who died unmarried. 2. John Craigie of Glendoick, who was succeeded by his son, Laurence Craigie, Esq., present proprietor, whose 2d son, Capt. A. Craigie, R.E., was killed before Sebastopol. 3. David Craigie, Esq. of Dumbarnie, whose grandson, Robert George Craigie, R.N., in command of H.M.S. Ringdove, made post captain for gallant conduct in China, died at Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 15, 1862, of cholera, and whose great-granddaughter is in possession of Dumbarnie. 4. Robert, died unmarried. Daughters: 1. Anne, married her cousin, John Craigie of Kilgraston. 2. Cecilia, wife of Colonel Douglas of Strathendry, Fifeshire. 3. Isabella, died unmarried.

Coeval with the Craigies of Kilgraston were the Craigies of Dumbarnie, in the parish of that name, and besides owing their common origin to the family of Craigie in Orkney, they were intimately connected by frequent intermarriages.

James Craigie, younger of Dumbarnie, was one of the commissioners to parliament for Perthshire from 1698 to 1701. His brother, John Craigie, professor of philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, was proprietor of the lands of Hallhill, &c., Fifeshire, and, under the provisions of a contract of mutual entail, succeeded to the estate of Dumbarnie.

His son, John Craigie of Dumbarnie, one of the lords of justiciary in Scotland, married Susan, daughter of Sir John Inglis of Cramond, by Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of the 4th earl of Haddington, and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest daughter, Anne, who married Charles Halkett, Esq., colonel in the Dutch service and governor of Naumur. By deeds of settlement her husband and his successors were obliged to assume the name and arms of Craigie in addition to those of Halkett. This family is represented by Charles Halkett Craigie Inglis, Esq. of Cramond.

CROOKS, a surname peculiarly Scottish. A gentleman of this name, a native of Scotland, Mr. Ramsay Crooks, latterly president of the American Fur Company, New York city, formed one of the celebrated expedition to the north-west coast of North America, in the years 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, conducted under the auspices of Mr. John Jacob Astor an enterprising merchant of New York, and of which Mr. Washington Irving has given an account in his ASTORIA. He had previously been a trader with the Indians of the south, and had business relations with Mr. Astor. Fuller and more correct details are contained in a work by M. Gabrielle Franchere of Montreal, one of those employed by Mr. Astor in founding his colony, a translation of which was published at New York in 1854. In it the name of Mr. Ramsay Crooks, as one of the most active of the adventurers, finds honourable mention. After enduring all sorts of fatigue, dangers, and hair-breadth escapes, he, as well as Messrs. R. M'Lelland and Robert Stuart, who were also engaged in the expedition, finally reached St. Louis and New York. Mr. Crooks was dead previous to Nov. 20, 1860. His son, also named Ramsay Crooks, was long a merchant of high standing in New York. For some details relative to the expedition above referred to, see life of DONALD MACKENZIE, *post.*

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DAVIDSON, the name of a minor clan, a branch of the clan Chattan; in Gaelic, *Clann Dhaibhidh* or *Clann Dhai*, pronounced *Clan Chai*; badge, the red whortleberry. The ancestor of the clan Davidson is said to have been David Dhu, fourth son of the famous Muriach, parson of Kingussie, from whose elder descendants sprang the chieftains of the clan Chattan. The clan Dhai were settled at Invernahavon, in Badenoch, and are supposed by some writers to have been the clan Kay who took part in the combat on the North Ineh of Perth, in presence of Robert III., in 1396. The circumstances which led to their deadly feud with the MacPhersons, and to that memorable clan combat, are detailed under the head MACPHERSON. (See p. 60 of this volume.) After that fatal and sanguinary fight, in which only one of the clan Dhai escaped, the chief of the Davidsons, with part of his tribe, went northwards and settled in the county of Cromarty, on a property called Davidston. About the middle of the 18th century that property was sold, and the estate of Tulloch, in Ross-shire, purchased from the Baynes in 1753. Davidson of Tulloch, the chief of the clan, is hereditary keeper of the royal castle of Dingwall.

DENNISTOUN, JAMES, of Dennistoun, an accomplished writer on art, was born in Dumbartonshire in 1803. He was the representative of one of the oldest families of Scotland, an account of which has been already given in this work. (See vol. ii. pp. 30 and 31.) He was educated at the university of Glasgow, and studied for the bar at Edinburgh. He passed advocate in 1824, but being in possession of a sufficient fortune, he soon abandoned the legal profession, and devoted his whole attention to literature, in connexion chiefly with the fine arts. He was a member of the Bannatyne, Maitland, and other clubs, formed for

collecting materials for, and adding to and illustrating, our literature. For the Bannatyne Club he edited, in 1830, Moyse's 'Affairs of Scotland,' from 1577 to 1603; in 1834, a Chartulary; a reprint of the Lomond Expedition, with some short reflections on the Perth Manifesto, 1715. In 1840 he edited for the Maitland Club, the Coltness Collection, 1608; and in 1842, the Ranking of the Nobility for the Maitland Club Miscellany. He also contributed many interesting papers on subjects connected with art to most of the leading periodicals, particularly to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. To the former he furnished a masterly analysis of the 'Report by the Commission on the National Gallery.' His most important work, 'The Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino,' which appeared in 1851, is of great value, as illustrating the state of Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, the portion devoted to the arts of the period being particularly interesting. His 'Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange' appeared in 1855. Connected by marriage with a descendant of Strange, he was in possession of all the family documents, and was well qualified to do justice to the first line engraver of his day.

Mr. Dennistoun died at Edinburgh, February 13th, 1855.

DENOON, a surname, assumed from the lands and barony of Dunoon in Argyleshire. In Douglas' Baronage of Scotland, page 456, there is an account of the ancient family of Denoon of Cadboll in Ross-shire, an estate now (1862) belonging to Mr. Æneas Macleod.

Sir Arthur de Denune flourished in the reign of King Alexander the Third, by whom he was knighted. In a charter of James lord-high-steward of Scotland, dated in 1294, confirming the donations of the predecessors of Sir Arthur de Denoon to the monastery of Paisley, the witnesses are Robert, bishop of Glasgow, John, the brother of the lord-high-steward, Sir Arthur de Denoon, Sir Nicholas Campbell, and Sir Reginald Crawford, knights, and William de Shaw and Alexander de Normanville, esquires. Sir Arthur and Sir Guy de Denune, supposed to be his brother, were among the Scots barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296. (*Prynne's Coll.* vol. iii. pp. 655, 658.)

From these two personages most of the Denoons in Scotland were descended, and their posterity were free barons in different counties of that kingdom some centuries ago.

In 1334, Colin Campbell of Lochow, the ancestor of the dukes of Argyle, was made hereditary governor of the castle of Dunoon, and had the grant of certain lands for the support of his dignity. Duncan Campbell, one of his posterity, having had some feuds with his neighbours, also vassals of Argyle, plundered their possessions and stole their cattle. For these depredations the earl of Argyle put him on his trial, though his kinsman, and he was condemned to be drowned in the Clyde. Duncan, however, escaped, and with his brother, Donald, fled to the north, where he settled. His mother having been a daughter of the family of Denune, he assumed that surname, which was also adopted by his posterity, though they retained the armorial bearings of the Campbells, their paternal ancestors.

Duncan's brother, Donald, also assumed the surname of Denune, and became abbot of Fearn in Ross-shire. In 1534 he bestowed upon his nephew, Andrew Denune, the son of his brother Duncan, the lands and barony of Cadboll.

A lady of this family, Mariamne Denune, married Sir John Hope, the seventh baronet of Kinross and Craighall, governor of Bermuda, in the reign of George the Second, and one of the oldest lieutenant-generals in the army at the time of his death in 1766.

In the 17th century, Norman Denune, the representative of the Denunes of Cadboll, married Catherine, third daughter of Sir Hector Munro, first baronet of Foulis, she being then the widow of William Munro of Teanaird. Sir Hector, his father-in-law, died in 1635.

Contemporary with Andrew Denune, the first of Cadboll, was Sir David Denoon, proprietor of the lands of Pittogarty, Pitnellie, Balnacouth, &c., in the counties of Ross and Inverness. Charters dated in 1538 and 1540.

In the Old Statistical Account of Scotland a singular and remarkable tradition concerning the ancient castle of Cadboll is stated, that though it was inhabited for ages, yet never any person died in it. Many of those who lived in the castle wished to be brought out of it, as they longed for death, especially Lady Mary, who resided there about the end of the 17th century, in the time of the Denunes. Being long ill, and anxious for death, she desired to be carried out of her castle, which at last was accordingly done, and no sooner was she out than she expired. The only remains of the ancient castle of Cadboll are two or three vaults.

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D., author of 'The Christian Philosopher,' and other works devoted to the literature of religion and science, was born in the Hilltown of Dundee, 24th November 1774. He was the son of Mungo Dick, a linen manufacturer there, and a member of the Secession church. He was taught his letters at home, chiefly by his mother, and could read the New Testament before he went to any school. He first had his attention drawn, and the whole after-bent of his mind directed to astronomical studies, and the investigation of the arcana of nature, by the following circumstance: About nine o'clock in the evening of the 18th of August, 1783, a meteor appeared in the heavens, which at the period created an extraordinary amount of wonder and alarm among all who saw it. At that very time, Thomas Dick, then a boy of nine years of age, was in his father's garden with a female servant, who was folding linen. On the first flash of the meteor, the girl looking towards the north whence it came, exclaimed, "You have never seen lightning before. See!

there's lightning." Overcome by the remarkable phenomenon, they both fell to the ground, and it was some time before they could recover themselves. From that day, anxious to penetrate the mysteries of astronomy and meteorology, he eagerly inquired for all books that treated of such difficult and abstruse subjects, preferring them to every other.

His father intended him for his own business, and accordingly set him to the loom. In consequence, he received but a limited education. A severe attack of small-pox, followed by measles, greatly weakened his constitution, and, with his desire to pursue mental investigations, gave him a decided distaste to any mere mechanical employment. In his 13th year he was enabled, by saving his pocket money, to purchase a small work on astronomy, entitled 'Martin's Gentlemen's and Ladies' Philosophy,' and it became his constant study, even while plying the shuttle.

To enable him to have an accurate knowledge of the planets described in the book, he contrived a machine for grinding a series of lenses of different foci, for simple and compound microscopes; and, purchasing from the old women in the neighbourhood of his father's house, all their spectacle glasses for which they had no use, by the help of pasteboard tubes, he constructed for himself telescopes, and began to make observations on the heavenly bodies. His parents thought his pursuits very foolish, and frequently expressed their belief that he would never make his bread by gazing at the stars. His mother, in particular, compared him to "the folk o' whilk the prophet speaks, wha weary themselves in the fire for very vanity." They had the wisdom, however, to allow the youth to follow his own inclination, and at the age of sixteen he became assistant teacher in one of the schools at Dundee. With the view of going to college, he now began the study of Latin.

In 1794, being then twenty, he became a student in the university of Edinburgh, supporting himself by private teaching. In the spring of 1795 he was appointed teacher to the Orphan's Hospital, Edinburgh, and in that situation he continued for two years, devoting himself, in his leisure hours, to the study of the scriptures, and to the perusal of books upon theological criticism. In November 1797, he was appointed teacher of the school at Dubbieside, near Leven in Fife. Thence he removed to a school at the Path of Condie, Perthshire. While in the latter place, he began to contribute to various publications, essays on the subjects most congenial to his mind and studies. In November 1800, he was invited to resume his situation as teacher in the Edinburgh Orphan's Hospital, and in the following year he was licensed to preach in the Secession church. He officiated for several years as a probationer of that church in different parts of Scotland, but at last, at the earnest invitation of the Rev. J. Jamieson and his session, he became teacher of a school in connexion with the Secession church at Methven. In that place he instituted classes for teaching the sciences, established a people's library, and founded what may be termed the first Mechanic's Institute in Great Britain, having in the London Monthly Magazine proposed the establishment of these institutions six years before the foundation of any one of them in the kingdom.

After being ten years settled in Methven, he removed to an educational establishment at Perth, where he remained for ten years more. It was while residing in the "Fair City," that he wrote his 'Christian Philosopher,' published in 1827, which speedily ran through several editions, each of large impression, and at the time of his death was in its eleventh. The success of this work induced him, in the 53d year of his age, to resign his position as a teacher, and to retire to Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, where, on the high grounds overlooking the Tay, he had built a cottage, in which he spent the remainder of his days. The little plot of ground around his dwelling was a barren, irregular spot, where nothing would grow, until eight thousand wheelbarrow loads of soil had been laid upon its surface by the learned philosopher himself. A room on the top of his house, with openings to the four cardinal points, was fitted up as an observatory, and in this was placed his philosophical instruments, which were both valuable and numerous.

His taking up his abode in such an elevated position excited, at the time, the wonderment of the country people around who looked with awe

upon his observatory, and speculated greatly on his reasons for dwelling so much above them. The only motive that they finally could fix upon to their own satisfaction was, that he wished to be "near the stars." From that period, until a few years of his death, when the chill of age and the ravages of disease stayed his energies, his pen was constantly employed in preparing those numerous works in which, under different forms and by various methods, he not only, as an American divine has said, 'brought down philosophy from heaven to earth, but raised it from earth to heaven.'

In 1828 appeared his 'Philosophy of a Future State,' which also proved a successful work. At the time of his death it had gone through five editions. In America his popularity was as great, if not greater than in this country, and the Senatus Academicus of Union College, Schenectady, state of New York, voluntarily and unanimously conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, the diploma being sent to him, without expense, through the medium of the Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany.

In 1837 Dr. Dick visited London, where he published his 'Celestial Scenery.' He availed himself of that opportunity to go over to France by way of Boulogne, visiting Versailles, and other celebrated places in that country. In Paris he inspected the observatories and colleges, as he did afterwards, on his return, those of Cambridge.

In the spring of 1849 he was reduced to the verge of the grave by a severe illness, from the effects of which he never altogether recovered. In November of the same year he was subjected to a severe surgical operation on his breast, from which a large tumour was extracted. Through careless arrangements with his publishers he did not always receive that reward for his writings which was commensurate with their merits and popularity, and in his old age he was deprived, from the narrowness of his circumstances, of many comforts, and forced to live with the most rigid economy. Towards the end of 1849, an appeal was made, through the press, on his behalf, and a number of gentlemen in Dundee, Inverness, and other places, subscribed a small fund, from which between £20 and £30 a-year were afterwards paid him, and at the time of his death about £70 remained in hand. In a letter, written by Dr. Dick at the time, the following information was given about some of his works:—"My writings," he says, "have not produced so much pecuniary compensation as some have supposed, notwithstanding they have had a pretty extensive sale in this country, and much more so in America. For the entire copyright of the 'Christian Philosopher,' which has passed through more than ten large editions, I received only £120; while the publisher must have realized at least about £2,000 on this volume alone, and I have no claim to any further compensation. For the copyright of the 'Philosophy of a Future State,' which has gone through four or five editions, I received only £80, and a few copies. For the 'Practical Astronomer,' I received fifty guineas, and so of the rest, some larger and some smaller sums."

An effort had been made in 1846, when Lord John Russell was first lord of the treasury, to procure a pension for Dr. Dick, which did not succeed. The memorial presented to his lordship was drawn up by P. H. Thoms, Esq., afterwards provost of Dundee, and was subscribed by Lord Duncan, Lord Kinnaird, G. Duncan, Esq., M.P. for Dundee, and about half-a-dozen other official persons in that neighbourhood. Another memorial was subsequently laid before Lord John, backed by Hon. Fox Maule (eleventh earl of Dalhousie), and Mr. afterwards Sir Francis Peto, M.P. In 1847 the application was renewed, and this time it was successful, £50 per annum having been then awarded to him. After his death it was continued to his widow. Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and missionary in Africa, in his interesting narrative, speaks very gratefully of Dick's 'Philosophy of Religion,' and 'Philosophy of a Future State,' which he read in his youth, when a factory boy in Glasgow.

Dr. Dick died July 29, 1857, at the age of 83. His principal works are:

The Christian Philosopher, 2 vols. 1827. 10th edition, 1856.

The Philosophy of Religion; or an Illustration of the Moral Laws of the Universe. Several editions.

The Philosophy of a Future State. 1828.

The Improvement of Society by the diffusion of Knowledge; or an Illustration of the Advantages which would result from a general dissemination of rational and scientific knowledge among all ranks; with engravings.

The Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind; or an Inquiry into the means by which a general diffusion of knowledge may be promoted; with engravings. This work illustrates, among other topics, an outline of moral and intellectual education.

Christian Beneficence contrasted with Covetousness, illustrating the means by which the world may be regenerated.

Celestial Scenery; or the Wonders of the Planetary System displayed, illustrating the perfections of Deity and a plurality of worlds. London, 1837.

The Sidereal Heavens, and other subjects connected with Astronomy, as illustrative of the character of the Deity and of an infinity of worlds. London, 1840, 12mo. 4th edition, London, 1850, 12mo.

The Practical Astronomer, comprising illustrations of Light and Colours—a practical description of all kinds of Telescopes—the use of the Equatorial, Transit, Circular, and other Astronomical Instruments—a particular account of the Earl of Rosse's large Telescopes—and other topics connected with Astronomy. 100 cuts, 570 pages. London, 1845, 12mo.

The Solar System, adapted to beginners.

The Atmosphere, and Atmospherical Phenomena, with cuts, 192 pages.

Besides a variety of communications in literary, philosophical, and theological journals, which would occupy two moderate-sized volumes; and two or three lectures, published separately. Most of his works have gone through several editions.

E

EDMONDSTON.—A branch of the Edmondston family, settled in Shetland, trace their descent from one Andrew Edmondston, a Protestant clergyman, who, in 1560, fleeing from persecution, took refuge there. He had one son, John, who was a minister in Mid Yell, but, having resisted, on behalf of his parishioners, some oppression of a family of the name of Niven, he was summarily turned out of house and living, and fled with his son, Jasper, to Holland. Another son, Andrew Edmondston, remained in Shetland, and acquired property in Yell and elsewhere, by marriage with a Shetland lady, of the name of Hendrickson. He had two sons, Laurence and Gilbert. The latter went to Holland. The former became laird of Hascussay, and had 3 sons, 1. Charles, who had 1 son, Laurence, died young. 2. William, a surgeon in Leith, who left 2 daughters. 3. Arthur, who bought from his eldest brother part of the Hascussay property, and continued the family, having married a daughter of Sir Andrew Mitchell. His only son, Arthur, married, 1st, Martha Sinclair, and 2dly, Mary Sinclair, cousins, and had by both, 6 sons and 3 daughters. The sons were, Laurence, William, Arthur, Thomas, Gilbert, and James. William, Arthur, and Thomas, died abroad. Gilbert emigrated. James, a merchant in Lerwick, died unmarried.

Laurence, the eldest of these, a surgeon in Lerwick, continued the family. He married in 1775, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Sanderson, Esq. of Buness in Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland islands, and had, with three daughters, five sons. 1. Arthur, author of 'A View of the Zetland Islands,' published in 1800, and quoted by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Pirate.' He died at Lerwick, unmarried, in 1841. 2. Thomas, who, by his maternal grandfather's will, succeeded to Buness, and died in Nov. 1858, unmarried. 3. Henry, a surgeon in Newcastle-on-Tyne, author of a work on Cowpox, and many valuable contributions to medical science in periodicals of the day. He died, unmarried, in 1831. 4. Charles, merchant in Charleston, South Carolina, to which place he emigrated about 1800. He died in 1861. 5. Laurence, M.D., a medical practitioner in Unst, and a well-known naturalist, particularly in the department of ornithology, to which science he has made valuable additions. He married in 1824, Eliza MacBrair, granddaughter of Dr. David Johnston, 60 years minister of North Leith, and founder of the Blind Asylum, Edinburgh, a memoir of whom is given in vol. ii. page 579. Dr. Laurence Edmondston has a surviving family of 3 sons and 4 daughters. The eldest son, Thomas, published, in 1843, a 'Flora of the Shetland Islands.' In 1845, he was elected to the botanical chair in the Andersonian university, Glasgow, but resigned previous to delivering his introductory lecture, having been appointed chief naturalist of H.M.S. Herald, on her voyage round the world. He died, by a lamentable accident, on the coast of Peru, before he had completed his twentieth year. The Rev. Biot Edmondston, another son, born in 1827, was ordained in 1858 assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr. Gray, minister of the parish of Kincardine in Monteith. Mary Sanderson Edmondston, the eldest daughter, was married in 1860 to Andrew James Symington, author of 'The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life,' 'Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland,' 'Harebell Chimes,' &c. She contributes both prose and verse to periodicals. Mrs. Edmondston published, in 1857, a small volume of 'Sketches and Tales of the Shetland Isles.' Buness, the family seat, in Unst, stands near the head of Balta Sound. It was here the French philosophers Biot and Kater, in 1817-18, conducted their experiments for determining in so high a latitude, the variation in the length of the seconds pendulum.

F

FERRIER, SUSAN EDMONSTONE, a gifted novelist, the youngest daughter of James Ferrier, Esq., one of the principal clerks of the court of session, was born at Edinburgh in 1782. In 1818 she published her first attempt at fiction, being 'Marriage,' a novel in three volumes. This work at once became popular, and in 1824, she greatly enhanced her reputation by the publication of 'Inheritance,' another novel, also in three volumes. The latter was followed in 1831 by 'Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter,' connected with Highland scenery and Highland manners, a more ambitious but equally successful effort, also in three volumes. These works, by their own intrinsic merits, took a high place among the standard fictions of the day.

Somewhat masculine in her mode of treatment, the principal characteristic of her style is a piquant

humour, and a naive appreciation of the ludicrous. Skilful and vigorous in depicting individual character, she was not less faithful in describing national manners and peculiarities, and she is referred to by Sir Walter Scott, at the conclusion of the 'Tales of my Landlord,' as his 'sister shadow,' the author of the very lively work entitled 'Marriage,' one of the labourers capable of gathering in the large harvest of Scottish character and fiction. With the family of the author of Waverley she was very intimate, and she is mentioned in the most kindly and complimentary terms, in Sir Walter's diary, published in Lockhart's Life of Scott. In describing the melancholy situation of his father-in-law, the year before his death, Mr. Lockhart introduces Miss Ferrier in a very amiable light: "To assist them (the family of Scott) in amusing him in the hours which he spent out of his study, and especially that he might be tempted to make those hours more frequent, his daughters had invited his friend the authoress of 'Marriage' to come out to Abbotsford; and her coming was serviceable; for she knew and loved him well, and she had seen enough of affliction akin to his to be well skilled in dealing with it. She could not be an hour in his company without observing what filled his children with more sorrow than all the rest of the case. He would begin a story as gaily as ever, and go on, in spite of the hesitation in his speech, and tell it with highly picturesque effect, but, before he reached the point, it would seem as if some internal spring had given way; he paused, and gazed round him with the blank anxiety of look that a blind man has when he has dropped his staff. Unthinking friends sometimes pained him sadly by giving him the catch-word abruptly. I noticed the delicacy of Miss Ferrier on such occasions. Her sight was bad, and she took care not to use her glasses when he was speaking; and she affected to be also troubled with deafness, and would say, 'Well, I am getting as dull as a post; I have not heard a word since you said so and so,' being sure to mention a circumstance behind that at which he had really halted. He then took up the thread with his habitual smile of courtesy, as if forgetting his case entirely in the consideration of the lady's infirmity."

In her later years Miss Ferrier lived in comparative retirement, gracing a circle which valued her virtues as a friend, as the literary world admired her accomplishments as a novelist. She died in November 1854.

Forbes Leith, of Whitehaugh, the name of an Aberdeenshire family, a brief account of which is given at vol. ii. page 230, descended from Sir John Forbes, 3d son of Sir John Forbes of that ilk, appointed in the fifth year of Robert III. justiciary of Aberdeen, and coroner of the county. Sir John, the son, was ancestor of the houses of Tolquhon, Foveran, Watterton, Culloden, &c. From an elder brother, Sir William Forbes, came the house of Pitsligo, and from a younger, Alexander, descended the house of Brux. The branches of the house of Forbes, thus founded, became very extensive, and acquired numerous possessions. The house of Brux is now extinct, and the estates passed to the family of Lord Forbes. The other branches still continue.

The descendants of the 3d son, Sir John Forbes, held a great part of the lands now the property of the earl of Aberdeen. Their chief seat was at Tolquhon. Sir John married Marjorie, daughter of Henry Preston, thane of Formartin, and thereby became thane of Formartin and laird of Tolquhon. The instrument by which she made over the property, failing heirs of her body, to her husband, is dated July 6, 1420. They had 3 sons, 1. Sir John Forbes of Tolquhon, 2. Duncan Forbes of Ardgeighton, 3. David Forbes, called David Foddan.

Sir John Forbes of Tolquhon, the eldest son, had 3 sons, 1. Alexander, 2. David Forbes of Essie, 3. Henry Forbes of Logie.

Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon, the eldest son, in August 1444, granted a charter to Patrick, son and heir of Patrick Leith of Harthill. He married Jane, daughter of Hay of Dalgetty, and had an only son, Malcolm Forbes of Tolquhon, who succeeded before 1487. The latter married Margaret, daughter of Lord Forbes, and granddaughter of the first earl marischal, and a descendant, by the mother's side, of Robert II. They had 3 sons, 1. William Forbes of Tolquhon, erroneously styled Sir William by Douglas, 2. Thomas Forbes, 3. James Forbes, also a daughter, who married Alexander Chien of Arnage.

William Forbes of Tolquhon was twice married, 1st, to a daughter of Leith of Barnes, by whom he had 2 sons and several daughters, and, 2dly, to Isabel, daughter of the 5th earl of Errol. By the latter he had a son and a daughter.

The eldest son, John Forbes, predeceased his father, without succession, and, in 1536, the estate was made over to the 2d son, Alexander, who had married Elison Anderson, daughter of the lord provost of Edinburgh. They had two sons, William Forbes of Tolquhon, and John Forbes of Boindley, ancestor of the Forbeses of Culloden, and two daughters. Alexander fell at Pinkie, Sept. 10, 1547.

William Forbes of Tolquhon, the elder son, married a daughter of George Gordon of Lesmoir, and had 4 sons and a daughter. William was made a burgess of Aberdeen, Oct. 27, 1578. In 1581, he received permission, under the privy seal, on account of a disease of the eyes under which he was labouring, to eat flesh in Lent, and to remain at home from all king's raids, &c., sending a friend with his men. The greater part of the castle of Tolquhon, now in ruins, was built by this laird.

William Forbes of Tolquhon, his eldest son, married Janet, daughter of Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, grandfather of George, first Lord Banff, and had 5 sons and 4 daughters. Mary, or Janet, the youngest, married Sir John Gordon of Haddo, and was mother of George, first earl of Aberdeen. He died before 1641 and also his eldest son, Alexander, for

Walter, the 2d son, is, in Whitsunday of that year, designated of Tolquhoun.

Walter Forbes of Tolquhon, married, before 1626, Jean Forbes, sister of Alexander, first Lord Pitsligo, and had four sons and a daughter. In a letter, dated June 14, 1651, said to be in the handwriting of Charles II., the king forbids Huntly to make any levy on Tolquhon, or to make the laird turn out, because he is past sixty, and his son, Alexander, is already out, and commanding a regiment of foot as colonel. He died in 1661.

His eldest son, Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon, married in 1649 Dame Bathia Murray, daughter of the laird of Blackbarony, and relict of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar. They had no children. He is mentioned at vol. ii. p. 230, as one of the three colonels for Aberdeenshire in the Scottish army of Charles II. The latter part of his life he passed at Tolquhon, and, notwithstanding the fatigues of his youth, reached a great age. He died in 1701.

As Sir Alexander had no lawful issue, the estate passed to his nephew, William Forbes, son of Thomas Forbes of Achry, advocate in Edinburgh, by his wife, Lady Henrietta Erskine, daughter of James, Lord Auchterhouse, 2d earl of Buchan, of the Erskine family. Thomas died in 1701.

His son, William Forbes of Tolquhon, was served heir in 1704. The same year, his mother, Lady Henrietta, married Alexander Abercromby, and they applied to the court of session for an aliment for her from the estate of Tolquhon. In 1706, he married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Leith of Whitehaugh, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William, 11th Lord Forbes, issue, 2 sons, 1. William Forbes, vicar of Thornbury, 2. John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, and a daughter, Henrietta. He did not enjoy Tolquhon estate long. In the last years of Sir Alexander's life, it had been overburdened, it is said, by designing persons, the laird being in his dotage. The same individuals now procured its sale, by order of the court of session. In Nov. 1716, it was purchased by Lieutenant-colonel Francis Farquhar, from whom it passed to William, earl of Aberdeen. Tolquhon, thinking himself aggrieved by the manner in which the decision was obtained, refused to quit the house, and on Sept. 5, 1718, it was attacked by a body of military, and himself wounded and taken prisoner. He afterwards left the country, but returned in January 1728, and lived with his family in London. He died April 5, the same year, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

William Forbes, his elder son, studied at Oxford, for the Church of England. In June 1736, he was presented by his college to the curacy of Binsay, in the suburbs of Oxford. In 1748, he was translated to the vicarage of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, where he died in Sept. 1761, without issue.

John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh became, by his brother's death, the representative of the family of Tolquhon.

By the marriage contract betwixt William Forbes of Tolquhon and Anne Leith, it was provided that the 2d son of that marriage, or, failing him, the next younger, and so on, should be heir (to his mother) of the estate of Whitehaugh, in the parish of Tullynessle, on condition that he should assume the surname of Leith, and the arms of Whitehaugh. In 1719, John Leith of Whitehaugh made a disposition in favour of his only daughter, Anne Leith, Mrs. Forbes of Tolquhon, who was afterwards designated Lady Tolquhon and Whitehaugh. He died before June 1722, when John Forbes Leith appears to have been a minor. Anne Leith, his mother, died Nov. 11, 1738, and was buried in Westminster abbey. In 1739, John Forbes Leith received a charter of his lands under the great seal. "He had received," says the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* (vol. xii. p. 447), "a university education at Oxford, and resided chiefly in England, until about the year 1735, when he came to reside upon his property. A mansion house nearly in ruins, and a tenantry, not only ignorant of the improved modes of agriculture, but wedded to old practices, must have been considerable discouragements to an Oxonian, and a gentleman accustomed to the comforts of a more advanced state of civilization; but in place of flying from, he determined to remove them, and lived to enjoy the fruits of his resolution in a comfortable mansion, with suitable garden, a well-improved personal farm, several hundred acres of thriving wood, and an increased and increasing rent-roll. His son and successor more than followed up the example which had been set him. He took under his own management a large portion of the estate, which had been before a number of unproductive possessions, and converted it into one beautiful farm of regular fields, tastefully laid out, and fenced with hedgerows, and the whole surrounded with thriving wood. His attention was particularly directed to the improvement of the breeds of cattle, which, in his time, were in that quarter of a very inferior description; and at a very considerable expense he brought from a distance, and was the means of introducing amongst his tenantry, and throughout the district, animals of a much better kind. It may be mentioned that a considerable portion of the estate of Whitehaugh at one time belonged to the Knights Templars. One field of the farm is called Temple Close, and another St. John's Close. Although the Templars, we believe, had but one settlement in Scotland, viz., the hospital of St. Germains in Lothian, they enjoyed the funds of several churches and houses in various parts of the country." He died at Edinburgh, Sept. 26, 1781. He had married Jean, eldest daughter of Theodore Morrison of Bogny, and had 3 sons, 1. William Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, born in 1749. 2. Theodore Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, born in 1751. 3. John Leith, who died, of fever, at an early age.

William Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, the eldest son, was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, and afterwards studied civil law. He died in the spring of 1806, unmarried.

He was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Theodore Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh. After receiving a university education, with his brother, he was put under the care of Dr. Gregory of Aberdeen, to study medicine, and in 1765 he became the pupil of Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh. He studied at the university there, and obtained the degree of M.D. in 1768. After having visited France, he settled in Greenwich as a medical practitioner. He was a man of great personal strength and courage, and several stories are told, highly honourable of him, of his exploits when attacked by highwaymen, in his journeys between Greenwich and London. After succeeding to the estate, he settled at Whitehaugh, and died, in August 1819, of lockjaw, following upon a fracture of the collar-bone, occasioned by an accidental upsetting of his carriage. He had married Marie d'Arboine, a French lady of ancient family, and by her had 3 sons and 3 daughters.

The eldest son, Theodore Forbes Leith, born in 1777, died young.

The 2d son, James John Forbes Leith, succeeded his father in Whitehaugh. In 1798 he went out to India, and joined the Company's service in the rank of lieutenant. With the exception of a short visit to Britain in 1814–15, he continued in active service till 1826, when he retired, with the rank of lieut.-col., having been present at the taking of Digh, and all the other actions in which his regiment was engaged. On Nov. 28, 1827, he married Williamina Helen, only child of Lieut.-col. James Stewart, 42d Highlanders, and Williamina Kerr, his wife. Col. Stewart was the younger son of

Charles Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and a descendant of one of the branches of the royal house of Stewart. The genealogical tree of the family, in possession of William Stewart, Esq. of Shambelly, exhibits its connexion with Robert the Bruce, in a direct line. In addition to family honours of such a rank, Colonel Stewart acquired others of no common extent, personal to himself. During about thirty years of active military service in America, Holland, Spain, and Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Lord Moira, and General Sir John Moore, he was present at the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth, the taking of Philadelphia, the siege of Charlestown, the reduction of St. Lucia, the storming of St. Vincent's, the attempt on Cadiz, the reduction of Minorca, the action at Aboukir, March 8, 1800, the surrender of Cairo, the siege of Alexandria, and numerous smaller actions; and was repeatedly severely wounded. Colonel and Mrs. Forbes Leith had 5 sons and 3 daughters, viz., 1. James, born at Edinburgh, Dec. 10, 1828, married, without issue. 2. Williamina Stewart, born at Whitehaugh, Oct. 11, 1830. 3. Helen Maria, born at Whitehaugh, Dec. 1, 1831, married in Nov. 1851, R. Hepburn, Esq. of Riccarton, issue, a daughter. 4. Rev. William, M.A., born April 9, 1833, educated at Worcester college, Oxford, a clergyman of the Church of England. 5. Thomas Augustus, born Aug. 25, 1834. 6. Henry Stewart, born March 2, 1836. 7. Adelaide Isabella, born Nov. 7, 1837. 8. Charles Edward, born Oct. 18, 1839, ensign 45th regiment.

FORREST, Robert, an ingenious self-taught sculptor, born at Carluke, Lanarkshire, in 1790, was bred a stone-mason in the quarries of Clydesdale. His first public work was the statue of Sir William Wallace, which, in 1817, was placed in the steeple of the parish church at Lanark. His next work was the colossal figure, fourteen feet high, of the first Viscount Melville, which, in 1821, was placed on the elegant pillar, a copy of Trajan's column at Rome, in the centre of St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. The height of the column is 136 feet, the diameter at the base, 12 feet. Mr. Forrest was also the sculptor of the well-known statue of John Knox in the Necropolis of Glasgow.

In 1832, Mr. Forrest opened a public exhibition of statuary on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, with four equestrian statues, under the patronage of the Royal Association of Contributors to the National Monument of Scotland. In progress of time the gallery was extended to about thirty groups, all executed by the indefatigable sculptor himself, and the statuary soon took its place as one of the most popular exhibitions in the Scottish metropolis. His figures all display remarkable boldness of attitude, great accuracy of proportion, and minute attention to detail. Several of the finest of them are strikingly original in design, as well as show great skill in execution. In 1843, a statue by him, of the then recently deceased Mr. Ferguson of Raith, was erected at Haddington, considered one of the best of his works. Mr. Forrest died at Edinburgh, Dec. 29, 1852, in his 63d year

G

GARDNER, George, an eminent botanist, was born, in May 1810, at Ardentinny, Argyleshire, on the west side of Loch Long, where his father, a native of Aberdeen, was gardener to the earl of Dunmore. In 1816, his father removed to Ardrossan, Ayrshire, having been appointed gardener there to the earl of Eglinton. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of that place, and he was afterwards placed at the grammar school of Glasgow, his parents having gone to reside in that city in 1822. After studying for the medical profession in the Andersonian university and the university of Glasgow, he obtained his diploma as surgeon from the faculty of physicians and surgeons of that city. He had early shown a decided taste for the science of botany, and having discovered, in one of his botanizing rambles in Stirlingshire, the rare *Nuphar minima* or *pulima*, growing in the lake at Mugdock castle, he was introduced to Sir William Jackson Hooker, then the distinguished professor of botany in the university of Glasgow, whose botanical classes he subsequently attended.

In 1836 Mr. Gardner published a work enti tled 'Musci Britannici, or Pocket Herbarium of British Mosses,' arranged and named according to Hooker's 'British Flora.' This work was very favourably received, and a copy of it having reached the duke of Bedford, he became a liberal patron, and subscribed fifty pounds, to defray the expense of Mr. Gardner's proceeding to North Brazil, to explore the botanical riches of that luxuriant portion of South America. In the summer of 1836, he sailed from Liverpool, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro in July. He immediately began his explorations, and in the course of his investigations he reached as far north as the province of Goyaz, making frequent excursions to the Organ

mountains. He returned through the interior of Brazil to Rio, where, in July 1841, he embarked for England. In his absence, several of his papers and letters were inserted by Sir William J. Hooker, in the 'Journal of Botany.'

In 1842, he was elected professor of botany in the Andersonian university, Glasgow, but did not retain the appointment. In 1843, through the influence of Sir William J. Hooker, who had previously become curator of the Royal Gardens at Kew, he was appointed by the colonial government superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Ceylon. On his arrival, he made extensive preparations for the completion of a flora of that island, and at his death he left large collections towards a complete 'Flora Zeylonica.' During his botanical excursions in the island, he discovered, within a few miles of Kornegall, the Upas tree, the celebrated poison-tree, which was long believed to grow nowhere else than in Java. In 1846, he published his 'Travels in the Interior of Brazil, principally through the Northern Provinces and the Gold Districts during the years 1836—41.' London, 562 pages, 8vo.

While on a visit to Lord Torrington, the governor of Ceylon, at Neuria Ellia Rest-House, the sanitarium of the island, he was suddenly attacked by apoplexy, and died in a few hours, 11th March 1849, in his 39th year. Amongst his numerous manuscripts he left one ready for the press, designed as an elementary work, on the botany of India.

GEDDES, Andrew, an eminent artist, the son of Mr. David Geddes, auditor of excise, was born at Edinburgh, about 1789. A small but valuable collection of pictures and prints, in the possession of his father, is believed to have stimulated in his mind, at an early age, that ardent love of art for which he was in after life so greatly distinguished. He was educated at the old High School of his native city, and used to speak of the time he was compelled to devote to Greek and Latin as so much time lost. It was, however, his father's wish that he should be a scholar, and he always yielded implicit obedience to the parental will. Although his inclination for the profession of a painter was not encouraged, he devoted all his spare time to the study of art, rising at four o'clock in the morning in summer, for the purpose of drawing and painting, his studio being an attic adjoining his bedroom.

Even at this time he was a collector of prints, and constantly attended the print sales of Mr. William Martin, bookseller and auctioneer in Edinburgh. This personage was a character in his way. He had been bred a shoemaker, but like the celebrated Lackington of London, became a bookseller, and held a regular auction-mart of prints and old books. He knew the general extent of the funds of young Geddes, and when a lot of prints was generally going for ninepence or tenpence, he would encourage him by such words as "Noo, my bonny wee man—noo's your time," and, on the contrary, would give him a most significant shake of the head when he saw him looking wistfully after a lot that seemed likely to bring a higher sum, as if sharing in his disappointment.

When very young, Mr. Geddes met with a friend in the well-known John Clerk, advocate, afterwards a judge of the court of session, under the title of Lord Eldin. This gentleman generously allowed him admission to his splendid collection of paintings and drawings by the old masters, and even lent him the most valuable of his drawings. At the exhibition his copies of these were so successfully done as to pass for the originals, greatly to the satisfaction of Mr. Clerk and the young artist, and even of his father, who had other objects in view for him.

From the High School, young Geddes was removed to the university of Edinburgh, but before the expiration of the usual term of study, he was placed by his father in his own office, in which arrangement he acquiesced without a murmur. Five years afterwards his father died. On becoming his own master, by the advice of Mr. Clerk and others of his friends, he resigned his appointment in the excise, proceeded to London, and entered as a student at the Royal Academy. The first person beside whom he took his seat there was his countryman Wilkie, and between him and that great painter an intimacy arose which ended only with the death of the latter. Among his contemporaries at the academy were also John Jackson and the ill-fated Haydon.

After a few years of diligent study, he returned

to Edinburgh in 1810, when Mr. Clerk, his earliest patron and friend, entertaining the highest opinion of his taste, employed him to purchase for his collection various works of art. He soon began to exercise his profession, and was much employed in painting full-length, life-sized portraits, and others of smaller dimensions. Mr. Archibald Constable, the celebrated publisher, prevailed upon Mr. Martin, his old friend, the print auctioneer, to sit for an hour to him for his portrait; but the sketch was never finished, as he could not be induced to sit a second time. Although rough, it was esteemed a capital likeness, and at the sale of Mr. Constable's effects it was purchased by a friend of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Geddes remained in Edinburgh till 1814, visiting London every year, when he attended the sales of works of art, and made purchases for himself and others on commission. During his residence in Edinburgh, he had commenced etching, but none of his works in this department of art were ever published.

At the peace in 1814, accompanied by Mr. John Burnet, the eminent engraver, he visited Paris, with the view of seeing the many magnificent objects of art with which the conquests of the great Napoleon and his generals had enriched the French capital. Having copied some of the paintings at the Louvre, they extended their tour to Flanders, through which country they returned to London.

Among the most characteristic works of Mr. Geddes at this period is a small full-length portrait of Wilkie, in the possession of the earl of Camperdown, engraved in mezzotinto by Ward; a portrait of Henry Mackenzie, 'the Man of Feeling,' a small full-length, engraved by Rhodes; a portrait of Dr. Chalmers, life size, engraved by Ward, and one of a Mr. Oswald, engraved by Hodgetts.

The discovery of the Regalia of Scotland in the castle of Edinburgh, in February 1818, was commemorated by Mr. Geddes in an historical composition, which embodied portraits of many of the most distinguished men of Edinburgh at the time, and among them one of Sir Walter Scott.

In 1827, Mr. Geddes married. Among his works at this period was his portrait of Frederick, duke of York, pronounced by his brother, George IV., to be the best likeness ever painted of that prince, who died that year.

In 1828, Mr. Geddes made a tour in Italy, and remained some time in Rome. The summer of 1829 he passed at Subiaco, where he painted on the spot the landscape which was afterwards hung on the walls of the Royal Academy at London. He returned home by Germany and France, and arrived in London in January 1831. The following year he was admitted a member of the academy. His power in the highest walk of art is evinced in his altar-piece in the church of St. James, Garlick Hill, and his picture of 'Christ and the Woman of Samaria.'

Mr. Geddes died of consumption, May 5, 1844. The materials for this memoir have mainly been supplied from the 'Art-Union' for Sept. 1844.

Gordon of Fyvie.—This Aberdeenshire family are descended from the Hon. Alexander Gordon, a lord of session under the title of Lord Rockville, 3d son of William, 2d earl of Aberdeen, by Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of Alexander, 2d duke of Gordon (see vol. ii. p. 328). He was born about 1739, admitted advocate August 7, 1759, appointed steward depute of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright in 1764, raised to the bench on the death of David Dalrymple, Lord Westhall, and took his seat as Lord Rockville, July 1, 1784, his title being assumed from an estate which he had purchased in Haddingtonshire. "He adorned the bench," says Douglas, (*Peerage*, vol. i. p. 22.) "by the dignified manliness of his appearance and polished urbanity of his manners." He died at Edinburgh, March 13, 1792. He married, in July 1769, Anne, daughter of William Duff, Esq. of Crombie, advocate, and widow of William, earl of Dumfries and Stair; issue, 4 sons and 4 daughters.

His eldest son, Charles Gordon, Esq. of Fyvie Castle, born in 1770, married in 1806, Elizabeth, widow of William Clutton, Esq., and died February 18, 1851. He had three sons: 1. William Cosmo, who succeeded him. 2. Alexander Henry, born in 1813. 3. Charles William, born March 19, 1817, M.P. for Berwick.

William Cosmo Gordon, Esq. of Fyvie Castle, the eldest son, born May 17, 1810, married June 9, 1848, Mary Grace, third daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, baronet, of Birkenbog. Mr. Gordon was formerly a captain in the artillery East India Company's service, Madras, but retired; a magistrate for the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine. On May 21, 1862, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Artillery Volunteers, Aberdeenshire.

I

Irvine, Earl of, a title, conferred, in 1642, on the Hon. John Campbell, only son of the 7th earl of Argyle, (see vol.

1. page 555,) by his 2d wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis. When very young he was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Baron Kintyre, to himself and his heirs male and assigns, by royal charter, dated February 12, 1626. He entered the military service of Louis XIII. of France, and in the wars of that monarch with Spain, he had the command of a regiment. On his return to Scotland, he was created by Charles I. earl of Irvine and Baron Lundie, by patent, dated at York, March 28, 1642, to him and the heirs male of his body. He died in France before the Restoration, without issue, whereby his titles of earl of Irvine and Baron Lundie became extinct.

J

JOHNSTONE, Mrs. Christian Isobel, one of the most esteemed of modern female novelists, was born in Fifeshire in 1781. Very early in life she married a Mr. M'Leish, whom she was compelled to divorce. About 1812 she married, a second time, Mr. John Johnstone, then schoolmaster at Dunfermline. They afterwards removed to Inverness, where Mr. Johnstone purchased the Inverness Courier, of which he became editor. The assistance of his wife aided materially in giving to that paper a character and a tone not often attained by a provincial journal, although afterwards ably maintained by a succeeding editor, Mr. Robert Carruthers. While at Inverness, Mrs. Johnstone wrote 'Clan Albyn, a National Tale,' published at Edinburgh anonymously in 1815.

The Inverness Courier being sold, Mr. Johnstone and his wife removed to Edinburgh, where Mr. Blackwood, publisher, engaged Mrs. Johnstone to write another novel. The novel referred to, 'Elizabeth De Bruce,' was published in 1827 in 3 vols. post 8vo. It was decidedly successful, although not to the extent Mr. Blackwood expected. He had printed 2,000 copies, the usual impression of a three-volumed novel being 500. Some 1,200 or 1,400 were sold readily, at the regular price.

The copyright of the Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle was bought by Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Johnstone, the latter of whom had opened a printing-office in James' Square. Of that newspaper Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone were the editors. Under them the principles of the paper were much too liberal for their co-proprietor, who belonged to the old Tory party, and the connexion did not long continue. The Chronicle was subsequently sold by the Johnstones, on their undertaking other projects. Amongst these was the publication of 'The Schoolmaster,' a three-halfpenny weekly journal, conducted and almost wholly written by Mrs. Johnstone. This was one of the first of the cheap periodical papers published in Edinburgh, and at the outset was tolerably successful; but being really too good, grave, and instructive for the price, readers of cheap publications not being then so numerous as they afterwards became, it began to decline, when it assumed a monthly form as 'Johnstone's Magazine,' published at eightpence. That periodical, devoted almost entirely to literary and social subjects, to the exclusion of purely political matters, was, soon after, incorporated with 'Tait's Magazine,' which had previously become a shilling, instead of a half-crown, monthly. This was in 1834.

Mrs. Johnstone had been a writer for that magazine from its commencement, and a consulting friend of Mr. Tait. She now formed a permanent connexion with it, and although not, strictly speaking, the editor, she had entire charge of the literary department, and was a large and regular contributor. She was to *Tait* what Professor Wilson was to *Blackwood;* the ostensible always, and, indeed, the real editors being the respective publishers.

The politics of 'Tait's Magazine' were of the extreme liberal school, and as it was conducted with much ability and fearlessness, it rose at once into a large circulation. For its success in the shilling form, it was mainly indebted to its elaborate and often eloquent reviews of books, for a long period almost exclusively written by Mrs. Johnstone.

'The Edinburgh Tales,' conducted by Mrs. Johnstone, consisted principally of her admirable tales in the 'Schoolmaster,' 'Johnstone's Magazine,' and 'Tait's Magazine,' with new tales by the best writers, chiefly female authors. The proprietors were Mr. Tait and Messrs. Chapman and Hall, London. The work was issued in weekly numbers at three halfpence, and in monthly

parts, and afterwards in volumes. By the end of the third volume all Mrs. Johnstone's tales had appeared in it, and the work came to its natural conclusion. The sale of the early numbers, which more particularly contained Mrs. Johnstone's stories, was very large; above 30,000 copies. In the collected form the work had also a considerable sale.

In 1846, when Mr. Tait retired from business, Tait's Magazine was sold, after which period Mrs. Johnstone ceased to write. She was the authoress of another work of fiction, besides those mentioned, which was very popular, namely, 'Nights of the Round Table,' a sort of punning title, Edinburgh, 1832, 8vo. This was considered by herself the most attractive of her works of fiction. The most popular of her works was one on a very practical subject: 'The Cook and Housewife's Manual: a Practical System of Modern Domestic Cookery and Family Management. By Mrs. Margaret Dodds, of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronans.' Meg Dodds' directions in cookery had acquired great influence in well-regulated kitchens before it became known that Mrs. Johnstone was the authoress. This work was originally written at Inverness, chiefly, like her Clan Albyn, to keep the Inverness Courier press going. Its success was very great. It always yielded her a considerable and steady income, and is still in high favour. In 1858 the work, published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, had reached its tenth edition.

The fame of Mrs. Johnstone will chiefly rest on her Tales and her Meg Dodds' Cookery. As works of fiction her stories were not excelled by those of any of her contemporaries, and many and gifted were the tale writers of her day. Every one of her tales carries a grand moral, gently, but irresistibly enforced; a power possessed only by a female writer of genius like hers.

In private life Mrs. Johnstone bore about her as little as possible of the air of authorship, and is described as having been truly amiable and worthy in all relations. De Quincey speaks of her as "our own Mrs. Johnstone, the Mrs. Jameson of Scotland," and cites her along with "Joanna Baillie, Miss Mitford, and other women of admirable genius," as an example of a woman "cultivating the profession of authorship, with absolutely no sacrifice or loss of feminine dignity" "Mrs. Johnstone," he continues, "has pursued the profession of literature, the noblest of professions, and the only one open to both sexes alike, with even more assiduity (than these others) and as a daily occupation; and, I have every reason to believe, with as much benefit to her own happiness as to the instruction and amusement of her readers; for the petty cares of authorship are agreeable, and its serious cares are ennobling."

Mrs. Johnstone died at Edinburgh 26th August 1857. Her husband survived her but a few months. They were buried in the Grange cemetery, where an elegant obelisk was erected to their memory, bearing the following inscription: "Mrs. Christian Isobel Johnstone, Died 26 August 1857, aged 76. John Johnstone, Died 3 November following, aged 78. A memorial of literary excellence and private worth. Erected 1858."

As a writer, Mrs. Johnstone's style was remarkably clear and lucid, and she possessed a rich imagination, great powers of description, and diligent observation. Of an unassuming disposition, she shrank from anything like publicity or conspicuousness. It was always with difficulty that her mingled modesty and pride, both conspicuous elements of her character, would allow her name to appear on her writings. In this, being a professional writer, she was undoubtedly wrong, as her literary reputation, to some extent, suffered by her over-sensitive feelings in this respect. More knowing authors who live by their pen generally court every opportunity of having their names before the public and bringing the accumulated fame of all their previous works to bear upon their latest. A writer in Tait's Magazine, in an obituary notice of her, says: "Her manner of life was that of a perfect gentlewoman. Even the good she did was often concealed from those for whom it was done. Many persons came to occupy respectable positions in the world who were indebted exclusively to her plans, devised without solicitation, and untold when they were successful. Robert Nicoll, who has been called the second Burns of Scotland, was indebted to her kindness for the means that rendered his genius known, and placed him forward on the road through life; a road to be so short for

him, and, on his return to Scotland in broken health, he became again, with his young wife, the guest of the same lady. While dying in her house he revised, we believe, his last sad verses, 'Death answers many prayers.'"

Her works are:

Clan Albyn, a National Tale. Edinburgh, 1815. Published anonymously.

Elizabeth de Bruce. Edin. 1827, 3 vols.

The Schoolmaster. Edited by Mrs. Johnstone.

The Edinburgh Tales. 3 vols. 3d edition. Edin. 1846.

Lives and Voyages of Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier, including a History of the Buccaneers. Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. 5. 1831.

Nights of the Round Table. Edin. 1832, 8vo.

The Cook and Housewife's Manual. A Practical System of modern Domestic Cookery and Family Management. By Mrs. Margaret Dodds of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronans. 10th edition. Edin. 1858.

Diversions of Hollycot. A Book for children.

L

LANDSBOROUGH, David, D.D., a poet and naturalist, was born in 1782, in the parish of Dalry, in the north-east verge of Kirkcudbrightshire, celebrated, with the contiguous mountain districts, as the scene of not a few eventful occurrences in the history of the persecuted Covenanters. This, too, was the district of the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar, afterwards viscounts of Kenmure. He was educated, first, at the parish school, and subsequently at Dumfries academy, and studied at the university of Edinburgh for the ministry of the Established Church of Scotland. While a student, he was for some time a tutor in the family of Sir William Miller, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Glenlee. This gentleman, whose seat of Barskimming is in Ayrshire, while his estate of Glenlee, from which he took his title, is in Galloway, exerted his influence on his behalf, and, on being licensed to preach the gospel, Mr. Landsborough became assistant in the Old Church of Ayr. He was soon, however, presented to the parish of Stevenston, in the same county, and was ordained in 1811.

Being one of what was called 'the evangelical' party in the church, at the disruption in 1843, he relinquished his charge, and became minister of a congregation at Saltcoats in connection with the Free church.

Much of his time, when not occupied in the duties of the ministry, was devoted to the study of natural history, in the different departments of botany and conchology. In the latter years of his life the algæ, or seaweeds, of the coasts of Ayrshire and Arran especially engaged his attention. He published several works which, at the time of their appearance, attracted some attention. His first work was entitled 'Arran, a Poem in 6 Cantos,' Edinburgh, 1847, 16mo. In 1852 appeared from his pen, 'Excursions to Arran, Ailsa Craig, and the two Cumbraes, with reference to the natural history of these islands,' Edinburgh, 8vo. He also, the same year, published a 'Popular History of British Zoophytes and Coralline,' London, 8vo. He was, likewise, the author of a 'Popular History of British Seaweeds;' also, of a little volume of religious biography, entitled 'Ayrshire Sketches.' To Dr. Harvey's 'Phycologica Britannica' he contributed various papers, and that gentleman marked his sense of their merits by naming an algæ after him. Dr. Johnston, author of 'The History of British Zoophytes,' in like manner gave his name to a zoophyte, and a shell also bears the name of *Landsburgii*.

He had the degree of doctor in divinity from an American university. He died, suddenly, of cholera, in September 1854.

Lockhart of Cleghorn, an ancient family in the parish of Lanark. Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn is a witness in the charters of James II. A charter was granted by James IV., to Sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, of the lands of that name, *quæ prius pertinuerunt ad predecessores*. His son, Allan, was father of Alexander Lockhart, who was infeft in the barony of Cleghorn and the lands of Crugfoot in 1533. Alexander's son, Allan Lockhart, was seised in these lands in 1582. From him descended Allan Lockhart, Esq. of Cleghorn, whose only child, Marianne, married, in 1792, William Elliott, Esq., M.P. for Selkirkshire from 1806 to 1830, descended from a branch of the family of Elliott of Stobbs in Roxburghshire. In consequence of this marriage he assumed the surname of Elliott, and died in 1832. With 2 daughters he had 5 sons, 1. John, 12th light dragoons, killed at Waterloo. 2. Allan, who succeeded. 3. Walter, East India Company's service, who died, without issue, in 1850. 4. William, major, Madras native infantry, married Dora, daughter of George Clerk Craigie, Esq. of Dumbarnie, and died in India in 1855, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters. 5. Gilbert, R.N., died in 1825.

Allan Elliott Lockhart, Esq. of Cleghorn and Borthwickbrae, the 2d son, born in 1803, was educated in the university of Edinburgh, and passed advocate in 1824. In 1846 he was elected M.P. for Selkirkshire; a magistrate and deputy-

lieutenant for the counties of Selkirk, Lanark, and Roxburgh. He married, in 1830, Charlotte, 5th daughter of Sir Robert Dundas of Beechwood, bart.; issue, 5 sons and 6 daughters. His eldest son, William, captain 26th regiment, (Cameronians,) was born in 1833.

LOW, DAVID, D.D. and LL.D., a distinguished prelate of the Scottish Episcopalian church, the son of a tradesman, was born in Brechin, in November 1768. He was educated in his native town and at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and during the college vacations he was employed as tutor to the family of Mr. Carnegie of Balnamoon, chief heritor of the parish of Menmuir, by whose influence he was appointed parochial schoolmaster, and was admitted by the presbytery to the office, June 15, 1785. He afterwards studied under Bishop Gleig at Stirling, and, on his recommendation, became tutor to the family of Mr. Patullo of Balhouffie, in the east of Fifeshire, where he remained about eighteen months. On December 5, 1787, he was ordained a deacon, and appointed to the charge of a small non-juring congregation at Perth. After being fifteen months there, he was, on Feb. 4, 1789, admitted to full orders, and, in September of the same year, was settled as pastor of the Episcopal congregation at Pittenweem. For nearly sixty-six years he fulfilled the duties of the ministerial office in that town, officiating every third Sunday at Crail, till 1805, when St. John's chapel was built on the grounds of the priory at Pittenweem. On Nov. 14, 1819, he was consecrated bishop of the four united dioceses of Ross, Moray, Argyle, and the Isles, and in 1820, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Marischal college, his *alma mater*. In 1847, he effected the disjunction of Argyle and the Isles from his episcopal charge, and their erection into a separate see, executing "a deed, by which property to the amount of £8,000 was conveyed to trustees for the new diocese, the annual income arising from which being appropriated for ever towards the support of the bishops of that see; formally relinquishing, at the same time, to the new bishop, all the income hitherto received by himself as a member of the Episcopal college." In 1848, he received from two of the American colleges the honorary degree of doctor in divinity. The increasing infirmities of advancing age induced him, on Dec. 19, 1850, to resign his diocesan authority, and the Rev. Robert Eden, rector of Lee in Essex, was consecrated, March 9, 1851, his successor as bishop of Ross and Moray.

Three of Bishop Low's charges to his clergy were published at their request, but otherwise he did not distinguish himself as an author. He was no controversialist, and his theology was simply "evangelic truth and apostolic order."

Bishop Low has been truly called "a bishop of a primitive type." He was the last survivor of the Scottish Episcopal clergy, who, on principle, declined to pray for the reigning family, till the death of Prince Charles Edward, in 1788, released them from their allegiance to the house of Stuart. He lived and died in the old priory of Pittenweem, in a state of celibate simplicity, and out of an income never exceeding, including a small patrimony, from £400 to £500 a-year, set apart fully two-thirds for objects connected with his church. While denying himself all but the barest necessaries of life, and turning the envelopes of his correspondents to enclose his answers to them, he yet was enabled to devote £8,000 to the endowment of a bishopric, and gave nearly £3,000 more to other ecclesiastical objects.

"His appearance," says Lord Lindsay, in a graceful obituary notice, which appeared shortly after the bishop's death, "was most striking—thin, attenuated, but active—his eye sparkling with intelligence—his whole appearance that of a venerable French abbé of the old *régime*. His mind was eminently buoyant and youthful, and his memory was a fount of the most interesting historical information, especially in connexion with the Jacobite and cavalier party, to which he belonged by early association and strong political and religious predilection. Born and bred in a district pre-eminently (at that time) devoted to the cause of the Stuarts, almost under the shadow of Edzell castle, the ancient stronghold of the Lindsays in Forfarshire, and having lived much from time to time, in his early years, in the Western Highlands, among the Stuarts of Ballachulish and Appin, he had enjoyed a familiar intercourse with the veterans of 1715 and 1745, and detailed the minutest events and adventures of those times with a freshness and a graphic force which afforded infinite delight to his younger auditors. Nor was his traditional knowledge limited to the last century—it extended to the wars of Claverhouse and Montrose, to Bothwell Brig, and to the (attempted) introduction of the service-book in 1637, and was of the most accurate description, the bishop being well-nigh as familiar with the relationships, intermarriages, and sympathies of families who flourished 150 or 200 years ago as he was with those of his own parishioners. The most valuable of these traditions have been collected and embodied by Mr. Robert Chambers, in his Histories of the Rebellions in 1638–60, 1689, 1715, and 1745. Of the bishop's anecdotes of old Scottish manners—of which he possessed a most abundant and curious store—few, it is to be feared, are pre-

served, although some were likewise taken down by Mr. Chambers, and published by him in a collection of Scottish anecdotes several years ago. But the above form the least of the late bishop's claims to regret and remembrance. A most kind and noble heart gave a charm to his daily intercourse inexpressible by words, while the devotion of his every thought to the cause of religion and the special interests of the Episcopal church of Scotland, gave a consistent dignity, amounting to grandeur, to his whole life and conversation."

He died January 26, 1855, in his 88th year. Among his other public benefactions he left £1,200 to St. John's chapel, Pittenweem, which was laid out in the purchase of lands, now yielding about £60 of free yearly rent. A memoir of Bishop Low, by the Rev. W. Blatch, was published at London, in 1 vol. 12mo, in 1855. A smaller Biographical Sketch by Matthew Foster Conolly, town-clerk of Anstruther, formerly agent and churchwarden of the bishop, appeared at Edinburgh in 1859.

LOW, DAVID, an eminent professor of agriculture, was the eldest son of Alexander Low of Laws, Berwickshire, a gentleman extensively employed in the management of landed property, both as a general adviser and a land agent. The subject of this notice, born in 1786, was educated at Perth academy, and studied at the university of Edinburgh. Close application to his studies affected his health, which led to his spending one winter in Portugal, as he afterwards did a second season in Italy. On his return to Scotland he assisted his father, who occupied extensive farms in Berwickshire, in the duties of his profession and the general management of his land. He showed great facilities for business, and a special aptitude for the profession of a land agent and valuator.

In 1817 Mr. Low first appeared as an author. The termination of the war with France, two years before, had produced a sudden and great lowering of prices of farm produce throughout the country, and created a serious embarrassment among the farmers generally. In these circumstances Mr. Low published a work entitled 'Observations on the present state of Landed Property, and on the Prospects of the Landholder and the Farmer,' which was written with the view of "impressing upon the attention of the landed gentlemen the good policy of endeavouring to preserve, as far as a lenient exaction of rents could effect the object, those funds of the tenants which were destined to cultivation and the business of the farm."

About 1825 Mr. Low removed to Edinburgh, where he afterwards permanently resided. In 1826 the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* was commenced, mainly at his suggestion. The first number contains two articles from his pen, and the first volume no fewer than sixteen. In 1828 he became editor of the *Journal.* Much of the high character to which that periodical attained was due to the value of his own communications, and the general ability with which it was conducted. In 1831 he was appointed successor to Mr. Coventry as professor of agriculture in the university of Edinburgh. In 1832 he was succeeded in the editorship of the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* by Mr. MacGillvray.

Soon after his appointment to the chair of agriculture, Mr. Low directed his attention to the formation of a museum to illustrate his lectures. He presented a memorial to the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures in Scotland, pointing out the advantages which would result from the establishment of an agricultural museum, accessible to farmers and others interested in rural economy, and expressing the hope that the Board would "see fit to assign a sum sufficient for the purpose of forming an agricultural museum in Edinburgh." The Board, however, did not consider the object to fall within their sphere, and Mr. Low, in consequence, applied to the government, during the time that Lord Viscount Althorp was the chancellor of the exchequer. The answer returned was favourable. The communication, dated December 17, 1833, was signed by Mr. Spring Rice, afterwards Lord Monteagle. It stated that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, "being prepared to acknowledge the utility of such an establishment, by which the science of agriculture may be advanced by promoting the study of it, with all the aid of illustration and experiment, and especially in connexion with the science of chemistry, they have resolved to recommend to his majesty that an annual issue of £300 should be made for the purpose, for five successive years, out of the funds of the trustees for improving fisheries and manufactures in Scot-

land, to be paid to the professor of agriculture for the time being, and to be applied by him, under the authority of this Board, for such purposes connected with an agricultural museum, as shall be authorised by this Board, upon a specific estimate and proposal to be laid before my lords, by the professor of agriculture, at the commencement of each successive year for that purpose."

"So satisfied was Mr. Low of the importance of the museum," says an obituary notice of him which appeared in the North British Agriculturist, "and of its being indispensable to the success of his agricultural teaching, that immediately on entering on the duties of his chair, he had commenced the formation of the museum. His private collection of implements formed the nucleus. He obtained, besides, specimens of plants, seeds, soils, &c., and numerous drawings of machines, farm-buildings, and the like. He also employed Mr. Shiels, R.S.A., to travel all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, to take the portraits of the best specimens of the different breeds of the domesticated animals, for the purpose of illustrating the form of the animals and the principles of breeding. The result was a very superior museum, specially rich in the collection of animal portraits, but, unfortunately, it was little followed up by further efforts, which might have rendered it more complete and beneficial to the university and the agriculturists of Scotland. The entire sum expended on the museum was nearly £3,000. Of this, £1,500 was given by government, and £300 out of the Reid fund belonging to the university. The remainder was paid by Professor Low himself. The attendance at his class was, in consequence of the formation of the museum, largely increased, and a desire was evinced on the part of practical agriculturists to take advantage of the system in the education of their sons. From seventy to ninety was the average attendance in the earlier part of the professor's career, and not a little of the enlightened zeal on behalf of improved practice and the extension of agricultural education which began to prevail among the more intelligent farmers of Scotland was mainly due to the influence of the teaching of Professor Low."

One of the most arduous and important parts of his professional duties was in connexion with arbitrations; and, in his awards, there were always presented indications of a careful and impartial investigation. He was also much engaged in the valuation of farms with the view of a renewal of lease. During those intervals when not professionally engaged, his scientific studies engrossed his attention. To chemistry especially he was greatly devoted. For years he had a laboratory at his residence at Craigleith, near Edinburgh, and afterwards at Mayfield, employing an assistant to aid him in carrying out his investigations.

Professor Low died in January 1859. Besides his connexion with the agricultural societies of Great Britain, he was a member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture of Sweden, and of the Royal Economical Society of Saxony; Honorary and Corresponding Member of the Economical Society of Leipzig and of the Society of Agriculture and Botany of Utrecht; Corresponding Member of the 'Conseil Royale d'Agriculture de France,' of the 'Société Royale et Centrale,' &c., &c. He was an accomplished French scholar, and corresponded with many men of science both in France and Germany.

His works are:

Observations on the Present State of Landed Property, and on the Prospects of the Landholder and the Farmer. Edinburgh, 1817.

The Elements of Practical Agriculture, 1834. Translated into French and German.

The Breeds of the Domesticated Animals of the British Islands. 2 vols. 4to, 1842. Illustrated with coloured plates of the animals painted by Mr. Shiels, R.S.A., for the Agricultural Museum, the portraits reduced by Nicholson. Longman & Co., London, £16 16s. Translated for the French government immediately upon its appearance.

The Domesticated Animals of the British Islands, &c., with Observations on the Principles and Practice of Breeding, 1845, being a fuller treatise than that appended to the illustrated edition.

Landed Property, and the Economy of Estates. 1846.

An Inquiry into the Nature of the Simple Bodies of Chemistry. 1844, 2d edit. 1848, 3d edit. 1856.

An Appeal to the Common Sense of the Country regarding the Condition of the Working Classes.

Various Contributions to the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, from 1826 to 1832.

MACAULAY (additional. See page 709 of vol. ii.).—The name Aulai, Awlay, or Alzea, is said to be derived from MacAulaidh, the son of Olave or Olaf, the Norse Olla or Olaus. A tribe of Macaulays were settled at Uig, Rossshire, in the south-west of the island of Lewis (in Gaelic *Leodhas*, anciently *Leoghas*, the land of lakes), and many were the feuds which they had with the Morrisons or clan

'Ille Mhuire, the tribe of the servant or disciple of Marg, who were located at Ness, at the north end of the same island. In the reign of James VI., one of the Lewis Macaulays, Donald Cam, so called from being blind of one eye, renowned for his great strength, distinguished himself on the patriotic side, in the troubles that took place, first with the Fifeshire colonies at Stornoway (see article MACLEOD, page 49 of this volume), and then between the Lewis men and the Mackenzies (see p. 19 of this vol.). His attacks on the latter were fierce and frequent, so much so that to this day there is a Gaelic saying, *Cha robh Cam, nach robh crosd*, "whoever is blind of an eye is pugnacious," but really meaning that it is not easy to overcome a one-eyed person. Donald Cam Macaulay had a son, *Fear Bhreinis*, "The Man," or Tacksman of Brenish, of whose feats of strength many songs and stories are told. His son, Aulay Macaulay, minister of Harris, had six sons and some daughters. Five of his sons were educated for the church, and one named Zachary he bred for the bar. One of his sons, the Rev. Kenneth Macaulay, Arduamurchan, nicknamed Kenneth Drover, wrote a 'History of St. Kilda.' Dr. Johnson, on his journey to the Hebrides, turned out of his way to visit him, and paid him a compliment on his 'History.' He had an only son, Aulay, who married in England. The Macaulays of Uist and Harris are all descended from the Brenish family.

George Macaulay, a native of Uig, died an alderman of London, in the end of the 18th century.

Another of Aulay Macaulay's sons was the Rev. John Macaulay, A.M., grandfather of the celebrated orator, statesman, and historian, Lord Macaulay. Born at Harris in 1720, John Macaulay graduated at King's college, Old Aberdeen, and was ordained minister at South Uist in 1745. The same year he furnished some information through his father, which nearly led to the capture of Prince Charles Edward. In 1756 he was translated to the parish of Lismore and Appin, Argyleshire, and in 1765 to Inverary. He was minister of the latter place when he met Dr. Johnson, on his famous visit to the Hebrides. In 1774 he was translated to Cardross, Dumbartonshire, where he died in 1789. He married Margaret, 3d daughter of Colin Campbell of Inversregan, Ardchattan, and had twelve children.

One of his sons entered the East India Company's military service, and attained the rank of general.

Another, Aulay Macaulay, known as a miscellaneous writer. , Born about 1758, he was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. During his residence at college, he contributed various essays to 'Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine,' under the signature of Academicus. He afterwards became tutor to the sons of J. F. Barham, Esq., of Bedford, in whose family he remained three years. Having entered into holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Claybrook in Leicestershire, where he went to reside in August 1781. To Mr. Nichols' 'History of Leicestershire' he contributed various articles of local interest, particularly a complete account of the parish of Claybrook. In 1789 he was presented to the rectory of Frolesworth, which he resigned in 1790. In the autumn of 1793 he made a tour through South Holland and the Netherlands; of which he furnished a curious description to the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1794 he attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as tutor, into Germany; and during his residence at Brunswick, he was employed to instruct the young princess, afterwards Queen Caroline, in the rudiments of the English language. In 1796 he was presented to the vicarage of Rothley, by Thomas Babington, Esq., M.P., who had married his sister, Jane. He died February 24, 1819. He had married a daughter of John Heyrick, Esq., town-clerk of Leicester, by whom he had eight sons. He published the following works:—Essays on Various Subjects of Taste and Criticism. 1780.—Two Discourses on Sovereign Power and Liberty of Conscience, translated from the Latin of Professor Noodt of Leyden, with Notes and Illustrations. 1781.—The History and Antiquities of Claybrook. 1790.—Various detached Sermons.—He was more than thirty years engaged on a Life of Melancthon, which was never completed.

Zachary, a third son, was for some years a merchant at Sierra Leone. On his return to London, he became a prominent member of the Anti-Slavery society, and obtained a monument in Westminster abbey. He married Miss Mills, daughter of a Bristol merchant, and had a son, Thomas Babington Macaulay, LORD MACAULAY.

This nobleman, born October 25, 1800, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was named after his aunt's husband, Thomas Babington, a wealthy English merchant. He graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became, in 1822, a fellow. In the second year of his course he had carried off the chancellor's medal by his poem 'Pompeii.' In the following year a similar distinction was awarded to his poem 'Evening,' and in 1821 he was elected to the Craven scholarship. In 1822 he took the degree of B.A., in 1825 that of M.A., and in 1826 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He had already won himself some literary fame by his essay on Milton in the Edinburgh Review, by his ballads, and by numerous contributions to the periodical literature of the day. The Whig government conferred upon him a commissionership in bankruptcy, and, under the auspices of the marquis of Lansdowne, he was elected M.P. for Calne in 1830. He took a prominent part in the agitation for reform; in Dec. 1832 he became secretary to the board of control, and was elected M.P. for Leeds. In 1834 he was appointed fifth member of, and legal adviser to the supreme council of India. In 1838 he returned to Britain, with that practical knowledge of Indian affairs of which he afterwards made so efficient use both in speech and essay. From September 1839 to September 1841 he was secretary at war. In January 1840 he was elected M.P., for Edinburgh. In 1842 he published his 'Lays of Ancient Rome.' His 'Essays' appeared in 1843 in 3 vols. In the government of Lord John, afterwards Earl Russell, he was, in July 1846, appointed paymaster-general of the forces, with a seat in the cabinet. In 1847, the electors of Edinburgh, by a majority, declined to re-elect him, and in May 1848 he ceased to be paymaster of the forces. In that year appeared the first two volumes of his 'History of England from the accession of James II.' In 1849 he was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and in 1850 the honorary appointment of professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy was conferred upon him. In 1852 he was spontaneously re-elected M.P. for Edinburgh. In 1853 he received from the king of Prussia the order of merit, which had been founded by Frederick the Great. The same year his 'Speeches' were published. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of his 'History of England' appeared. He was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Macaulay, Sept. 10, 1857. He died, unmarried, Dec. 28, 1859, and was buried in Westminster abbey. In 1862, a tablet, containing his name and the dates of his birth and death, and the words, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore," was placed over his grave. At his death his title became extinct.

MACCOLL, the name of a minor clan, settled chiefly around Loch Fyne, Argyleshire, a branch of the Macdonalds, among

whom Coll was a favourite Christian name. The Irish historians inform us that, on St. Patrick's day, 1501, there was fought a battle between the O'Neills and certain Scots, in which the latter lost a son of the laird of Aig, of the family of the Macdonnells, the three sons of *Coll* Mac Alexander, and about sixty common soldiers. The most famous personage so named was Sir Allaster MacColl Macdonald, commonly called Coll Coitach, or the left-handed, or Kolkittoch, lieutenant-general to the great marquis of Montrose (see vol. ii. p. 720). He was of the Macdonalds of Colonsay, whence his father had been expelled by the Campbells, and settled in the county of Antrim, in the province of Ulster.

The MacColls have the same badge as the Macdonalds, the French gorm or common heather. The latter great clan are of the race of Conn, a celebrated Irish king, called Conn of the hundred battles, hence they are called MacConnel, or Macdonell, and the name MacColl may be but a corruption of the former word.

Like many of the smaller septs who had settled in or near the territories of the Campbells, the MacColls were merged in that great race, and had scarcely an independent history of their own. They were among the clans who were arrayed against the clan Gregor, who called to their aid their distant friends, the Macphersons. Fifty of the latter at once hastened to their assistance, but on reaching Blair Athol, were informed of the battle of Glenfruin, in which the Macgregors were victorious. They accordingly retraced their steps to their own country, and in passing the dreary ridge of Drum Uachdar, they encountered a large body of the MacColls returning with a *creach*, or spoil, of cattle from Ross or Sutherland. A sanguinary battle took place on the side of Loch Garry, in which the Macphersons were the conquerors, with trifling loss, and the MacColls suffered severely, their leader and most of their men being killed. One of them, named Angus MacColl, displayed great strength and dexterity, and on the defeat of his clan, is said, while engaged in a hand to hand combat with a Macpherson, to have saved himself by leaping backward across a chasm so wide that even to attempt it by a forward leap was a hazardous venture.

This clan has produced a poet, whose Gaelic pieces rank very high in the Highlands; Evan M'Coll, born at Kenmore on Loch Fyne side in 1812. At a very early age he displayed an irresistible thirst for legendary lore and Gaelic poetry, and when he had reached his teens, his father, Dugald M'Coll, engaged a tutor for him, who not only taught him properly to read and understand English, but also awakened in him a taste for English literature. In the year 1837 he appeared as a contributor to the Gaelic Magazine, then published in Glasgow. His contributions were afterwards collected and published in a separate volume, entitled *Clàrsach nam Beann*, or the 'Mountain Harp.' Through the influence of Mr. Fletcher of Dunans and Mr. Campbell of Islay, M'Coll was subsequently appointed to a situation in the customs at Liverpool.

M'DIARMID, JOHN, an accomplished journalist and popular writer, the son of the Rev. Hugh M'Diarmid, minister of the Gaelic church, Glasgow, was born, it is said, in Edinburgh in 1790. He received a fair education at Edinburgh, and became a clerk in a counting-house in that city, connected with a bleachfield at Roslin. He next procured a situation in the head office of the Commercial bank, where he rose to a responsible position, which he retained for several years. During this time he attended such classes in the university as were accessible to his leisure hours, and pursued a course of instructive reading with great diligence. In the evenings he acted as amanuensis for two years to Professor Playfair, with so much satisfaction to the latter that the advantages of his classes and his library were offered to him and eagerly accepted.

Mr. M'Diarmid became a member of one of the college debating societies, and the "Edinburgh Forum," a society which held its meetings in public, and of which he became one of the leading speakers. Previous to 1817, he had contributed to the leading magazines of that day, many fugitive pieces, both in prose and verse. In 1815, when Edinburgh was illuminated in honour of the victory of Waterloo, a triplet, written by him, was exhibited, in letters of fire, over the door of a publishing house in that city, and acquired for the author no small degree of local fame. The same year, at the request of a fellow-clerk, some spirited lines, on the Battle of Waterloo, were written for the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Waterloo monument at Newabbey, near Dumfries, the first memorial of the great battle erected in the kingdom. The Waterloo lines having attracted attention, his services were sought by several of the leading publishers in Edinburgh, though he still retained his post in the bank.

"Mr. M'Diarmid's literary pursuits," says the memoir of him written by his son, "were now becoming of some value to him, in a monetary point of view. In 1816, he one day received for publications compiled for Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, the sum of fifty pounds, and an anecdote we can give as to its disposal will show that, along with independence of mind, generosity of nature entered largely into the composition of his character. He had just left his publishers' office, highly elated with the possession of so much money, when he encountered a brother poet, whose muse, though better known to fame than his own, failed, as is frequently the habit of the muse, to supply its possessor with the comforts of life. A tale of distress was told, and ere Mr. M'Diarmid's first prize in the walk of literature had continued for

half-an-hour in his pocket, it was transferred entire to that of his more needy friend, a destination whence it never returned."

In the end of that year (1816) he formed one of a trio who had resolved to set on foot a new weekly journal in Edinburgh, the other two being Mr. Charles Maclaren and Mr. William Ritchie. The project resulted in the establishment of the Scotsman, the first number of which appeared on the 25th January 1817. He retained for many years his share in the copyright, but the management devolved entirely on his two friends. In January 1817, Mr. M'Diarmid left Edinburgh to assume the editorship of the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, which had been established in 1809, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Duncan, minister of Ruthwell, and had been edited by him up to the period when Mr. M'Diarmid joined it. That paper professed no party politics, though leaning to liberal views; and was used mainly for promoting the benevolent schemes of its editor; amongst which his project for establishing Savings Banks, first made to the world through its columns in 1810, will for ever reflect lustre on the author and his newspaper.

The talent, intelligence, taste, and industry which Mr. M'Diarmid brought to his editorial labours, soon showed that he was admirably qualified for the position which he had now assumed. Interesting himself in agricultural matters and agricultural improvement, his weekly article on rural affairs became remarkable for variety of detail, and for the attractive forms in which that detail was presented to his readers. In this department he opened up a new branch of journalism, one at that time quite unheeded, but which now forms a most important feature in both the provincial and metropolitan press.

In 1820, Mr. M'Diarmid was offered the editorship of the *Caledonian Mercury*, the oldest established newspaper in Scotland. The liberal party in Dumfries, however, were unwilling to lose his services, and by the intervention of Mr. William Gordon, writer in that town, a new arrangement was made, by which he and Mr. M'Diarmid became jointly interested with Dr. Duncan in the property of the Courier. This partnership continued till 1837, when Mr. M'Diarmid became sole proprietor of the copyright. In 1843, he admitted his eldest son, Mr. William Ritchie M'Diarmid, to a partnership and share in the editorial duties of the newspaper, and appointed him also to be his successor.

In 1832, Mr. M'Diarmid acted as secretary to the Dumfries relief fund, when that town was first visited by the Asiatic cholera, and he ever took an active part in all the local charities of Dumfries. He was a firm and strenuous supporter of all the liberal measures brought forward during his editorial career, such as the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, carried in 1820; Roman Catholic Emancipation, in 1829; the Reform Bill, in 1832; and Free Trade, in 1848.

In 1817, he published an edition of Cowper's Poems, prefaced by a life of the poet. This book became very popular, and reached several editions. In 1820 the first volume of the 'Scrap Book' appeared—a book of selections and original contributions in prose and verse—which met with a still more extended circulation and fame. A second volume was soon required, and many successive editions of both were afterwards published. In 1825, Mr. M'Diarmid started the Dumfries Magazine, chiefly with a view to afford scope for local literary talent. This periodical lasted for three years. In 1823, an edition of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, with a memoir of the author by Mr. M'Diarmid, was published at Edinburgh, and in 1830 he printed and published in Dumfries his 'Sketches from Nature,' chiefly a selection from the pages of the Courier, and abounding in interesting descriptions of scenery and character pertaining to the district. He also contributed to the 'Picture of Dumfries,' an illustrated work published in 1832, a graphic account of the ancient burgh and its locality; and some minor works, such as a description of Moffat, and a life of William Nicholson, the Galloway poet, were thrown off in the intervals of his leisure.

It was as a journalist, however, that Mr. M'Diarmid particularly excelled. His extensive and minute acquaintance with agriculture, his boundless store of curious and amusing gossip relating to rural affairs, and even that honest love of the marvellous with which he was frequently charged, all contributed to render his name and his newspaper popular. A good story, a romantic inci-

dent, or the death of a 'character,' seldom escaped him, and he made the Courier at once the political organ of the district and the epitome of its daily history: the picture-book of its scenery and the biography of its leading men. "A tale of distress," says the Memoir by his son, "or an affecting incident, was certain to acquire a thrilling interest in his hands. About eighteen years before his death, a poor wandering female, carrying a baby in her arms, begged a night's lodging at a farm-house not far from Dumfries. She was sheltered in an outhouse, and in the morning the mother was found cold in death and the living infant still clinging to her bosom. His heart was touched by such a tale. He related it simply and affectingly, and in the London papers it met the eye of a lady of rank, then mourning the loss of an only daughter. She made inquiry if the little orphan was a female, and this happily being the case, she determined at once to adopt it. Though names were carefully concealed, that the child might never, in after life, learn its origin, the most respectable references were given to the parish authorities, who gladly gave up the child; and being carried to London, she was baptized into the Church of England with much ceremony, and became one of the members of a fashionable family."

In 1847 Mr. M'Diarmid was entertained at a public dinner by upwards of ninety of the residents of Dumfries and its neighbourhood, under the presidency of Sir James Stuart Menteth, baronet. On Friday, 12th November 1852, he was attacked with erysipelas, then very prevalent in Dumfries and its neighbourhood, and on the morning of Thursday, the 18th of that month, he breathed his last, in his 63d year. He had lost his wife two years previously, but left a family to mourn his loss. In the words of a clergyman who knew him long and well, it may be truly said of him that "he did more for Dumfries-shire, and, indeed, a large part of the south-west of Scotland, than perhaps any man living. Everything useful or promising in an agricultural or commercial point of view he powerfully and constantly encouraged; and none who had the good of his country or his native place at heart, ever solicited his patronage in vain. With the single exception of Burns, no man is more imperishably connected with Dumfries, and I am persuaded that the men of Dumfries will long and peculiarly cherish his memory." Of the life and writings of our great national poet he possessed a minute knowledge, enriched by numerous original anecdotes which he had from time to time collected. Soon after his arrival in Dumfries in 1817, he made the acquaintance of Burns' widow, and became her intimate friend and adviser, and ultimately her executor. He was also the friend and correspondent of the poet's sons. As a memorial of Mr. M'Diarmid, a sum of money was, after his decease, collected, in Dumfries and the neighbourhood, for the purpose of founding a bursary of £10 a-year in the university of Edinburgh, open for competition to students from the three counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.

MACDONALD of CLANRANALD, (additional. See vol. ii. p. 722.) The statement that John Moydartach, or John of Moydart, who became Captain of the Clanranald in 1530, was a natural son of Allastor or Alexander Allanson, appears to be founded on an assumption, that has been followed by almost every succeeding writer on the Highland clans, without being once satisfactorily proved. On the death of Ranald Bane, the 5th chief, John of Moydart was acknowledged by the clan Captain of Clanranald. Ranald Galda, or the stranger, (see vol. ii. p. 722,) being a minor, living with his mother's father, Lord Lovat, John, as next heir, managed and led the clan, and on the death of Ranald he became chief, but did not change the title under which he was known, viz., Captain of Clanranald. His mother, a Macintosh, and a chief's daughter, has her fair name established in the records of her own family, as well as in those of the Clanranald.

In 1824, an attempt was made by Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry, by an action in the court of session, to deprive Ranald George Macdonald of Clanranald, the direct descendant and representative of the Macdonald of Castletirrim or Islandtirrim, of the chiefship of the clan Donald, and to claim it for himself, in which he signally failed. Macdonald of Clanranald traces a lineal descent from the Macdonalds, kings of the Isles. About the end of the 14th century, the Clanranald lost many of its possessions. But it still retained extensive estates, and the admitted supremacy over the clan Macdonald, its head being uniformly addressed as Captain or Chief of Macdonald, or, as it is expressed in public instruments, *Dux* or *Princeps familiæ de Clanronald.* Their principal castle, or messuage, was the strong fortification of Castletirrim, or Islandtirrim, situated on a rocky promontory of Moydart. The family of Macdonald of Islandtirrim have always been acknowledged as Captains and Chiefs of Clanranald. In the records of the privy seal there occurs the following entry of a charter, granted July 2, 1534:—"Carta Joanni Macallaster de Elanterim, *Capitano de Clanranald*, et Mariote Mac Keane, suæ spousæ, in conjuncta infeodatione, et hæredibus inter ipsos legitime procreand." The Captain of the Clanranald here referred to was John Moydartach, above mentioned, the eldest son of Allastor Allanson, usually assumed to have been his natural son. His grandson, another John, in mak-

ing up his titles, served himself heir to his grandfather, John Moydartach, Captain of Clanranald, and to this service the then Glengarry was a witness.

In all the charters of the family and records of the Privy Seal where the Clanranald are mentioned, the same style and designation are invariably continued of *Capitanus* seu Princeps familiæ de Clanranald, or, occasionally, *Capitanus et Dux familiæ de Macranald.* In accordance with the feudal notions of allegiance and duty prevalent at the time, there are many deeds on record, in which the Macdonells of Glengarry admitted their subordination to Clanranald.

In the Privy Seal records, of date Aug. 26, 1548, there is an entry of a respite to various Highland chiefs and lairds for their treasonable absence from the Queen's army during the invasion of Scotland by the English under the lord-protector Somerset, and among those are included both the chief of the Clanranald, being the John Moydart Macalester of Castletirrim, said without adequate grounds to be illegitimate, and to whom the charter of 1534 was granted, and the laird of Glengarry, who are severally named and designed in these terms: "Ane respitt maid to Johne Myundwarte Macalester, *Capitaine of Clanranald,* Angus Macalester, his brother, Rorye Macalester, Allane Macalester, sone to the said Johne Myundwarte, Alester Mac Ane Vic Alester of Glengarrie," &c.

It has been remarked by Browne, that if the descendants of Donald, from whom the clan received its name, or even of John of the Isles, who flourished in the reign of David II., are to be held as constituting one clan, then, according to the Highland principles of clanship, the *jus sanguinis* rested in the male representative of John. By Amy, his first wife, daughter of Roderick of the Isles, John had 3 sons, John, Godfrey, and Ranald, but the last of these only left descendants, and it is from him that the Clanranald derive their origin. Lord Macdonald, the representative of the Macdonalds of Sleat, is said to descend from his second marriage.

Among the clans who fought at Bannockburn were the Macdonalds, under Angus, Lord of the Isles. They formed the reserve, and did good service to the cause of Scottish independence in that memorable battle. The Clanranald obtained their motto from the words, "My Hope is Constant in thee," addressed by Robert the Bruce to their ancestor Angus, on his making the final charge on the English.

The number of men which the Clanranald were able to bring into the field, given by President Forbes, viz., 700, is not a criterion of their force. The distance of the islands and want of swift boats, prevented, in the later wars of Montrose, Mar, and 1745, their men from being brought across, and therefore the muster-roll was from the mainland estates alone, little more than a third of the extent of the whole.

After the battle of Culloden, young Clanranald, (see vol. ii. p. 723, col. 2,) remained for some time in concealment in Moidart, waiting for an opportunity of escaping to the continent, and soon after got to Brahan Castle, the seat of the earl of Seaforth, where he met the young lady to whom he was betrothed, Mary, a daughter of Mr. Basil Hamilton of Baldoon, sister of the 4th earl of Selkirk, whose mother was a sister of his grandmother. This young lady he now married, and then proceeded to the Bay of Cromarty, where they embarked for London, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Black. Soon after they got safely to the continent. He may truly be said to have acted a disinterested part towards the Prince, as he was the only chief who would not accept a bond from him for his assistance. By the Prince, on his arrival in France, he was introduced to Louis XV., declaring that he was the only person who had served him without fee or reward. Soon after he got some military government from the court of France, and continued so employed until he became acquainted with Marshal Saxe, who appointed him his *aide-de-camp.* In the bill of attainder against the chiefs who had been engaged in the rebellion, which received the royal assent, June 4, 1746, *Ranald* Macdonald, younger of Clanranald, was, by mistake, named *Donald.* His friends took advantage of this, and after some years' delay he succeeded in recovering his estates. On 28th Nov. 1753, his father, who was then still alive, renounced his liferent in his favour. The younger Clanranald's wife, the lady above mentioned, Mary, daughter of Mr. Basil Hamilton, died 11th May 1750, and had a son, Charles James Somerlett, who died at the age of 5 years. He married, 2dly, Flora, daughter of Mackinnon of Mackinnon; issue, 2 sons and 3 daughters. Sons: 1. John, 2. James, lieutenant-colonel in the army. Daughters: 1. and 2. Margaret and Mary, both unmarried, 3. Penelope, wife of Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

John Macdonald, the elder son, by the 2d marriage, 17th chief, succeeded his father while still a mere youth. He afterwards obtained a commission and served as captain in the 2d dragoon guards. He died in 1794, at the early age of 29. He married, 1st, Katherine, daughter of Right Hon. Robert M'Queen of Braxfield, Lord Justice Clerk, issue, 3 sons. 1. Reginald or Ranald George, 2. Robert Johnstone, 3. Donald. He *m.* 2dly, Jean, daughter of Colin Macdonald, Esq. of Boisdale, his 2d cousin, grand-child of Alexander, 2d son of Donald, 14th chief of the family, without issue.

Reginald or Ranald George Macdonald, the eldest son, 18th chief, was educated at Edinburgh and at Eton College. On coming of age he received the command of the Uist or Long Island regiment of Inverness-shire local militia. In 1812, he married Lady Caroline Ann Edgecumbe, *dr.* of Richard, 2d earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Devonshire; issue, 1 son and 5 *drs.*

He is the 25th in the direct descent from Somerlett, King of the Isles, and Lord of Argyle and Kintyre, undoubted progenitor of all the Macdonalds in Scotland, and of course chief of that great and powerful clan.

Reginald John Macdonald, his only son, was born in 1820. He early entered the navy, and was made a post-captain in 1854. He was in command of a vessel on the west coast of Africa at the time of the Crimean war, and from July 1859 to August 1862 he commanded the western district of Scotland. He married in June 1855, the Hon. Adelaide Louisa, daughter of Lord Vernon; issue, 2 sons, Allan Douglas, born in April 1856, Angus Roderick, born in April 1858; and a daughter, Adelaide Effrida.

MACGEORGE.—Additional account of the origin of the family of Macgeorge (see vol. ii. p. 733), partly derived from a MS. account by the late Sir William Betham of the Herald's college.

The family of Macgeorge, for some time settled in Galloway, is a branch of the ancient and noble family of Bermingham, originally lords of Bermingham, in the county of Warwick, and afterwards barons of Athenry, in Ireland. In the reign of Edward III., Bermingham, baron of Athenry, assumed the Irish surname of *Macioris*, which signifies the 'son of Pierce,' from Pierce, the 3d baron of Athenry, according to Lodge, or, according to Dr. Petrie, from Pierce, the first baron, in the reign of Henry II. They were premier barons of Ireland. The title is at present dormant. Of this family a branch passed over to Scotland, and settled in Galloway, probably towards the middle of the 17th century. There the name *Macioris*, by an easy transition, became *Maciore* or *Macjore*, and in that form it was preserved till so late as the end of the 17th century, when the family adopted the name as it is now spelled and pronounced.

The following interesting account of the assumption by the lords of Athenry, of their Irish surname, is by Harris, the editor of Sir James Ware's Antiquities of Ireland:—"Upon the murder of William de Burgo or Bourke, third earl of Ulster, in 1333, and the confusion that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish customs and manners, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of MacWilliam; the Berminghams took the name of *MacIoris* from Pierce the son of Meiler Bermingham, who was one of the principal heads of the family in Ireland." Referring to the same event, Sir John Davis, in his Historical Researches, says: "About this time, viz., the latter part of the reign of Edward II. and the beginning of Edward III., the general defection of the old English into the Irish customs happened; for about that time they did not only forget the English language, and scorn the use thereof, but grew to be ashamed of their very English names, though they are noble and of great antiquity, and took Irish surnames and nicknames. Namely, the two most potent families of the Bourks in Connaught,—after the house of the Red Earl failed of heirs male,—called their chiefs MacWilliam Eighter and MacWilliam Oughter. And in the same province Bermingham, baron of Athenry, called himself MacYoris or MacIoris."

The curious and valuable Irish chronicle, known as the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' contains numerous historic notices of this once powerful family, and in all the lords of Athenry are mentoined only by their Irish surname of MacIoris.

The date of the settlement of the branch of the Berminghams in Scotland cannot be precisely fixed. According to Sir William Betham they passed over to the Western Highlands of Scotland, along with a branch of another noble family,—that of Macartny, and thereafter removed to the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, where, says Sir William, their Irish name of *Horish* or *MacIoris* was changed to Macgeorge. From this branch was descended John Macgeorge of Auchenreoch, who fought at Bothwell Bridge, the ancestor of the family of Macgeorge settled in the west of Scotland. A grand-daughter of this John Macgeorge married Joseph Macgeorge of Culloch, from whom is descended Colonel William Macgeorge, residing in London, who is the representative of the Culloch branch of the family.

The arms of Macgeorge, as described at vol. ii. p. 734, are those adopted by a particular branch. But the proper arms of the family are Parti per pale indented, or and gules; and the crest, an antelope head erased, argent, attired, or—being the armorial bearings of Bermingham, baron of Athenry, the head of the family. These are the arms borne by one of the families in the west of Scotland (of the Auchenreoch branch), as registered and confirmed in the books of Ulster King of Arms, with the following for a difference, viz., in the centre point of the shield, a crescent, ermine, and the antelope's head in the crest, gorged with a collar indented, gules.

MACKENZIE, DONALD, an enterprising merchant, was born in the north of Scotland June 15, 1783. At the age of seventeen he went to Canada, and joined the great North-west Fur Company, which had been formed at Montreal in the winter of 1783–84, in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company, and in their employment he continued eight years.

On the 23d June 1810, articles of agreement were entered into between Mr. Astor of New York, Mr. Donald Mackenzie and other 3 Scots gentlemen, acting for themselves and for the several parties who had agreed, or might agree, to become associated under the firm of 'The Pacific Fur Company.'

In July 1810, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Hunt, at the head of a band of adventurers who had engaged in the undertaking, set out from St. Louis, to make the overland route, up vast rivers, across trackless plains, and over the rugged barriers of the Rocky Mountains, to the mouth of the Columbia river. The distance by the route travelled was upwards of 3,500 miles, though in a direct line it does not exceed 1,800.

On arriving at their destination a small fort or trading post was immediately erected on the south bank of the Columbia river, and called Astoria, after Mr. Astor, the originator of the settlement. Besides the fort, it consisted altogether of about half-a-dozen log houses, on the side of a ridge which rises from the river to an altitude of 500 feet. This ridge was originally covered with a thick forest of pines, and the part reclaimed by the first occupants for their settlement does not exceed four acres.

Mr. Mackenzie was placed in charge of a post on the Shahaptan, in the midst of the Tushepaw Indians, a powerful and warlike nation divided into many tribes, under different chiefs. These savages possesssed innumerable horses, but, never having turned their attention to beaver trapping, they had no furs either for sale or barter. Game being scarce, Mackenzie, for subsistence, was obliged to rely, for the most part, on horse-flesh, and the Indians, in consequence, knowing his necessities, raised the price of their horses to an exorbitant rate. He was, therefore, both disgusted and disappointed with his situation, and on obtaining information of the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812, he resolved upon abandoning his post, and proceeding to Fort Astoria.

After a long journey, he suddenly appeared there, with all his people, "way-worn and weather-beaten," January 16, 1813. Mr. Duncan M'Dougal was then in charge of the establishment. After consulting with Mr. M'Dougal and other officials

there, it was determined to abandon the fort in the course of the following spring, and return across the Rocky mountains. In the meantime Mackenzie went back to Shahaptan, to remove his goods from thence, and buy horses and provisions with them for the caravan, across the mountains. He was accompanied by two of the clerks, Mr. John Reed, an Irishman, and Mr. Alfred Seton of New York. On their arrival they found that the post had been rifled by the Indians, and the goods carried off. Mackenzie was fortunate enough to recover part of the stolen property. He then returned to Astoria, where he arrived, with the other partners, on the 12th of June.

After another consultation, it was resolved, as two of the most influential of the partners disapproved of the design to break up and depart from Astoria, that Mr. M'Dougal should continue to hold it, with forty men, and that Mr. Mackenzie, with four hunters and eight common men, should winter in the abundant country of Wollamut, whence he might be enabled to furnish a constant supply of provisions to Astoria.

On the expected arrival of the frigate Phœbe and Isaac Tod, British ships, Mr. M'Dougal, on the 16th October, entered into an agreement with Mr. M'Tavish, of the North-west Company, to sell him, on their account, the whole stock of furs and merchandise of all kinds, in the country, belonging to the Company of which Mr. Astor was the head. On the morning of the 30th November, the British sloop of war Racoon, of twenty-six guns and 120 men, anchored in Baker's Bay, near the fort, and its commander, Captain Black, took possession of the place, on the part of Great Britain, and changed the name to Fort George. At the close of the war in 1814, in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, the settlement was restored to the United States, but the property, business and ports, remained in the hands of the North-west company, under the above-mentioned act of sale by Mr. M'Dougal. On the 4th April following, Mr. Mackenzie, with two of the partners and such of the persons employed at Astoria as had not entered into the service of the North-west Company, set out for New York, across the Rocky mountains. He had converted everything he could into available funds, which he conveyed, through an extensive wilderness, to Mr. Astor, and his friends asserted that to Mr. Mackenzie alone was that gentleman indebted for all that was saved from the ruin caused by the agreement entered into by Mr. M'Dougal with Mr. M'Tavish. The trade in peltries was forthwith engrossed by the North-west Company.

Mr. Mackenzie subsequently exerted himself to secure for the United States the exclusive trade of Oregon, but after a long negotiation with Mr. Astor, and, through him, with Messrs. Madison, Gallatin, and other leading individuals in and out of office, the matter was abandoned, and on the merging of the North-west Company in the Hudson's Bay Company in March 1821, Mr. Mackenzie joined the latter. He was immediately appointed one of the council and chief factor. "From that time," says Mr. Irving, "the Hudson's Bay Company enjoyed a monopoly of the Indian trade from the coast of the Pacific to the Rocky mountains, and for a considerable extent north and south. They removed their emporium from Astoria to Fort Vancouver, a strong post on the left bank of the Columbia river, about sixty miles from its mouth; whence they furnished their interior posts, and sent forth their brigades of trappers."

In August 1825, Mr. Mackenzie married a lady of the name of Adelegonde Humbert, and shortly after he was appointed governor of the Company. At this time he resided at Fort Garry, Red River settlement, where he remained till 1832, in active and prosperous business. At length, having amassed a large fortune, in August 1833 he went to reside in Mayville, Chautauque county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died January 20, 1851, leaving a widow and fourteen children. One of the latter was by a former wife.

M'KIRDY, formerly MACKURERDY, or MAKWRERDY, an ancient surname in Bute, Arran, and others of the Western Islands, and derived from their original inhabitants.

At a very early period the larger portion of the island of Bute belonged to the Mackurerdys, which was leased to them by James IV. in 1489, and in 1506 feued as crown lands, in one general charter of the 30th parliament. The charter shows that there were a total of 78 feuars, and of these 12 were Mackurerdys, 11 Bannachtynes, and 10 Stewarts. This charter is curious, as showing many remarkable Scottish surnames.

The properties in Bute feued to the Mackurerdys, with others, principally descended to Robert Mackurerdy, baron of

Garachty, who married Janet Fraser, and had several sons and daughters. He was drowned on a voyage between Bute and Ireland last century.

William, the eldest son, had no issue. John, the 2d son, married Grace Gregory, and had several children.

Alexander, the eldest of these, died unmarried. John, the 2d son, was possessed of considerable estates in British Guiana, at the close of last century, and eventually settled at Birkwood, Lanarkshire. He married in London, in 1802, Mary, eldest daughter of the deceased David Elliot, Esq., and had 3 sons and 2 daughters.

John Gregory M'Kirdy, the eldest son, succeeded to Birkwood. He married Augusta, eldest daughter of the deceased Captain James Bradshaw, R.N., M.P.

The second son was named Charles Clark Mackirdy. David Elliot Mackirdy, the 3d son, is a colonel in the army.

MATHESON (additional. See vol. ii. p. 121).—Of the SHINNESS branch of the Mathesons, so named from their having held that place as a wadset for several centuries, there are several notices in Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earldom of Sutherland, who mentions the family as chief of the name, A. D. 1616. Of this family was Colonel George Matheson, who accompanied Sir Donald Mackay of Farr, afterwards Lord Reay, into the service of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and obtained a grant of the family coat of arms from King Charles I. on the 5th October, 1639. In the last century the family was represented by Niel Matheson, born in 1700, died in 1775, having had an only son, Duncan Matheson, who died young, in 1746, from wounds received in a skirmish connected with the rebellion of 1745. He married Elizabeth Mackay of Mowdil. His widow married, 2dly, Dr. Archibald Campbell, with whom she emigrated in 1772 to America, and had a numerous progeny. Her youngest son, George Washington Campbell, was finance minister of the United States in 1813, and in 1818 was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg. Duncan Matheson had an only son, Capt. Donald Matheson, born in 1746, died 4th Feb. 1810, when the family ceased to occupy Shinness. This gentleman married Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mackay, minister of his native parish, Lairg, by whom he had three sons and six daughters.

Duncan Matheson, the eldest son, advocate, who died in 1838, married, in 1815, Annabella, daughter of T. Farquharson, Esq. of Howden, near Mid Calder, issue, 3 sons. 1. Donald Matheson of Grandon Lodge, Dorking, Surrey, now representative of the family, married Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Petley, R.N., issue, 3 sons, Duncan, Donald, and James Horace. 2. Hugh Mackay Matheson, merchant, London, married Agnes, daughter of David M'Farlane, Esq., Edinburgh, by whom he has an only daughter, Mary. 3. Thomas Matheson, merchant, Liverpool, married Annie, daughter of a gentleman of the name of Cropper, by whom he has no issue.

The 2d son, Sir James Matheson, Bart., F.R.S., of Achany and the Lews, born in 1796 at Lairg, married, in 1843, Mary Jane, fourth daughter of M. H. Perceval, Esq., of Quebec, without issue. For further information see vol. ii. p. 121.

MERCER, a surname of great antiquity, and of French origin. There were two families of the name in Scotland, viz., the Mercers of Innerpeffry, or the *Roys* (reds), and those of Aldie, the *Dhus* (blacks), Perthshire. Of these the former are said to be the elder. They seem to have acquired the lands of Innerpeffry in Strathern, extending along both banks of the Pow, from Abercairney to the Earn, including the present properties of Dollerie, Inchbreakie, Innerpeffry, &c., by intermarriage with the family of Malcolm de Innerpeffry, sheriff of Clackmannan in 1318.

Robert Mercer seems to have sold his lands to Thomas Oliphant of Dron before 15th June 1468, but this sale was evidently invalid, as there were complaints before the Lords auditors, and disputes for these lands down to the year 1595.

Alexander, eldest son of Robert, died a monk in the year 1469, and David, the 2d son, succeeded to the patrimony. He commenced suits for the recovery of his lands from the Oliphants, and in the Gask charter chest is a document dated 1484, by which David Mercer and his five sons, William, Vincent, George, Andrew, and James, declare that they will retain possession of Lord Oliphant's lands of Clathy until he pays them for the lands of Innerpeffry. The disputes seem to have been partially compromised about 1503, when John, Lord Drummond, gets a charter for Innerpeffry. As William Mercer, in 1500, and Andrew Mercer, in 1507, get lands as faithful servitors of the king, it is likely that Lord Drummond obtained them situations in the royal household, through the influence of his sister, Annabella, wife of King Robert.

William Mercer was probably the poet whom Dunbar commends in his 'Lament,' and seems also to have been court jester. Innerpeffry is now in the possession of Arthur Hay Drummond of Cromlix. Dollerie got into the possession of the Murrays about 1550, and is still in that family.

Peter Mercer, probably a brother of Alexander and David, obtained Inchbreakie, which had been mortgaged to his uncle Andrew, and sold it in 1503 to Lord Grahame, who gave this property to his 2d son, and his descendants still hold it.

From this date it is difficult to trace the family, but they are said to be represented by Mercer Henderson of Fordel, and General Alexander Cavalie Mercer of the Royal Engineers.

The Mercers (*Dhu*) of Aldie, or, as commonly pronounced, Awdie, have been connected with Perth from time immemorial. An inscription is said to be in their vault in the church of St. John in that city, which asserts that John Mercer died in 1280. This vault, according to tradition, was a royal grant to the family, in consideration of their having given one of the kings of Scotland, the Mills of Perth, or, as some say, the North and South Inches of Perth, two extensive meadows running along the bank of the Tay, north and south of the city, hence the two rhymes,

> "So sicker 'tis as anything on earth
> The Mercers aye are older than Old Perth."

And

> "Folk say the Mercers tried the town to cheat
> When for two inches they did win six feet."

The first founder of this baronial family was John Mercer, a wealthy merchant burgess of Perth, about 1340, at that time the metropolis of Scotland, which it ceased to be in 1482. He several times represented Perth in parliament, and was provost of that city in 1357, 1369, and 1374. He is mentioned in 1357 as procurator for Perth, to treat of the ransom for King David. He was frequently sent as ambassador to England, France, and Holland, and was held in high estimation by Charles V., (surnamed the Wise) King of France. He was a man of immense wealth, as may be supposed from the fact of his son having been able to raise a fleet of his own, in the year 1377, to avenge the captivity of his father.

It was to this circumstance, in all probability, that the rise of the family was due, as we find Andrew, who, in 1366, obtained a safe conduct as a Scottish merchant, was in 1377 admiral of Spain, in command of the allied fleets of Spain, France,

and Scotland, in an attack on Scarborough. It appears that, when returning to Scotland that year, his father, John Mercer, was driven by stress of weather upon the coast of England, and seized and confined in the castle of Scarborough, till an order from the English court effected his discharge. The earl of Douglas, from whom he held lands, calls him his vassal, or "man," (*homme*,) in a letter sent to King Richard, remonstrating upon the injustice of his seizure. His son, to revenge the injury, cruized before Scarborough with a fleet composed of French, Scots, and Spaniards, and captured several vessels. John Philpot, an opulent citizen of London, thereupon, we are told, took upon himself the protection of the trade of the kingdom, neglected by the Duke of Lancaster, who governed the kingdom in the minority of his nephew, and having hired 1,000 armed men, sent them to sea in search of Mercer, whom they took, with his prizes and 15 Spanish vessels, his consorts all richly laden. On January 1, 1378, Andrew Mercer got a safe conduct as "Armiger" of the King of Scotland. This might have been an office,—but if it was a title, it is probably the first recorded instance of an "esquire," a title only first known in England in the reign of Richard II.

In 1384, Andrew appears in the chartulary of Lennox as Sir Andrew. On April 28, the same year, he got forty merks furth of the customs of the burgh of Perth. Sir Andrew died in 1390–1.

His son, Sir Michael, was the ward of Walter Stewart, lord of Brechin, the king's brother, from 1391 to 1402. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Stewart of Durrisdeer, before 1396, in his minority. He died about 1440. He had two sons, Sir Andrew, and Robert, of Balief, ancestor of the Balief branch, which consisted of four Roberts in succession, the second of whom was ambassador to the king of the Romans, October 13, 1471, and the race became extinct in Robert, who died in 1583, without issue.

Sir Andrew, the elder son, besides other charters, got one for the barony of Meikleour, Perthshire, March 21, 1440–44, one for Kilgraston, Pitkeathly, and one-fourth of Lednoch, in the same county, Oct. 26, 1451, and one for Dumbarney, Nov. 19, 1455. He died in 1473. He had a son, Sir Laurence, and a daughter, Christian, who married Gilbert Skene of Skene.

Sir Laurence, the son, had a safe conduct to England from Edward IV., June 12, 1473. He married in 1475, Isobel, a daughter of Henry Wardlaw of Torry, and died in 1501. His widow married 2dly in 1504, Patrick Mercer of Inchbreakie. Sir Laurence had 2 sons and a daughter, Isobel, married to Robert Maule of Panmure.

Sir Henry, the elder son, married Margaret Douglas of Lochleven, and was killed at Flodden. His son, Laurence, carried on the main line, from which branched off the Mercers of Melgins and Saline, in 1588. Sir James, last of the Aldie line, died in 1671. He was one of his majesty's ordinary gentlemen ushers.

Sir Laurence Mercer of Melgins, married, 1st, Margaret, heiress of Aldie, from whom is descended Countess de Flahault, baroness Keith and Nairne, (see p. 236 of this vol.) female representative of Aldie; 2dly, Christian Kinloch. The Melgins line became extinct on the death of his son, Robert, in 1792. Robert Mercer, of the Saline branch, is now male representative of Aldie.

Robert, the 2d son of Sir Laurence Mercer and Isobel Wardlaw, was styled of Newton of Forgandenny. He married Helen, styled of Newton and Dalgetty in the "Book of Drummond," widow of James Oliphant, and youngest daughter of Edmund Chisholm of Cromlix, by his 2d wife, Isobel Drummond of Coldoch. Robert had three sons and a daughter Elizabeth, married to William Hay of Gourdie.

The eldest son, James, of Newton of Forgandenny, and Newton and Dalgetty, married Elizabeth Wemyss, and was ancestor of the Clevage line, which became extinct in Robert, who died at Perth in 1810

The second son was named William.

Andrew, the third son, married in February 1562, Mariot, daughter of Adam Blackwood, merchant burgess of Perth. He had a charter from his uncle, William Chisholm, bishop of Dunblane, for lands near Perth, December 20, 1563; pending reference to the Pope, charter not confirmed till January 22, 1566. He was admitted a merchant burgess of Perth, Jan. 18, 1567, and appointed by John, earl of Montrose, sheriff-depute of Perthshire, together with John Grahame of Balgowan, October 5, 1585. He had 3 sons, William, James, and Laurence.

William, the eldest son, married Helen Drummond, and was ancestor of the Potterhill line, extinct in William, who died about 1740, leaving four daughters.

Laurence, the third son, born in 1578, matriculated at St. Andrews in 1596, and graduated in 1601. He was admitted to the ministry in 1607, and became parson of Fossaway, in which parish Aldie is, in 1609. He died about 1653. He married February 8, 1619, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Edmond Mylis, parson of Cleish, and had 2 sons and 2 daughters, the latter twins.

Laurence, the elder son, born in 1622, was admitted minister of Fossaway in 1654, and died about 1658.

Edmond, the second son, born in 1625, sat on an assize at Crook of Devon in 1662, as Edmond Mercer, at Balridrie, in the parish of Muckart.

Laurence had a son, also named Laurence, born about 1657. He was admitted minister of Gask, December 10, 1680, but was removed, by order of the privy council, in 1690, when he became factor of Aldie. He died January 30, 1720 He married in 1706, Jean, only daughter of William Lindsay, bishop of Dunkeld, and relict of James Lindsay of Dow Hill her cousin. She was styled Lady Pitteuchar, from an estate which her second husband possessed. Laurence had three sons.

James Francis of Pitteuchar, the eldest son, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, was killed by a cannon-ball, August 13, 1756, when defending Fort Oswego, of which he was in command, against a French force under Montcalm. (See *Smollett's History of England*, p. 577.) He left no issue.

Laurence, the second son, predeceased his elder brother, at Kingston, Jamaica, in August 1742, without issue.

William, the third son, born October 1, 1717, succeeded to Pitteuchar, on the death of Colonel James, in 1756. He had a charter of Potterhill from the earl of Kinnoul, April 16, 1768. He died at Potterhill, January 16, 1785. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Swan, a son of Charles II. When asked why he had not ennobled him, as he had his other children, the king replied, "I did not dare to make a *deuck* (Scotch for duck), of him, but I made a nobler bird," namely a Swan. William had ten sons and three daughters.

Laurence James, the eldest son, and 3d child, born January 10, 1752, succeeded to Potterhill on the death of his father in 1785. He entered the Bengal civil service, and was chief judge at Burdwan. He died there, August 20, 1791, and was described as "the upright judge."

James, the 2d son and 4th child, died young.

William, the 3d son and 5th child, born January 8, 1755, joined the 19th regiment at Gibraltar in 1769, and sold out at Dublin. Having got a cadetship to India, he sailed under a letter of exchequer, on board of "The Mount Stewart." Captured on the voyage, he was carried to Spain,

and exchanged. He was afterwards a captain in the 5th Bengal cavalry, and as major he commanded the body guard of Warren Hastings, governor-in-chief of India. He died at Ghazepore, August 3, 1801. He married in 1788, Barbara, daughter of Robert Forbes of Corse, Banffshire, and had 2 sons and 4 daughters.

James Francis, the 4th son and 6th child, born August 28, 1756, joined the 64th regiment in America, and July 29, 1796, became lieutenant-colonel of the 22d regiment. He died at Perth, April 26, 1809. He married Clarinda O'Grady, without issue.

George and Graeme, the next two sons, died in infancy.

Graeme Mercer of Mavisbank, the 7th son and 10th child, born July 4, 1764, entered the Bengal service as assistant-surgeon, and was the East India Company's resident at Scindiah's court. He accompanied Lord Lake as diplomatic agent. He died unmarried at Mavisbank, October 6, 1841, and was buried at Lasswade.

John, the 8th son and 11th child, born September 13, 1766, was a lieutenant of marines. He died unmarried, April 1794, from the effects of a wound received at Guadaloupe.

Thomas, the 9th son and 12th child, born June 16, 1769, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Bengal, and died unmarried, August 15, 1833.

George, the 10th son and 13th child, was the first of the Gorthy branch. Of him afterwards.

The children of Captain William Mercer and Barbara Forbes were, 1. Anne Abernethy, born at Calcutta, January 15, 1794, and married in 1813, at Broughty Ferry, Charles M'Grigor, brother of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., chief of the army medical department. Her husband died March 15, 1841, being a retired lieutenant-colonel in her majesty's service. 2. Eliza Forbes, born October 17, 1795, married at Perth November 15, 1809, Richard Charles Blunt, second son of Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart., of Blunt Hall, Sussex. He died at Bretlands House, Surrey, January 16, 1846. His son, Sir Charles, succeeded as 6th baronet. 3. William Drummond, born at Benares, Bengal, October 16, 1796, joined the 70th regiment in Canada in 1814, and became major of the 16th Lancers in India. He married Anne Elliot, eldest daughter of George Mercer of Gorthy, issue, a son, William Lindsay, born in Edinburgh April 23, 1858, and a daughter, Anna Graeme, born in Edinburgh September 25, 1854. 4. Louisa, born at Cawnpore, May 30, 1798, married February 23, 1819. Alexander Brodie, manager of the Bank of Scotland, Stirling. 5. Charlotte Simpson, born at Cawnpore, June 29, 1799, married June 30, 1817, Robert Lockhart, of Castlehill and Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. He died November 2, 1850. 6. James, born August 18, 1800, died in infancy.

George Mercer of Gorthy, above mentioned, and of Dryden and Mavisbank, born July 21, 1772, entered, when young, into the East India Company's service as midshipman, and was sometime engaged in mercantile pursuits in India. He was one of the 14 gentlemen, principally of Hobart Town, who, on June 13, 1835, entered into an indenture of association for the colonization of Port Phillip, now Victoria, New South Wales, which had been acquired by treaty with the native chiefs on the 6th of that month. In the capacity of shareholder and as agent for the Geelong and Dutigalla association, though he was never in Australia, he conducted the correspondence with the colonial secretary, at that time Lord Glenelg, his first letter being dated Dryden House, by Edinburgh, January 26, 1836, accompanying which were various documents, including the originals of two treaties, executed in triplicate, entered into with the aboriginal chiefs, possessors of the territory in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip, and a map of the territories ceded by the head men of the Dutigalla tribe. On the part of the association, he solicited a recognition and confirmation by the crown of the treaties executed by the native chiefs, or a royal grant of the territories, as feudatories of the British crown. The colonial secretary, on the ground that the territory acquired by the association was part of the colony of New South Wales, declined to confirm, on the part of the crown, the arrangement entered into with the native chiefs, or to accede to their other request, but allowed the association £7,000 as compensation for the expenses they had incurred. It was not till July 1, 1851, that Port Phillip became an independent colony, under the name of Victoria. Mr. Mercer married at Allyghur, East Indies, in 1810, Frances Charlotte, daughter of John Reid, Esq., Bengal medical service, and died Dec. 7, 1853. His widow died April 24, 1862, at Woodcot rectory, Oxfordshire, and is there interred. They had 14 children, viz.

1. Graeme Reid Mercer of Gorthy, born August 29, 1812, and was sometime in the Ceylon Civil Service. He married July 5, 1854, Catherine, daughter of James Hay, Esq. of Colliepriest, and the Lady Mary Hay.

2. A daughter, died 1813. 3. George Duncan, a lieutenant in the 45th regiment of Bengal Infantry. 4. Anne Elliot, already mentioned as wife of her cousin, William Drummond Mercer. 5. Frances Georgina, married June 14, 1842, George Falconer, Esq. of Carlowrie, captain 33d regiment. 6. Harriet Jane. 7. William Thomas, educated at the university of Oxford, of which he is M.A. In July 1862, he was appointed governor of Hong Kong, China. He married April 23, 1862, Mary Philips Nind, 3d daughter of Rev. P. Nind, vicar of Woodcot, Oxfordshire. 8. John Henry, married December 11, 1861, Annie Catherine, 2d daughter of James Anstruther, Esq. 9. Charles, died on the 25th of July, 1826. 10. Charles M'Whirter, captain Bengal Horse Artillery. 11. Emily Eliza. 12. Louisa Rachel. 13. Laurence James, civil engineer Madras. 14. Charlotte Catherine.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Mercer, born about 1605, who is supposed to have been of a branch of the Mercers settled in Aberdeenshire, was the author of 'Angliæ Speculum,' or England's Looking Glasse, London, 1646, 'News from Parnassus,' 1682, and other small publications in doggerel verse. From an account of him in the 'Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,' 1860, written by David Laing, Esq., vice-president of that society, we learn some particulars of him. At the age of 15 he fled from school to the continent and embraced the military profession. Referring to this period of his life in his 'News from Parnassus,' he says:

> "Before my sight four times six years had seen,
> Throughout six kingdoms had my body been,
> Bore arms in each."

He returned to Scotland before 1630, as on June 28 of that year, a letter of presentation was granted by Charles I., in his favour, "to the parsonage and vicarage of the teyndis, &c., of the kirk and parochine of Glenholme," &c., one of the prebends attached to the chapel royal of Stirling. "Whether," says Mr. Laing, "this presentation was confirmed is uncertain. Probably not, it was at least not requisite for the presentee to hold any orders in the church, the only qualification, if any such were required, was a knowledge of music. Various instances might be quoted of similar benefices having been conferred for a period of seven years, for the purpose of enabling a youth to pursue his academical course."

About 1638 he was engaged in the military service in Ireland. During the civil wars he took the part of the parliament, and obtained from Robert, earl of Essex, general of the parliamentary forces, a commission as captain of horse. In 1646, it appears from a poem in his 'Angliæ Speculum,' in the form of a petition to the lords and commons, and the lord mayor and common council of London, that he was reduced to great distress, by the arrears of pay due to him, amounting to £900; one-half or a third part of which he earnestly solicits for the relief of his necessities. On March 20, 1643, he had presented a petition to the House of Commons, for payment of his arrears, but was referred from one committee to another, and from parliament to the mayor and aldermen of London, and all the time was left in great destitution. He was afterwards again employed, under Cromwell, in Ireland, and raised to the rank of lieutenant by Cromwell. In the spring of 1650, he returned to Scotland, still in reduced circumstances, and the commission of the General Assembly recommended a collection for him by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. After the restoration, like a great many others, he visited Charles II. at Whitehall. On the appointment of Lord Roberts, Baron of Truro, as governor of Ireland, September 18, 1669, Colonel Mercer printed a "Welcom in a poem to his Excellency," &c., Dublin, 1669. Another unique production preserved in the Grenville collection in the British Museum, attributed to him, is entitled 'The Moderate Cavalier; or the soldier's Description of Ireland and of the Country Disease, with Receipts for the same. A book fit for all Protestant houses in Ireland," 1675, 36 pages, 4to.

In 1672 he revisited Scotland, in consequence of a proposal for a marriage betwixt his eldest son and Grizzel Mercer, heiress of the barony of Aldie, but owing to the change of mind of the lady's mother, no marriage took place. Colonel Mercer, therefore, raised an action of damages before the court of session, for breach of a verbal treaty of marriage, and expenses. While the case was in dependence, he prepared, as a new year's gift to the judges, a series of encomiums, entitled 'A Compendious Comparison of the Lives and Lawes of the Senators of Rome, with the Lives and Lawes of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Edinburgh, in familiar lines and poems.' Edinburgh, 1673, MS., 4to, pp. 34, Advocate's Library. On December 14, 1675, the judges decided that, as there was no marriage contract or written agreement, a mother's verbal assurance was not binding, but as he had been invited to Scotland for the proposed alliance, he was entitled to expenses. He returned to Ireland, but the date of his death is uncertain. He was four times married, his first and last wives being widows.

The slogan or war cry, and now the motto, of the Mercers of Aldie, is, "Ye gret pule," that is, the great pool, or the sea, said to have had its origin in the attack at Scarborough, by Sir Andrew Mercer in 1377. Their crest is a crane crushing a snake or water serpent.

MILLER, PATRICK, of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, whose name is associated with the invention of the steamboat, was born at Glasgow in 1731. He was the youngest son of William Miller, Esq. of Glenlee, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and brother of Sir Thomas Miller, who was created a baronet, and lord president of the court of session, in 1788. Possessing unusual genius and ability, he was the sole architect of his own fortunes, having started in life without a sixpence—as he used to boast—and with nothing but a good education wherewith to make his way in the world. In his youth, as a sailor, he visited many parts of the globe, including the countries of the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and America. He afterwards became a banker in Edinburgh, and having realized a handsome fortune, he purchased the estate of Dalswinton, building on it an elegant mansion, subsequently the seat of James Mac-Alpine Leny, Esq.

For nearly thirty years he was deputy-governor of the Bank of Scotland, which he placed on the eminent position it now occupies by entirely altering its system of exchanges with London.

He devoted his leisure to the sciences of navigation, artillery, and agriculture, and in all three he made discoveries from which the most important advantages have been derived by the world at large. First amongst these stands the steamboat, of which he was the originator, though the honour of this great invention James Taylor (see page 551 of this volume) and William Symington have each claimed. These were both employed by him, Symington having been introduced to Mr. Miller by Taylor. In February, 1787, Mr. Miller published a pamphlet, in which he distinctly announced his belief in the practicability of using steam as a motive power for the propulsion of vessels,—at the same time intimating his intention of trying the experiment of so propelling boats; and in October, 1788, he did try the experiment on a small scale at Dalswinton, with the most perfect success,—repeating it on a larger one in December, 1789, on the Forth and Clyde canal. The engine used by him in the first of these experiments is now preserved in the Kensington Patent Museum, for which it was obtained by Bennet Woodcroft, Esq., F.R.S., author of 'The Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation,' who spent a large sum of money in the search for it, and subsequent restoration of such of its parts as were missing when he discovered it.

The ancient corporation of the Trinity House, Leith, unanimously voted Mr. Miller the freedom of that body, on the occasion of his presenting them with a copy o his pamphlet, in which the

practicability of using steam for purposes of navigation was first suggested by him.

Double and triple boats were amongst Mr. Miller's numerous inventions, and he likewise invented paddle wheels, which are not very dissimilar from those in use on the steamers of the present day. He took a patent for paddle-wheel boats of the description just mentioned in May, 1796, but it does not appear that he ever derived any benefit from it. A plurality of masts was a favourite idea of his, and we find that, in 1786, he built a double vessel, with paddle-wheels moved by manual labour, which had five masts. This vessel, armed with carronades—another of his inventions—he offered to the government of the day; and on their declining the offer, presented it to Gustavus III., king of Sweden, who acknowledged it by an autograph letter of thanks, enclosed in a magnificent gold box, which also contained, as a gift from his majesty, a small packet of turnip seed, whence sprung the first Swedish turnips ever grown in Great Britain.

Although Mr. Miller,—from having been the first man in modern days who constructed guns with chambers, to which he gave the name of carronades, in consequence of his having had them cast at the Carron foundry,—is generally considered the inventor of that species of ordnance, he himself always gave the credit of the idea to Gustavus Adolphus the Great; and indeed most of the first pieces cast for him had Latin inscriptions on them to that effect. He went to very great expense with his experiments on these guns, which he tried of all calibres, from 2-pounders up to 132-pounders. With one of the latter he obtained a range of above 5,000 yards. He was not content with testing his invention (if so it may be called) in the usual way, but actually proved it practically by fitting out a privateer (the 'Spitfire'), armed with sixteen of his 18-pounder carronades, and sending her on a cruise in the Channel, at the mouth of which she was captured by a French frigate (the 'Surveillante,' 36), after a hard-fought action, in which the frigate had sixty or seventy men killed and wounded, and had to run for port with between four and five feet water in her hold.

Mr. Miller's inventions and experiments in navigation and gunnery alone cost him above £30,000, but what he spent on his agricultural improvements and experiments has never been ascertained, though it is believed to have been very large.

He contrived the first drill plough ever used in the United Kingdom, also a thrashing-machine worked by horses, and an iron plough. He likewise introduced the feeding of cattle on steamed potatoes, and the dressing of land with kiln-burnt clay as a substitute for lime. But the improvement in agriculture which he considered the most important was the cultivation of fiorin grass, the great value of which was first brought to notice by the Rev. Dr. Richardson of Clonfeckle, in Ireland. Off land which had not previously let for more than a shilling an acre, Mr. Miller got crops of fiorin grass hay, which brought at auction nearly as much as the best wheat land on the Dalswinton estate.

Mr. Miller was so highly thought of as a practical agriculturist, that one of the agricultural societies of Scotland presented him with two splendid silver vases, bearing suitable inscriptions.

He died at Dalswinton, December 9, 1815, and was interred in the Greyfriars' churchyard, Edinburgh. He had married early in life, and had several children, of whom three sons and two daughters survived him, viz.: Patrick, member of parliament in 1789–90 for Dumfries-shire; William, an officer of the Royal horse guards (blue), Janet, married to John Francis, 15th earl of Mar; Jean, married to Leslie Grove Jones, an officer of the Grenadier guards; Thomas Hamilton, an advocate at the Scottish bar. In 1862 was printed at London, 'A Letter to Bennet Woodcroft, Esq., F.R.S., vindicating the right of Patrick Miller. Esq. of Dalswinton, to be regarded as the first inventor of Practical Steam Navigation. By Major-general Miller, C.B., late of the Madras artillery.'

MORVILLE, the surname of a high feudal family, of Anglo-Norman origin, which, in the twelfth century, was one of the most eminent in Scotland. The surname is supposed to have been assumed from the village of Morville, on the water of Aire, in the province of Picardy, France. The first of the name on record in Scotland, Hugh de Morville, came from Burgh on the Sands, in Cumberland, about the year 1100, and acquired extensive possessions in Tweeddale, Lauderdale, the Lothians, Clydesdale, and more especially in Cunningham, Ayrshire. He also held the hereditary office of lord-high-constable of the kingdom. He was a witness to the *Inquisitis Davidis*, 1116.

In 1138, he was one of the witnesses to a charter of protection then granted by David I. to the monks of Tynemouth. In 1140, he founded the celebrated abbey of Kilwinning, in Cunningham, nearly the whole of which district belonged to him, and endowed it with revenues so ample that few temporal lordships at the time were so valuable. About 1150, he founded Dryburgh abbey, four miles from Melrose, on the north bank of the Tweed. He died in 1162. By his wife, Beatrice de Beauchamp, he is said to have acquired still greater possessions than his own. Probably the Tweeddale property came by her, as, according to the Chronicle of Melros, she obtained a charter of confirmation for the new foundation of Dryburgh Abbey from David I. He had a son, Richard de Morville, and a daughter, Johanna, the wife of Richard de Germin.

Many of de Morville's principal vassals came from England, and from the chief of them sprung some of our noble and baronial families, such as the Cunninghams, the Rosses, the Loudouns, the St. Clairs, the Maitlands, and others. The great barony of Kilmaurs he conferred on Warnebald, the first of the family of Cunningham, afterwards earls of Glencairn. This was in the reign of Alexander I., betwixt 1107 and 1124.

Hugh de Morville's only son, Richard de Morville, lord of Cunningham and high-constable of Scotland, was principal minister of William the Lion. In the year of his father's death, he confirmed a donation by Robert, son of Warnebald, to the church of Sancta Maria of Kelso. He also granted a charter to James de Loudoun, of the barony of Loudoun and others. He died in 1189. By his wife, Avicia de Lancaster, (or de Corbet, according to Nisbet, who says she died in 1191,) he had a son, William, and two daughters, Eva and Maud, the latter married to Stephen, an ancestor of the Glencairn family.

William de Morville, the son, lord-high-constable of Scotland, granted a new charter to James de Loudoun of the lands of Loudoun. He died, without issue, in 1196, and was succeeded in his large domains by his elder sister, Eva, Ela, or Elena de Morville. This lady married Roland, lord of Galloway, who, in her right, became possessed of all the lands and honours of her family, also constable of Scotland and lord of Cunningham, (the latter afterwards one of the titles of the Prince of Scotland,) for which he paid, as a duty of homage, 700 merks to King William the Lion.

Their son, Allan, lord of Galloway and Cunningham, and constable of Scotland, died in 1234, without male issue. By his first wife, daughter of Hugh de Lacy, he had a daughter, Elena, married to Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, in her right constable of Scotland and proprietor of a considerable share of the de Morville estates, particularly in Cunningham. By his second wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of David, earl of Huntington, next brother to King William the Lion, he had two daughters, Dervigalda or Devorgille, and Christian. The former married in 1233, John Baliol, lord of Bernard's castle, county Durham, who in consequence became lord of Galloway and proprietor of the greater part of the de Morville lands in Cunningham. John Baliol, some time king of Scotland, was thus a great-grandson of the family.

The name of de Morville has been lost in Scotland since the 13th century. Even the place of residence of Hugh de Morville, the progenitor of this once princely race, in spite of all his possessions, is now unknown. The English baron, Hugh de Morville, who was concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, December 29, 1170, was of the same family as the de Morville who settled in Scotland.

MURCHISON, softened from *Murdockson*, the name of a minor clan in Lochalsh, Ross-shire, in Gaelic called *Eilan Calmaon*, it is supposed from their being long the governors of Eilean Donnan Castle, the place where Donald Gorme of Sleat met his death in 1539, (see vol. ii. p. 548,) *Calm* signifying a pillar, fort, or strength, and *aon* a person. Some of them have changed their name to Dove, from the erroneous impression that the word is *Calaman*, which is the Gaelic for a pigeon. The castle of Eilan Donnan is also called Seafort, from its being built on an island, surrounded by water at full tide, and from it the earls of Seaforth derive their title.

The Murchisons fought under the Mackenzies and carried their banners. They are descended from Murdoch or Murcha, who received a charter of the lands of Kintail from David II., in 1362.

Colonel Donald Murchison of Auchtertyre, Lochalsh, commissioner to William, 5th earl of Seaforth, was, during the period in which he lived, the military leader of the Mackenzies, Maclennans, and M'Raes, in their opposition to the government forces from 1719 to 1726. He is mentioned at page 69 of this volume, (article MACRAE.) as having successfully defended the lands of Seaforth, during the time their forfeiture lasted, and collecting the Seaforth rents, conveyed them to France, and delivered them to the earl, then in exile. All his movements were narrowly watched by government, and a reward offered for his apprehension, with a description of his person, which was posted up at all the ports, so that he might be captured at sea. General Wade wrote often, with very particular information, to government about him, and in one of his communications he gives an account of Colonel Murchison's entry into Edinburgh, with a numerous band of Highlanders. He encountered much annoyance from the Monroes, Rosses, and Mackays, and other loyal clans. Having lost his right-hand man *Tuach of Conon*, he was always in a state of warfare, but his wariness and tact invariably brought him out of danger.

The anecdotes of his feats are numerous, and a written record of his exploits is in the hands of Sir Roderick Murchison, a distant relative of the colonel, collected by Dr. Murchison of Tarradale, near Beauly, as related by his father, the grandfather of Sir Roderick. He lived at Auchtertyre, Lochalsh, and died at a great age. The colonel was at length captured at sea, on his return from France, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. King George I. visited him personally, and upon promise that in future he would be as faithful to him as to his own chief, gave him his liberty, and bestowed upon him a great part of the lands possessed by Seaforth in Kintail. About the same time peace and pardon for Seaforth and his clan were obtained by the aid of Marshal Wade. In an interview with the earl, after his return, his lordship upbraided him with taking possession of his land, and is even said to have broken open his charter-chest in the colonel's absence, and carried off his title deeds. "Donald," said the earl, "would not less land by far have satisfied you." "I thought," replied the colonel, "that Seaforth could never grudge me what his majesty has granted, after all the toils, hardships, and narrow escapes with my life, I have had in your cause." The colonel's indignation and agitation were so extreme that he burst a blood-vessel, went over to Conon, to the house of the widow of his old friend *Tuach*, where he died. Seaforth visited him before his death, and asked him if he should like to be buried in the Seaforth tomb. He replied that she who gave him a bed to die in would give him a grave to lie in. He left a brother, Murdoch Murchison, who was wounded at Culloden, and married Mary, daughter of the

Rev. Finlay M'Rae, first reformed minister of Kintail, by whom he had a family.

Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, D.C.L., of this family, has distinguished himself as a geologist. The eldest son of Kenneth Murchison, Esq. of Tarradale, Ross-shire, by his wife, the sister of General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart., G.C.H., he was born at Tarradale, in 1792. Educated at Durham Grammar School and at the military College of Marlow, he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the universities of Cambridge and Durham. In 1807 he entered the army as an officer in the 36th foot, and took part in the battles of Vimeira and Corunna, &c. He was afterwards on the staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and, lastly, was captain 6th Dragoons. In 1816 he left the army, and was induced, about 1818, by Sir Humphry Davy to devote himself to science. In 1828, in company with Sir Charles Lyall, he examined the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne, &c. In 1831, he applied himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales, and after five years' labour, succeeded in establishing what he named (from occupying those counties which formed the ancient kingdom of the Silures) the Silurian system, comprehending a succession of strata lying beneath the old red sandstone, and seeming to lie in close approximation to the deposits that preceded the existence of plants and animals. In 1837, he published his 'Silurian system of Rocks.' In 1841, the Czar Nicholas decorated him with the order of the second class of St. Anne, in diamonds, and subsequently gave him a magnificent colossal vase of Siberian avanturine, mounted on a column of porphyry, with this inscription, "Gratia Imperatoris totius Rossiæ, Roderico Murchison, Geologiæ Rossiæ Exploratori, 1842." In 1846, under the countenance of the Imperial government, in company with Professor Sedgwick and M. de Verneuil, he commenced a geological survey of the Russian empire; on completing which the emperor conferred upon him the grand cross of the order of St. Stanislaus. In 1845, he published, in two vols., his 'Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains,' and in 1846, he received the royal license to accept the Russian orders, and was knighted. To the transactions of various scientific bodies, Sir Roderick has contributed upwards of 100 memoirs. In 1844, he instituted a comparison between the rocks of Eastern Australia and those of the auriferous Ural mountains, and was the first who publicly declared his opinion that gold must exist in Australia. Has been four times president of the Geological Society, and also of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1846, he was president of the British Association. He was an F.L.S., M.I.A.S St.P., and M.A.B. and C., as well as a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and honorary member of the R.S.E., the R.I.A., &c. In 1855, he *s.* Sir H. De la Beche, in the office of director of the Museum of Practical Geology, as well as director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. After that period his attention was directed to home geology, but especially to that of the north of Scotland. In 1866 he was created a bart. of the United Kingdom, and *d.* Oct. 22, 1871, in his 80th year.

P.

PATON, George, an eminent antiquary, son of John Paton, bookseller, Edinburgh, born in 1720, was a clerk in the custom-house, at a small salary. Both he and his father were collectors of curious works on the literature, history, and topography of Scotland. He died March 5, 1807. His valuable library was sold by auction in 1809, and his MSS., prints, coins, &c., in 1811. Of the 'Paton correspondence,' preserved in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, two small volumes were published, in 1829, and 1830, crown 8vo. Two large volumes of Mr. Paton's letter to Gough are also in the Advocates' Library.

R

Rae, a surname, conjectured to be the same as *Reay*, a parish on the north coast of the counties of Caithness and Sutherland. The name, says a writer in the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland,' is supposed to be a corruption of *Mein Reidh*, or *Miora*, two Gaelic terms signifying smooth and plain. The most probable derivation, however, is, that Reay is a corruption of *Urray*, the name of a British hero, who inhabited the castle called, to this day, Knock Urray The ancient orthography of the parish was Re or Rae.

David Rae, an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, by the title of Lord Eskgrove, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom on 27th June, 1804. He was the son of the Rev. David Rae, an episcopal clergyman at one period in St. Andrews, and afterwards in Edinburgh, by his wife Agnes, a daughter of Sir David Forbes of Newhall, baronet, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Newhall, brother of the celebrated Duncan Forbes of Culloden, lord president of the court of session. Born in 1729, Lord Eskgrove acquired his classical education at the university of Edinburgh, where he studied for the bar, and on 11th December 1751 was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates. He very early obtained considerable practice, and when the celebrated Douglas cause was before the court he was appointed one of the commissioners for collecting evidence in France, and in that capacity accompanied Lords Monboddo and Gardenstone, then advocates, to Paris, in September 1764. He was elevated to the bench, on the death of Lord Auchinleck, 14th November 1782, and succeeded Lord Kennet, as a lord of justiciary, 20th August, 1785. His judicial title of Lord Eskgrove was assumed from the name of a small estate which he possessed near Inveresk, in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh. On the death of Lord Braxfield in 1799, he was appointed lord-justice-clerk, 1st June that year. That high office he filled with ability and integrity of character, but only enjoyed his baronetcy four months, as he died 23d October 1804, in his 80th year. He had married, in 1761, Margaret, daughter of Dugald Stewart, Esq. of Blairhall, a near relative of the earl of Bute and of Lady Ann Stewart, daughter of Francis, earl of Moray, and had two sons and a daughter.

The elder son, David, second baronet, entered early into the army, and was at one time lieutenant-colonel of the Middlesex militia. He married the daughter of Oliver Colt, Esq. of Auldhame, and had four daughters. Dying without male issue, he was succeeded by his brother, the Right Hon. Sir William Rae of St. Catherines, third and last baronet of this family. Sir William was a school-fellow and fellow-student of Sir Walter Scott at the High school and university of Edinburgh, and an intimate friend of his through life.

He was called to the bar in 1791, and for many years was sheriff of Mid Lothian. On the promotion of Lord Meadowbank to the bench in 1819, he was appointed lord-advocate for Scotland, an office which he held during all the subsequent tory ministries. On the accession of Earl Grey's ministry in 1830, he retired with his colleagues, but again became lord-advocate during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834 and 1835, and in 1841 was reappointed. He was M.P. for the Crail burghs in Fife, from 1820 to 1826; for Harwich, from 1827 to 1830, for Portarlington, in 1831; for Buteshire, in 1831, and he again represented that county from 1833 till his death. He was also a member of the privy council. He died at his seat of St. Catherines, about 3 miles from Edinburgh, 19th October 1842. Notwithstanding the long period during which he held the office of lord-advocate, he always declined a seat on the bench, to which he had the first claim, as he did not consider himself sufficiently qualified, as a practising lawyer, for the judicial office. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Charles Stuart, but by her had no issue, and on his death the baronetcy became extinct.

RATTRAY, a surname derived from the barony of that name in Perthshire. So far back as the reign of Malcolm Canmore, (1057-1093) the family of Rattray of Rattray and Craighall are said to have existed in that county (*Nisbet*, vol. i. p. 130). In the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II., lived Alanus de Rattrieff, as the name was then spelled, whose son, Sir Thomas de Rattrieff, was knighted by Alexander III. By Christian, his wife, the latter acquired part of the lands of Glencaveryn and Kingoldrum, in Forfarshire. In the Register of the Abbacy of Arbroath, there is a perambulation, of date 1250, between that convent and Thomas de Rattrieff, about the latter lands. He left two sons, Eustatius and John. The former was father of Adam de Rattrieff, who, in 1292, with other Scots barons, was compelled to submit to Edward I. He is mentioned both in Prynne's Collections and Rymer's Fœdera. In 1296, he was again forced to swear allegiance to the English king. He died before 1315. His son, Alexander de Rattrie, was one of the barons of the parliament held at Ayr that year to settle the succession to the crown. Dying issueless, he was succeeded by his brother, another Eustatius de Rattrie, who, in the parliament of Perth, August 1320, was falsely accused of being concerned in the conspiracy of Sir William Soulis and Sir David Brechin against Robert the Bruce, but fairly acquitted.

His son John de Rattray, living in the reign of David II., was father of the next proprietor after him,—John de Rattray, who died at the close of the reign of James I. The son of the latter, Patrick de Rattray, living in 1456, was father of Sir Sylvester Rattray of that ilk, who was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the king of England, for which he obtained a safe-conduct, dated 12th June 1463. He sat in the parliament of 1481, and is represented as having had great influence at court. His wife's name was Alison Hepburn. His son, Sir John Rattray of Rattray, was knighted by James IV. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James, second Lord Kennedy, he had three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, John, an officer in the Dutch service, married Margaret Abercrombie, but died in Holland before his father, without issue. Patrick, the second son, succeeded to the estate, as did also, after him, the youngest son, Sylvester. The daughter, Grizel, married John Stewart, third earl of Athol, of that name. On Sir John's death, the earl laid claim to a portion of the Rattray estate, as husband of his only daughter, and, at the head of a large body of his retainers, forcibly took possession of the castle of Rattray, and carried off the family writs. Patrick, the then proprietor, retired to the castle of Craighall, which he gallantly and successfully defended. The old castle of Rattray, near Blairgowrie, the ancient stronghold of the family, is now in ruins. At Craighall, the more modern seat of the family, there is some beautiful cliff scenery. "The house," (*New Statistical Account—Perthshire.* Article *Rattray,*) "is situated on the top of a rock, about 214 feet, almost perpendicular above the Ericht. Craighall is accessible only in front, which is from the south, and on each side of the entrance a little in advance of the house are two round buildings, evidently intended for protection, with some openings for missile weapons, as if for the use of archers—a mode of defence very common in former ages."

In the summer of 1793 Craighall was visited by Sir Walter Scott, accompanied by his friend William Clerk, the brother of John Clerk, Lord Eldin, a relative of the Rattray family. Lockhart says: "From the position of this striking place, as Mr. Clerk at once perceived, and as the author afterwards confessed to him, that of the Tully-Veolan (in Waverley) was very faithfully copied, though in the description of the house itself, and its gardens, many features were adopted from Bruntsfield and Ravelstone. Mr. Clerk has told me that he went through the first chapters of Waverley without more than a vague suspicion of the new novelist, but that when he read the arrival at Tully-Veolan, his suspicion was at once converted into certainty, and he handed the book to a common friend of his and the author's, saying, 'This is Scott's—and I'll lay a bet you'll find such and such things in the next chapter.' In the course of a ride from Craighall, they had both become considerably fagged and heated, and Clerk, seeing the smoke of a *clachan* a little way before them, ejaculated—'How agreeable if we should here fall in with one of those signposts where a red lion predominates over a punch-bowl!' The phrase happened to tickle Scott's fancy—he often introduced it on similar occasions afterwards—and at the distance of twenty years (when the authorship of the Waverley novels was still a mystery) Mr. Clerk was at no loss to recognise an old acquaintance in the 'huge bear' which 'predominates' over the stone basin in the courtyard of Baron Bradwardine." The Athol family continued to possess the greater part of the lands of Rattray until about the beginning of the 17th century, when they were evicted from them by an appraising at the instance of Sir Robert Crichton of Clunie.

Sylvester Rattray, on succeeding his brother, Patrick, endeavoured to get himself served heir to his father and brothers at Perth, the county town of the shire in which his lands were situated, but found it impossible, because, as the writ bears, the earl of Athol and his friends are "magnæ potestatis et fortitudinis" in that town. He applied, in consequence, to King James V., and obtained from his majesty a commission under the great seal to have service done at Dundee, dated at Edinburgh, 17th October 1533. He was accordingly served heir to his father and two brothers in the barony of Craighall and Kyneballoch, and infeft therein in Dundee in 1534.

His son and successor, David Rattray of Craighall and Kyneballoch, served heir to his father in 1554, had two sons, George and Sylvester, the latter minister at Auchtergaven and ancestor of Rattray of Dalnoon. The elder son, George Rattray of Craighall, succeeded his father, in the commencement of the reign of James VI. He was succeeded by his son, Sylvester, who was infeft in all his father's lands by a charter under the great seal, dated 26th October

1604. Sylvester had two sons, David and Sylvester. The latter, who was bred to the church, was progenitor of the Rattrays of Persie.

The elder son, David Rattray of Craighall, was served heir to his father, 22d June 1613, and died soon after, leaving a son, Patrick. This gentleman, upon his own resignation, got a charter under the great seal from Charles I., dated 28th February 1648, of the lands of Craighall, Kyneballoch, and others, containing a Novodamus, and erecting them into a free barony, to be called Craighall and Rattray, in all time coming. By his wife, Anne Drummond, daughter of John, second Lord Maderty, he had, with a daughter, married to Ogilvy of Balfour, a son, James Rattray of Craighall. The latter was father of Dr. Thomas Rattray of Craighall, a man of singular piety and learning, who was served heir to his father, before the sheriff of Perth, 13th July 1692. He died in 1743. He had two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Margaret, married, in 1720, the celebrated Dr. John Clerk, president of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and for more than thirty years the first medical practitioner in Scotland. (See vol. i. page 653, article CLERK of Pennycuik.)

The third son, David Clerk, M.D. of Edinburgh, physician to the Royal Infirmary of that city, died in 1768, leaving two sons, James and Robert. The elder son, James Clerk, born 3d December 1763, succeeded to Craighall Rattray, in right of his grandmother, and assumed the additional surname of Rattray. He was an eminent advocate at the Scottish bar, and in his latter years one of the barons of the court of Exchequer in Scotland. He died 29th August 1831. He had married, 3d January 1791, Jane, only daughter of Admiral Duff of Fetteresso, and with one daughter, Jane, wife of William M. Hay, second son of Hay of Newton, he had a son and successor, Robert Clerk Rattray, Esq. of Craighall Rattray. This gentleman died 27th October 1851, leaving, with four daughters, two sons, James, who succeeded him, and Adam, an officer in the 92d regiment.

Sylvester Rattray, M.D., a physician in Glasgow, was the author of the following medical works: 'Auditus Novus ad occultas Sympathiæ Causas Inveniendas per Principia Philosophiæ naturalis ex Fermentarum artificiosa Anatomia hausta, Patefactus.' Glasgow, 1658, 8vo. Inserted in the Theatrum Sympatheticum, Nuremberg, 1662. 'Prognosis Medica ad usum Praxeos facili methodo digesta.' Glasgow, 1666, 8vo.

James Rattray, lieutenant 2d grenadiers Bengal army, published a work entitled 'The Costumes of the Various Tribes, Portraits of Ladies of Rank, celebrated Princes and Chiefs, Views of the Principal Fortresses and Cities, and Interior of the Cities and Temples of Afghanistan, from original drawings.' London, 1848, folio.

The family of Rattray of Barford house, Warwickshire, is a branch of the ancient Scottish house of the name, being descended from James Rattray, Esq. of Runnygullion, Drimmie, and Corb, Perthshire. This gentleman, the son and heir of Sir Rullion Rattray of Runnygullion, was an adherent of the Stuarts, and in 1745 took up arms in support of the cause of the Pretender. He was among the last to leave the field of Culloden, and with his brother-in-law, Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch, he hastened to Drimmie, in the parish of Longforgan. There he was captured by the government soldiery, and conveyed a prisoner to London. At his trial, he was advised to plead, in his defence, as many of the prisoners did without effect, that he was forced, against his will, to join the rebel army. This plea made no impression on the judges, and the jury were about to retire, when a stranger rushed into the court, and earnestly exclaimed, "My lords, I beg to be heard on behalf of James Rattray, the prisoner at the bar." The judges, after some hesitation, consented to receive his evidence, when he declared upon oath that, on one occasion, while travelling through Perthshire in the exercise of his vocation, collecting a coarse kind of flax, called heards, he was benighted on the road, and, arriving at Drimmie, he was there received by the prisoner, and hospitably entertained with the servants of the family; and that he subsequently saw the prisoner handcuffed in the custody of the rebel army, from his refusal to join them. In consequence of this man's evidence, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The witness immediately disappeared without speaking to any one, and was never afterwards seen by any of the family.

REID, WILLIAM, poet and song-writer, was born at Glasgow, 10th April, 1764. He was the son of Robert Reid, baker in that city, and Christian Wood, daughter of a farmer at Gartmore, Perthshire. He received a good education, and was first employed in the type-foundery of Mr. Andrew Wilson, (see page 614 of this volume). He afterwards served an apprenticeship with Messrs Dunlop and Wilson, booksellers in Glasgow. In 1790 he commenced business as a bookseller in partnership with Mr. James Brash, (born 1st January 1758, died 9th October 1835,) and for a period of twenty-seven years they carried on a successful business, under the firm, well known in their day, of Brash and Reid. Between the years 1795 and 1798, they issued, in penny numbers, a small publication under the title of 'Poetry, Original and Selected,' which extended to four volumes. In this publication several pieces of Mr. Reid were inserted. Most of his compositions were of an ephemeral kind, and no separate collection of them was ever printed. His partner, Mr. Brash, also contributed two or three original pieces to its pages. Mr. Reid died at Glasgow, 29th November 1831.

From an obituary notice which appeared in the Glasgow papers, soon after his death, the following is extracted: "In early and mature life Mr. Reid was remarkable both for vivacity, and no mean share of that peculiar talent which, in Scotland, the genius of Burns and its splendid and dazzling course seemed to call forth in the minds of many of his admiring countrymen. He not only shared in the general enthusiasm the appearance of that day-star of national poetry elicited

but participated in his friendship, and received excitement from his converse. In Scottish song, and in pieces of characteristic humour, Mr. Reid, in several instances, approved himself not unworthy of either such intimacy or inspiration. These are chiefly preserved in a collection, entitled, 'Poetry, Original and Selected,' which appeared under the tasteful auspices of himself and partner. It is now scarce, but highly valued. Even, however, when it shall have altogether ceased to be known but to collectors, many of the simple and beautiful lines of Mr. Reid's earlier compositions, and racy, quaint, and original thoughts and expressions of his riper years, will cling to the general memory. Perhaps, of these, the humorous will be the longest lived."

In Stenhouse's edition of Johnson's Musical Museum (6 vols. 8vo, Edinburgh, 1839) are some additional stanzas, by Mr. Reid, of 'My ain kind Deary, O,' grounded on the old verses of 'The Lea-rig;' and of 'Cauld Kail in Aberdeen,' in continuation. He also wrote some additional stanzas to 'John Anderson my Jo,' and the fine songs of 'Fair modest Flower,' 'Kate o' Gowrie,' 'Upon the Banks of flowing Clyde,' and a portion of 'Of a' the Airts the wind can blaw.' In the edition of Burns' Poems published by Fullarton & Co., and edited by the Ettrick Shepherd and Motherwell the poet, the latter has inserted (vol. v. p. 282) a 'Monody on the Death of Robert Burns,' by Mr. Reid, of whom it is stated, in a note, that he "was a most enthusiastic admirer of Burns, possessed a rich fund of native humour, and was the author of several poems in our vernacular dialect that merit preservation."

Mr. Reid married Elizabeth, daughter of James Henderson, linen printer, Newhall, who, with two sons and five daughters, survived him.

REID, Sir William, K.C.B., a distinguished public officer, eldest son of the Rev. James Reid, minister of Kinglassie, Fifeshire, was born there in 1791. He was educated at Musselburgh, and was afterwards sent to Woolwich Royal military academy, to be trained for the corps of Royal Engineers. He obtained his first commission 10th February, 1809, and was engaged during the last four years of the war in the Peninsula, under the duke of Wellington. He was at the three sieges of Badajoz, where he was wounded, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was again wounded, the siege of the Forts and the battle of Salamanca, the sieges of Burgos and San Sebastian, at the latter of which he was a third time wounded, and at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse. At the peace he served on the coasts of America under General Lambert, until the termination of the war there, and rejoined the British army in Belgium in 1815. The following year he served in the expedition under Lord Exmouth, against Algiers. For some years he was adjutant of the corps of sappers.

In 1838, being then lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed to the governorship of the Bermudas, where he introduced many important and beneficial improvements. On his arrival there he found agriculture far behind; corn and hay were imported. There was little fruit. Bitter citron-trees grew everywhere, and in sight of the government-house was a wide swamp. Colonel Reid immediately set about amending all this. He grafted a sweet orange on a bitter citron-tree in front of the government-house. It bore good fruit, and in due time all the bitter trees were grafted. He drained the swamp, imported ploughs, had ploughing taught, gave prizes for the best productions, and, in 1846, held a grand agricultural fete in a fine dry meadow-field—the old swamp. It was emphatically said of him, that "he gave new spirit to the people, showed them how to work out their own prosperity, changed the face of the island, took great interest in popular education; and won the title of 'the Good Governor,' by which he became affectionately remembered in Bermuda." His government of Bermuda was the subject of an article, entitled 'A Model Governor,' in Dickens' 'Household Words.'

In 1846, Colonel Reid was appointed governor of the Windward West India Islands, where, also, by his firm and conciliatory conduct, he gained the confidence and good will of the entire population. In 1848, he returned to England, and in the following year was appointed commanding engineer at Woolwich, and directed the engineer officers and sappers and miners at the great Exhibition at London in 1851. On the re-

signation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Colonel Reid was requested by the Royal Commissioners to become, in his room, chairman of the executive committee, and the success of the Exhibition, in its early stages particularly, and above all, in its punctual opening, at the appointed time, was, in a great degree, owing to his tranquil energy and determination. He declined all remuneration for his services, and in September of that year he received the unsolicited appointment of governor of Malta. On that occasion he was created a knight commander of the Bath. On 30th May 1856, he became major-general. In 1857 he returned to England.

His name will be enduringly known for his valuable labours in aiding the investigation of the law of storms, by a careful analysis of the various hurricanes of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. When employed as major of engineers in Barbadoes, restoring the buildings ruined in the hurricane of 1831, he was led to inquire into the history of former storms; but the West Indian records contained little beyond details of losses in lives and property, and furnished no data whereby the true character or the actual courses of these storms might be investigated. In the 'American Journal of Science,' a paper by Mr. Redfield had appeared, on the 'Gales and Hurricanes of the North Atlantic,' a copy of which came under the notice of Colonel Reid. Impressed with the importance of the subject, he became satisfied of the rotative character and determinate progress of these storms as maintained by Mr. Redfield, and having been able to devote more attention to these inquiries, he published, in 1838, his first paper 'On Hurricanes,' in the second volume of 'Professional Papers of the Royal Engineers.' His valuable work, entitled 'An Attempt to Develope the Law of Storms by means of Facts arranged according to Place and Time,' appeared the same year, and three large editions of it rapidly issued from the press. A more extensive work, entitled 'The Progress of the Developement of the Law of Storms and of the variable Winds, with the practical Application of the subject to Navigation,' was published in 1849. The work is not merely a theoretical investigation, but of eminently practical value to all who have to navigate in the seas both of the East and West Indies. The mind of Sir William Reid was one that could not be idle, or fail to be impressed with any phenomena either of the natural or moral world with which he was brought into contact. He possessed the placid and calm temper of a true philosopher, combined with a rare talent for conducting business. He died in London, in the end of October, 1858. He had married a daughter of Mr. Bolland of Clapham, and left five daughters.

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SCRIMGEOUR. In the 2d vol. of this work, p. 99, it is stated that the title of earl of Dundee, conferred in 1660, on John Scrimgeour, 3d Visconnt Dudhope, constable of Dundee, is extinct. It is but in abeyance or dormant. The patent of the earldom not being on record, its limitations are not known. The titles of Viscount Dudhope and Baron Scrimgeour, conferred on Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, Nov. 15, 1641, were to him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to heirs male whatsoever.

THE END.